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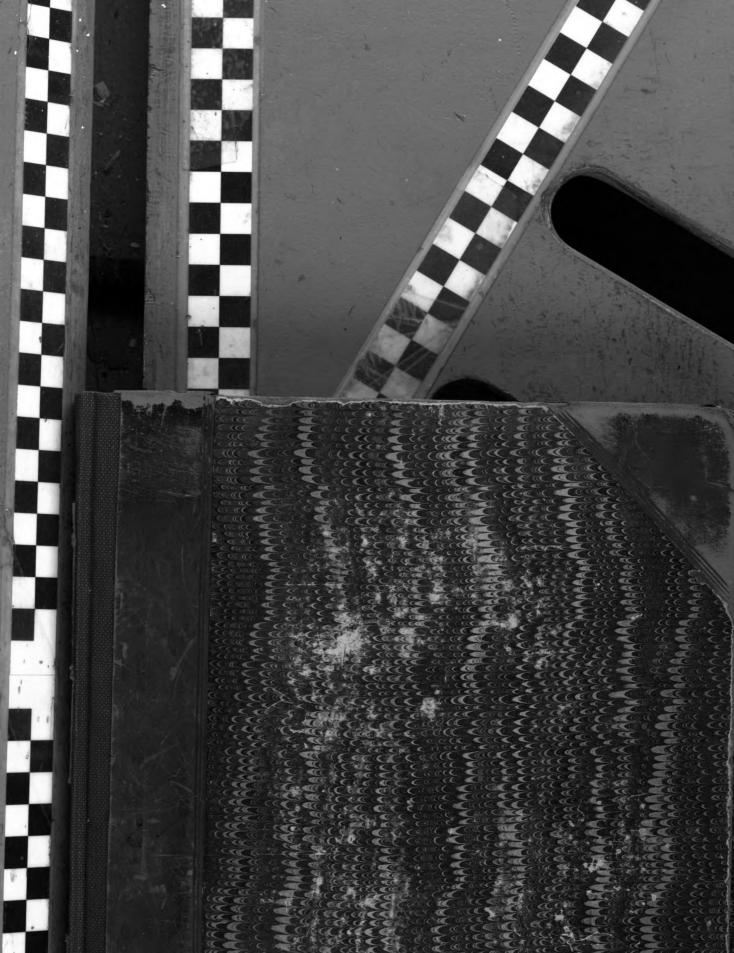
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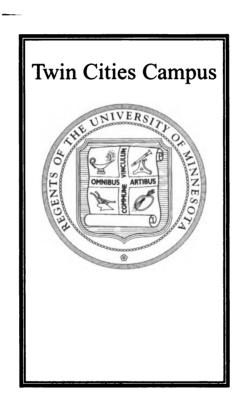
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# ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Chiefly founded on the Collections made from prose works of the 12th - 14th centuries

By the late

# RICHARD ÇLEASBY

Enlarged and completed by

GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON



@xford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

M. DCCC, LXIX.

# PREFACE.

THIS work is a Dictionary of the Old Icelandic Language, or (as it may be called) the Classical Language of the Scandinavian race.

The history of the preservation of this language in its ancient form is remarkable.

The Icelandic language, in old writers also called the Norse or the Danish (Noræna or Dönsk tunga), was spoken by the four great branches of the Scandinavian race who peopled the countries abutting on the Baltic, the Norsemen or Northmen, Swedes, Danes, and Goths (Norðmenn, Svíar, Danir, and Gautar), as well as by the inhabitants of those parts of Northern Russia which were then known by the name of Gardar\*.

At the beginning of the 9th century the growing population of these countries, together with political changes and the naturally enterprising character of the people, caused a great outward movement of the race. Under the leading of their chieftains they set forth to seek for homes in other lands; and thus the 9th century came to be known by the name of the Age of the Vikings (Vikinga-Öld). The stream of emigration increased in volume, as tidings of the successes of the first adventurers reached the northern shores. The Swedes continued to press eastward into the countries beyond the Baltic, while the Danes and Norsemen steered boldly to the south and west, and chiefly to the shores of the British Isles.

Two main currents of this emigration by sea may be traced. First, the Danish, which directed its course to the north-east of England, and at length occupied that district so completely that it received the name of the Dena-lagu. The Saxon Chronicle is the chief authority for this part of the subject; the only old Icelandic works which touch on it being the Egils Saga which says that in the reign of Athelstan almost every family of note in Northern England was Danish by the father's or the mother's side; and the Ragnars Saga which professes to give an historical account of the great Danish invasion, but is almost as mythical as the Iliad.

The second migration was Norse. These settlers gradually peopled the coasts of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Orkneys and Shetland, and the northern counties of Scotland, Ross, Moray, and especially Caithness. In the year 852 A.D. the Norse sea-king Olave the White reached Ireland with a large fleet, and founded a Norse principality at Dublin: the foremost man among the Norsemen in Scotland was Earl Sigurd, uncle of Göngu-Hrolf. It is probable that to this same emigration must be referred the conquest and occupation of Normandy.

<sup>\*</sup> See the word Gardar in the Dictionary.

<sup>†</sup> The Saxon Chronicle under the year 787 states that in that year Danish ships first came to England. The Annales Cambriae record the same fact with regard to Ireland under the year 795: so also the Irish Annals, see Dr. Todd's Introduction to 'The War of the Gaedhill with the Gailly preximal (Rolls' Ed.)

With this stream of Norsemen the colonisation of Iceland also is closely connected. That island had already been discovered by a Viking named Naddodd, who called it Snowland (Snæland); it was next seen by Gardar, a Swede, after whom it was named Gardarsholm; and lastly, the Viking Flóki gave it the name of Iceland, from seeing the Isafjörd covered with polar ice. But the first settlers were Ingolf, son of Örn, and his foster-brother Leif, who set sail about A.D. 870, and reached Iceland; they soon however passed on to Ireland, whence after a few years they returned to Iceland, taking with them some Irish slaves. The year 874 is fixed by the chroniclers as the date of this final settlement. Leif was soon after murdered by his unwilling Irish colonists; Ingolf remained alone and is regarded as the first settler in the island. About the same time Harold Fair-hair had seized the throne of Norway, and, by the establishment of despotic power, had become unbearable to the high-spirited and independent chiefs; and therefore the newly-discovered island, bleak and desolate as it was, offered a welcome home to men who had hitherto lived in the possession of equal and undisputed Again, the Norsemen in the British Isles became unsettled after the death of King Thorstein, Olave the White's son (the Oistin Mac Amlabh of the Irish Annals), in the year 874 A.D.; and they seem from that time to have begun to migrate to Iceland. Conspicuous among these emigrants was Queen Audr Djúpaudga, King Olave's widow, who set forth with almost all her kinsfolk and followers. It is probable that the number of Norsemen who sailed from Ireland to Iceland was about equal to that of those who had gone thither from Norway. They carried with them their families and such cultivation as they possessed. They spoke that form of the Scandinavian tongue which prevailed on the western coast of Norway; and as time went on, while new dialects formed themselves throughout Scandinavia, in Iceland the old tongue rose to the dignity of a literary language, and thereby retained its original form. It has thus been preserved to our days \*.

The first settlers formed an independent aristocracy, or republic, which continued for nearly four hundred years. Un to the end of the 10th century they held the heathen faith and practised the rites of heathen worship: Christianity was accepted as the faith of the island in the year 1000 A.D. Two centuries and a half after this change of faith (A.D. 1262) the Icelanders made willing submission to the king of Norway, that is, as has been said, about four hundred years after the first discovery of the island.

It was during this period that the Laws and Sagas of Iceland were written. Some idea of the extent and variety of this literature may be formed from the compendious account which is subjoined to this Preface. Tales of an historical and mythological character were committed to writing, being for the most part narratives of the feats of heroes abroad and at home, and belonging to the times before the year 1030 A.D., which may fairly be called the patriarchal age of Icelandic history; and in these tales, with poems, laws, and documents of various kinds, the old Scandinavian tongue, as spoken and written by the Icelanders in the period ranging from 900 to 1262 A.D., has been handed

<sup>\*</sup> See the Landnáma, the Laxdæla Saga, and the Irish Annals; and, for details, Mr. Dasent's Paper in the Oxford Essays for 1858, pp. 176 sqq., and his Introduction to 'The Story of Burnt Njal,' Edinburgh 1861.

down to us in a form which may justly be called classical. In Sweden and Norway the old Scandinavian tongue is preserved in writing only on the scanty Runic monuments. The earliest Danish and Swedish written laws are believed not to be earlier than the middle and end of the 13th century, by which time the common language in these lands had already undergone great changes, although the modern Danish and Swedish were not yet formed. In Norway, however, a considerable literature of the 13th century survives; and the old language lasted longer there than in the sister countries. This literature consists of laws, diplomas, homilies, and translations of French romances; and these works are quoted in this Dictionary together with the Icelandic. These documents belong to the period embraced by the reign of King Hakon, A.D. 1216–1263; but, though valuable, they do not make an original literature. Only in Iceland did a living literature spring up and flourish; there alone the language has been handed down to us with unbroken tradition and monuments, from the first settlement of the island to the present day.

It is believed that the present Dictionary will furnish not only a complete glossary of the words used in this old classical literature, but also a full account of the forms and inflexions of the verbs, with copious citations of passages in which each word occurs, with references carefully verified, and explanations given whenever they seem to be required; and, at the same time, though the Dictionary is mainly intended for the old authors, both in prose and poetry, it endeavours to embrace an account of the whole language, old and new.

A few words must be added to explain the origin and history of the work.

Many years ago, RICHARD CLEASBY projected a General Dictionary of the Old Scandinavian Language; and in 1840 he left England to settle in Copenhagen, the chief seat and centre of Scandmavian learning and the home of the best collection of Icelandic MSS., for the purpose of preparing himself for his work and of obtaining the assistance of Icelandic students in collecting materials; among these Mr. Konrad Gislason's name ought especially to be mentioned. Mr. Cleasby was a man of independent means, an excellent scholar, held in high esteem by foreign scholars, devoted to his work, and shunning no labour to make it perfect. He reserved for himself the old prose literature; while Dr. Egilsson was engaged on the poetical vocabulary, towards the expenses of which Mr. Cleasby promised to contribute, so that he may be said to have been the chief promoter of that work also. The MS. of the Poetical Dictionary was ready for publication in the year 1846. In the following year Mr. Cleasby caused five words—brago, bua, at (conjunction), af (preposition), and ok (conjunction) -to be set up in type as specimens of the projected Prose Dictionary. he sent to several foreign friends, and among others to Jacob Grimm, who returned a most kind and friendly answer, warmly approving of the plan as indicated in the specimens, and adding many good wishes that Mr. Cleasby might have health and life to complete the work. Unhappily these wishes were not to be realised. In the autumn of the same year he was taken ill, but was in a fair way to recovery, when, by resuming work too soon, he suffered a relapse. His illness took the form of typhus fever, and he died insensible, without being able to make any arrangements respecting his papers and collections.

Mr. Cleasby's heirs, anxious that his labours should not be thrown away, paid a considerable sum of money to certain persons in Copenhagen, for the purpose of completing the book. But in 1854 came a demand for more money; and as it seemed doubtful whether the work was likely to be finished in any reasonable time, and on any reasonable terms, it was determined that the whole of the MSS. should be sent to England. It seems, however, that none of Mr. Cleasby's original slips were included in the papers sent. These papers consist of rough transcripts, made after Mr. Cleasby's death by various students in Copenhagen, whereas his original papers have not to this day come over to England.

It is clear, from an examination of these transcripts, that scarcely any part of the Dictionary, with the exception of the words sent to Grimm, had been completed during Mr. Cleasby's lifetime or by him. The letters D, F, J, K, N, O, P, S, U, V, and H (partially), were worked out after his death by the Copenhagen editors, but in such a manner that it would have been much better to have had Mr. Cleasby's papers in their original form. In his collections he appears to have been accustomed to write out in full the references taken from MSS., while he made but a brief note by page or otherwise of words drawn from printed books. This he probably did, both to save labour and also because he may have looked forward to being able to complete his book in England, where the printed editions, but not the MSS., would have been within his reach. The editors have simply copied out these references, adding and explaining little or nothing.

The MSS in this state were placed in the disposal of the well-known Icelandic scholar, Mr. G. Webbe Dasent, and in the year 1855 he proposed to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford to undertake the publication of the Dictionary under the belief that the collections left by Mr. Cleasby would not require much revision to fit them for publication. A specimen was set up in type, and Mr. Dasent himself undertook to see the book through the Press.

The matter, however, remained in abeyance till the year 1864, when Mr. Dasent again brought it before the Delegates. They, having taken into consideration the great value of a complete and accurate Dictionary of the old classical Scandinavian language, and the great interest this language has for students of Old English, were persuaded to renew their engagement with Mr. Dasent and to undertake the publication of the work. Mr. Dasent consented, as before, to revise the proof-sheets, to correct the English explanations and translations, and to add parallel words and usages from the Old English and Scottish dialects. He also stated to the Delegates that the papers were left in an imperfect state, and asked them to grant a sum of money, for the

purpose of securing the services of an Icelandic scholar in completing the work. This was also agreed to; and Mr. Dasent, in the course of the same year, secured the services of Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, a born Icelander, already well known for his learning, and for his labours in the field of his native literature.

Mr. Vigfusson's report of the papers handed over by Mr. Cleasby's heirs shews that they contained copious materials for a Dictionary, but required much labour and research to work them into a form fit for publication. Mr. Cleasby's were the first large and comprehensive collections ever made, and are particularly valuable in that they were all taken from the documents themselves. The words of varied construction, such as the chief Verbs and Prepositions, are very rich, and taken from the best writers. But the words relating to Antiquities are left in a meagre condition; and there are many omissions of a kind which shew that Mr. Cleasby kept much of the matter in his head, and intended carefully to revise the whole. He intended no doubt to have worked out every word with the same conscientious accuracy which is shewn in the completed articles,—a task which would have occupied years of labour; and had life been granted him, it is certain he would have fulfilled this self-imposed task well and thoroughly. These circumstances have rendered the business of completing the book very arduous, and must account in a great measure for the delay which has occurred in the publication of even a part of the work.

Unfortunately also, Mr. Dasent's incessant and various occupations have prevented him from carrying his promised supervision beyond the first two sheets. The task of revising the English part of the work has fallen into hands far less competent, not only in respect to knowledge of the Scandinavian language and literature, but also in respect to acquaintance with those archaic and provincial dialects of the British Isles, which have special affinities to the Scandinavian tongue.

The Delegates however have reason to hope that a fuller account of Mr. Cleasby's life and labours, as well as a general introduction to the whole work, will be written by Mr. Dasent and prefixed to the Dictionary when it is completed.

Mr. Vigfusson takes this opportunity of acknowledging the help and advice he has received from the officials at the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, and particularly to express his many obligations to the Rev. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bodleian. He also desires to render his personal thanks to the following Icelandic scholars,—Mr. Dasent, Dr. John Carlyle, Prof. Konrad Maurer of Munich, Prof. C. R. Unger of Christiania, and last, not least, to his friend and countryman Mr. Jón Sigurdsson of Copenhagen.

H. G. L.

Oxford, June 10, 1869.



# The sources for the Icelandic part of this work are the following.

- 1. Mr. Cleasby's collections, which have in words, phrases, and references supplied about one-half of the materials for the present work.
- 2. The Lexicon Poëticum, by Dr. Sveinbjörn Egilsson, born 1791, died 1852, a most excellent work, which has served as a chief guide in references from the old poetical language.
- 3. Fritzner's Dictionary, by Johan Fritzner, a Norse clergyman, begun shortly after the year 1850, and completed in 1867. It is a very rich and good collection, entirely independent of Mr. Cleasby, and has afforded much valuable assistance throughout.
- 4. Björn Halldórsson's Dictionary, Icelandic and Latin. The author, an excellent Icelandic clergyman, was born about 1715, and died 1794, and his work was published in 1814 by Rask, who also translated the original renderings into Danish: it is well known from the fact that Grimm in his Grammar has taken from it almost all his collection of the vocabulary of the Icelandic language.
- 5. Alt-Nordisches Glossar, by Theodor Möbius, 1866, a limited but independent collection, which has afforded many happy references.
- 6. The Dictionary published in Copenhagen in 1860 (Old-Nordisk Ordbog). This book has evidently been compiled from Cleasby's papers in Copenhagen: it omits all references. It has been of some use, as it has here and there shewn where words have been omitted in the transcripts now at Oxford.
- a. Specimen Lexici Islandici, by Magnús Ólafsson, an Icelandic clergyman, died 1636, published under the name Specimen Lexici Runici in 1650 by the Danish scholar Ole Worm, who also wrote it in the Runic character. This is the first Icelandic Glossary alphabetically arranged, and contains from 1200 to 1500 words with references. Hence the word 'Runick,' as applied to Icelandic, in Hickes and Johnson. B. Lexicon Islandicum, by Gudmundus Andreae, an Icelander, died 1654, published by Resen in 1683; it derives all words from Hebrew: not very y. Monosyllaba Islandica, by Rugman, an Icelander, 1676; interesting and without references. 8. Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicae, it contains about 1400 such words. by Olaf Verelius, a Swedish scholar, died 1682, published by Rudbeck in 1691; a fairly done work, containing about 12,000 words with references from MSS. €. Lexicon Islandicum, a large collection made by Jón Ólafsson, born 1705, died 1779; it has not been published but is preserved in MS. in Copenhagen and has therefore not been within reach, but illustrations from it are now and 3. Skýringar, by Pál Vídalín, died 1727; a commentary on obsolete then given from memory. law terms, published at Reykjavík in 1854.
- 8. Indexes along with Editions, etc., e.g. the 12th volume of Fornmanna Sögur: Lexicon Mythologicum, by Finn Magnusen, affixed to the large edition of Sæmundar Edda: Indexes to Njála, Grágás, Annálar, etc.: Indexes along with Chrestomathies, e.g. Dieterich, a German scholar; as also Dieterich's Runic Glossary (Runen-schatz), 1844: Physical Index in the Itinerary or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, Copenhagen 1772: Index on Medical Terms in Félags-rit, 1789, 1790: Botanical Index in Hjaltalín's Icelandic Botany, 1830: Indexes of Proper Names in Landnáma, 1843; in Fornmanna Sögur, vol. xii, and Flateyjar-bók, vol. iii; in Munch's Beskrivelse over Norge (Geography of Norway), 1849.
- 9. Mr. Vigfusson's own collections and such additions and illustrations as he has been enabled to make through his knowledge of his own mother-tongue.

# The sources for the etymological part are chiefly the following.

Jacob Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik, a work which embraces all Teutonic languages.

For Gothic, the Glossary to Ulfilas, by Gabelenz and Loebe, 1843.

For Anglo-Saxon, Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; as also Grein's Poetical Glossary (Sprach-schatz), 1861 and 1864.

For Early English, the Ormulum, an old gospel paraphrase by Orm or Ormin (a Scandinavian name), published by Dr. White in 1852; it affords many illustrations of Scandinavian words, but it is chiefly curious for philological purposes because of the careful distinction it makes between short and long vowels.

For Northern English and Scottish, Jamieson's Dictionary.

For Old Saxon, Schmeller's Glossary to Heliand, an Old Saxon gospel harmony, 1840.

For Old and Middle High German, Graff's Sprach-schatz, and Mittelhoch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, 1854 sqq.



# CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS AND AUTHORS CITED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

N.B.—The authors of most of the Icelandic Sagas are unknown; the works are therefore cited, not the authors, even where they are known.

- A. POETRY.—Kviða generally denotes a narrative poem; mál a poem in dialogue or didactic; ljóð, söngr a lay, song; tal a genealogical, drápa a laudatory heroic poem; ríma a rhyme or rhapsody.
  - I. Mythical Poems:—Völu-spá, Háva-mál (mythical-didactic), Grímnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Skírnis-mál, Alvís-mál, Loka-senna, Harbarðs-ljóð, Vegtams-kviða, Þryms-kviða, Hýmis-kviða, Hyndlu-ljóð, Forspjalls-ljóð (mod.)
    2. Poems in the form of a 'drápa,' but upon mythical subjects:—Haustlöng, Hús-drápa, Þórs-drápa, Ragnars-kviða.
  - II. Heroical:—Fáfnis-mál, Sigrdrífu-mál, Hamðis-mál, Sigurðar-kviða (in three poems), Guðrúnar-kviða (in three poems), Brynhildar-kviða, Atla-kviða, Atla-mál, Völundar-kviða, Rígs-mál, Helga-kviða Hjörvarðs-sonar, Helga-kviða Hundings-bana (in two poems), Helreið Brynhildar, Oddrúnar-grátr, Guðrúnar-hefna, Grotta-söngr, Gró-galdr, Fjölsvinns-mál, Ynglinga-tal, Háleygja-tal, Bjarka-mál, Getspeki Heiðreks, and other poems in Hervarar Saga, Darraðar-ljóð. Most of these poems (in I. II) are contained in the old collection commonly called Sæmundar Edda: the various editions differ in the distribution of the verses; in this Dictionary references are made to the edition of Möbius, Leipzig 1860; that of Sophus Bugge, Christiania 1867, has now superseded all former editions, and is cited in special instances.
  - III. Historical:—Höfuð-lausn, Sona-torrek, Arinbjarnar-drápa (all published in the Egils Saga), Håkonar-mál (published in Hkr. i), Vell-ekla, Darraðar-ljóð, Rekstefja.

    2. Poems later than the middle of the 12th century:—Kráku-mál (published in Fas. i), Hugsvinns-mál (paraphrase of Cato's Disticha), Sólar-ljóð (published along with Sæmundar Edda), Hátta-tal (published along with the Edda), Jómsvíkinga-drápa, Íslendinga-drápa, Merlinus-spá (an Icelandic metrical paraphrase of Geoffrey of Monmouth), Málshátta-kvæði (collection of proverbs in a MS. Cod. Reg. of Edda), Konunga-tal (published in Flateyjar-bók ii. 520 sqq.), Placidus-drápa, Harm-sól, Leiðar-vísan, Líknar-braut (religious poems, edited by Dr. Egilsson, published 1833 and 1844). Geisli (published in Fb. i. beginning), Guðmundar-drápa (published in Bs. ii. 187 sqq.), Lilja or the Lily (published in H. E. ii. 398 sqq.), both poems of the 14th century.

    3. Olafs-ríma (published in Fb. i. 8 sqq.), Skáld-Helga-rímur (published in Grönl. Hist. Mind. ii), Þrymlur, Völsungs-rímur (edited by Möbius), Skíða-ríma (a satirical poem of the 14th or 15th century), etc.
  - IV. Poets cited:—Bragi (9th century); Hornklofi, Þjóðólfr Hvinverski (9th or 10th century); Egill, Kormakr, Eyvindr Skálda-spillir (all of the 10th century); Hallfreðr (born 968, died 1008); Sighvatr, Arnórr (both of the 11th century); Einarr Skúlason (12th century), etc.
- B. LAWS.—The Icelanders and Norsemen first began to write their laws at the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century; before that time all laws were oral.
  - I. Laws of the Icelandic Commonwealth:—Grágás (vide that word), a collection of the laws of the Commonwealth, published in two volumes by the Ama-Magnacan Legate, Copenhagen 1829. Parts or sections of the law are, Kristinna-laga-páttr, Þingskapa-páttr, Víg-slóði, Bauga-tal, Tíundar-lög, Landbrigða-páttr, Arfa-páttr, Ómaga-bálkr, Festa-páttr, Lögréttu-páttr, Lögsögumanns-páttr, etc. These laws are chiefly contained in two private collections or MSS. of the 12th century, called Konungs-bók (marked Grág. Kb.) and Staðarhóls-bók (marked Grág. Sb.); the new edition (Copenhagen 1853) is a copy of the Konungs-bók; but the Arna-Magn. edition, which is cited in this Dictionary, is a compilation from both MSS., having however Staðarhóls-bók as its groundwork. The Kristin-réttr Porláks ok Ketils (K. p. K.) is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1775).
  - II. Laws of Norway contained in a collection in three volumes, called Norges Gamle Love (published by Munch and Keyser, Christiania 1846, 1847). The 1st vol. is most frequently cited, and contains the laws of Norway previous to A. D. 1263; the 3rd vol. contains Réttar-bætr or Royal Writs, cited by the number. The Gulapings-lög or Lands-lög, = the Code of King Magnus (died 1281), is contained in the 2nd vol. of this collection, but is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1817).
  - III. ICELANDIC LAWS, given after the union with Norway:—Kristin-réttr Arna biskups (published at Copenhagen in 1777);

    Járn-síða (Copenhagen 1847), the Law of Iceland from A. D. 1272-1280; Jóns-bók (Hólum 1709) is the Icelandic Code of Laws of A. D. 1280 (still in use in Iceland).
- C. HISTORIES OR TALES OF A MYTHICAL CHARACTER.
  - I. EDDA OR SNORRA EDDA:—In this Dictionary only the prose work of Snorri Sturluson (born 1178, died 1241) is cited under this name; the poems of the so-called Sæmundar Edda are all cited separately by their names (vide A). The Edda consists of three parts, the Gylfa-ginning or Mythical Tales (pp. 1-44), Skáldskapar-mál or the Poetical Arts and Diction (pp. 45-110), Hátta-tal (marked Edda Ht.) = 2 poem on the metres, and lastly, Fulur or Rhymed Glossary of Synonymes (marked Edda Gl.) The edition cited is that of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík (1848) in one vol.; the Arna-Magn. (1848 sq.) in two vols. (the third is still in the press) is now and then referred to. The Edda is chiefly preserved in three vellum MSS., the Konungs-bók (Kb.), the Orms-bók (Ob.), and the Uppsala-bók (Ub.), which is published in the Arna-Magn. Ed. ii. 250-396.

    2. The prose parts of the Sæmundar Edda (here marked Sæm.)
  - II. MYTHICAL SAGAS OR HISTORIES:—Fornaldar Sögur, a collection published in three volumes by Raín, Copenhagen 1829, 1830: the 1st vol. contains Hrólfs Saga Kraka (pp. 1-109), Völsunga Saga (pp. 115-234, again published by Bugge, Christiania 1865), Ragnars Saga (pp. 235-299 and 345-360), Sögu-brot or Skjöldunga Saga (a fragment, pp. 363-368), Hervarar Saga (pp. 411-533), Norna-Gests Saga (pp. 319-342): the 2nd vol. contains Hálfs Saga (pp. 25-60), Friöpjófs Saga (pp. 63-100 and 488-503), Örvar-Odds Saga (almost wholly fabulous): the 3rd vol., Gautreks Saga (pp. 1-53): the rest are mere fables, and belong to G below. Hemings-páttr, from the Flateyjar-bók, 3rd vol., partly cited from MSS.; this tale contains a myth parallel to that of William Tell.

    2. Ynglinga Saga by Snorri Sturluson, containing lives of the mythical kings of Sweden from Odin down to the historical time, cited from Heimskringla, 1st vol.
- D. ISLENDINGA SÖGUR OR HISTORIES referring to the ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH and the time following the union with Norway.
  - I. Sagas or Histories of the General History of Iceland:—Landnáma or Landnáma-bók, a History of the Discovery and Settlement of Iceland, originally written by Ari Fróði (born 1067, died 1148), but worked out into its present form by Sturla Þórðarson (born 1214, died 1284); this important work is cited from the Copenhagen Ed. of 1843, where the figures are



- separated with a ('); the first figure marks 'a part' (pattr), the second a chapter. Landnama (Hb.) denotes the text of the vellum MS. Hauks-bók. Landnama Mantissa means an appendix affixed to the book in the printed editions. Islendinga-bók by Ari Fróði, from the Ed. of 1843 (published along with Landnama). Kristni Bags (Introduction of Christianity), cited from Biskupa Sögur, vide below. Sturlunga Sags of Islendinga Sags hin mikla by Sturla pórðarson, relates the history of Iceland, especially of the 13th century up to the union with Norway, cited from the Ed. of 1817-1820, in four volumes; the last volume however, containing the Arna biskups Saga, is quoted from the Biskupa Sögur below. The chief MS. of this work is in the British Museum, 11,127; the letter C after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 122, fasc. A.
- II. Sagas or Lives of Men or Families referring to the Icelandic 'Saga time,' i. e. the 10th century down to about A. D. 1030 or 1050, properly called Islendinga Sögur.

  1. The Larger Sagas:—Njála or Njála Saga, published at Copenhagen in 1772; the Latin translation by Johnsonius, Copenhagen 1809 with Icelandic various readings, is cited now and then; cp. Burnt Njál by Mr. Dasent.

  Laxdæla Saga, Copenhagen 1826; the later part of Laxdæla also exists in a better form in a vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 309, but is not as yet published.

  Egils Saga or Egla, Copenhagen 1809.

  Eyrbyggja Saga or Myrbyggja, Ed. 1787, and Leipzig 1864, where the pages of the old Ed. are marked in the margin.

  2. The Smaller Sagas;—Ljósvetninga Saga, Valla-Ljóts Saga, Svarfdæls Saga, Bæykdæla Saga, Víga-Glúms Saga, all five cited from the octavo volume called Islendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1830: Hardar Saga (pp. 1-118), Hænsa-Póris Saga (pp. 121-186), Gunnlaugs Saga, Porsteins Saga Sürssonar, Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa, Hrafnkels Saga, Droplaugar-Sona Saga, Vápnfirðinga Saga, Porsteins Saga hvíta, Þorsteins-Páttr Stangar-höggs, all seven cited from the small editions, 1847, 1848; the chapters in Gísla Saga, when quoted, refer to the old edition, Hólum 1756: Kormaks Saga, edited separately, Copenhagen 1832: Vatnsdæla Saga (pp. 1-80), Flóamanna Saga (pp. 117-161), Hallfreðar Saga (pp. 83-115), all these three Sagas are published and cited from a collection called Forn-sögur, Leipzig 1860: Bandamanna Saga, Hávarðar Saga, Grettis Saga (an A after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 556 A), Olkofra-Páttr, all these four Sagas are cited from the quarto volume Margfróðir Sögu-Þættir, Hólum 1756 (of Grettis Saga a new edition appeared in 1853, and of Hávarðar Saga in 1860; of Bandamanna Saga an earlier and better text is preserved in a vellum MS. 2845 Royal Libr. Copenhagen, cited from the margin of the Ed.: Fóstbræðra Saga by Maurer, Leipzig 1857, cited by the pages of the MS. which are marked in the margin of the Ed.: Fóstbræðra Sag
- III. Sagas on Lives of the Icelandic Bishops from A. D. 1056-1330, collected and edited under the title of Bishupa Sögur:—Vol. i, Copenhagen 1858, contains Kristni Saga, pp. 1-32, vide above; Hungr-vaka or Lives of the First Five Bishops of Skalholt, pp. 59-86; Forláks Saga, pp. 89-124, 263-332; Jóns Saga, pp. 151-260; Páls Saga, pp. 127-148; Guőmundar Saga, pp. 407-618; Árna Saga, pp. 679-786 (bishop Arne died 1298); Laurentius Baga by Einar Hafilöason, the last Icelandic historian of the olden time, born 1307, died 1393, pp. 789-914 (bishop Laurentius died 1330); Bafins Saga and Arons Saga are printed as an appendix, vol. i, pp. 639-676, 619-638. Vol. ii, pp. 1-230, contains another recension of Guðmundar Saga, written by Abbot Arngrim, who died 1361: the following pages (ii. 230 sqq.) are lives of the bishops of the Reformation period.
- IV. Annals:—Islenzkir Annálar or Annals of Iceland, containing Konungs-annáll or Ann. Regii, an important veilum in Gamle Kongel. Saml., 2087, 4to, published in Langebek's Script. rerr. Dan. vol. iii; cp. also the Hauks-annáll, Hóla-annáll, Flateyjar-annáll, Lögmanns-annáll, etc. A collection of Annals embracing the time from the settlement of Iceland up to A. D. 1430 was published at Copenhagen in 1847, and is cited by years.
- V. Skrök-Sögur or Fabulous Sagas:—Bárðar Saga, from Ed. Hólum 1756, new Ed. 1860; Víglundar Saga, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1860; Þórðar Saga hreðu, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1848, and 1860 (partly); Kjalnesinga Saga, cited from Íslendinga Sögur, Ed. 1847; Króka-Refs Saga, Ed. 1756; Finnboga Saga, Ed. 1812, along with the old Ed. of Vansagal: Þorsteins-þáttr uxafóts, Orms-þáttr Stórólfssonar, Þorleifs-þáttr Jarlaskálds, all three in Fb. i. and in Fms. iii: Brandkrossa-þáttr, Ed. 1847: Bolla-þáttr, published along with the Laxagala: Stjórnu-Odda Draumr, Ed. 1780, new Ed. 1860.
- E. KONUNGA SÖGUR OR LIVES OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND EARLS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, etc.
  - I. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, contained in a great collection published in twelve volumes, Copenhagen 1825-1837, under the title of Fornmanna Sogur: - Vols. i-v contain the lives of the kings of Norway from the end of the 9th century to A.D. 1030: vol. vi contains Magnús Saga Góða and Haraldar Saga Hardráða (died 1066): vol. vii goes down to A.D. 1176; the best text of both vols, vi and vii are contained in a great Icelandic MS. called Hulda (cited now and then): vol. viii contains the Sverris Saga by Karl Abôti (Abbot Carle), who died 1213; the king Sverrir died 1202: vol. ix, pp. 229-535, and vol. x, pp. 1-154, contain Hákonar Saga by Sturla Þórðarson, king Hacon died 1263: vol. xi contains the lives of the kings of Denmark, viz. Jómsvíkinga Saga (pp. 1-162, a shorter recension of the Saga is preserved in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm, and cited from the Ed. 1824); Knytlinga Saga (pp. 179-402) = lives of the Danish kings from king Canute down to the end of the 12th century: in the 10th vol. there are besides, Agrip (pp. 377-421), a compendium of the lives of the kings of Norway; Olafs Saga Tryggvasonar by Oddr Munkr, who lived in the 12th century (pp. 216-376), another recension of the same work is edited by Munch, Christiania 1853 (and here marked O. T.): vol. xii contains registers, etc. Heims-kringla, vols. i-iii, cited from the folio edition, Copenhagen 1777-1783, contains the lives of the kings of Norway in a text mostly identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. i-vii, and is therefore sparingly cited; but the Heimskringla alone gives the Ynglinga Saga, vide C. II: a new edition by Unger has been published, Christiania 1868. Codex Fristianus, a vellum MS. of the Heimskringla, fasc. I, Christiania 1869. Olafs Saga Helga by Snorri Sturluson, who died 1241, cited O. H., Christiania 1853, is identical with Fornmanna Sögur vols. iv, v, and Heimskringla vol. ii, but contains the best text of this Saga. Fagrakinna, Christiania 1847, contains a short history of the kings of Norway down to the end of the 12th century. Morkinskinna, an old vellum containing the lives of king Harald Hardradi and the following kings, by C. R. Unger, Christiania 1867. Ingwars Saga by Brocman, Stockholm 1762. Eymundar Saga, cited from Fb. ii. and Fms. v; the Saga is given in Antiquités Russes. Olats Saga Helga (O. H. L.), a legendary life of St. Olave, Christiania 1849. Flateyjar-bók, edited in three volumes, Christiania 1860-1868, contains the text of Fornmanna Sögur, besides many other things, and is often cited (Fb.) Here may also be mentioned Skálda-tal or Catalogue of Ancient Poets and Kings, published by Möbius in his Catalogus, Leipzig 1856; but again edited by Jon Sigurdsson in Edda iii. pp. 251-286 (still in the press).
  - II. Sagas referring to other countries:—Orkneyinga Saga, also called Jarla Saga, the Lives of the Earls of Orkney from the earliest time down to the end of the 12th century, cited from the new edition of Mr. Dasent, not yet issued, the old Ed. A. D. 1780; the whole Saga is given in the Flateyjar-bók. Magnús Saga Elyja-jarls, the Life of St. Magnus, Ed. 1780. Færeyinga Saga, the History of the Faro Islands, Copenhagen 1832, from the Flateyjar-bók. Grænlendinga-þáttr or Einars-þáttr



Sokka-sonar, cited from Flateyjar-bók iii. 445-454. Játvarðar Saga, the Life of Edward the Confessor, Ed. 1852, also contained in Flateyjar-bók iii. 463-472. Osvalds Saga, the Life of King Oswald, Ed. 1854. Thomas Saga Elrkibiskups, the Life of Thomas à Becket, cited from a MS. 5311 in the British Museum, a transcript of an Icelandic vellum MS. called Thomas-skinna; another recension of this Saga is in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm: it is now in the press under the care of Unger, Christiania, whose edition is now and then cited (Thom. Ed.), vide e.g. gjafmildi. Rómverja Sögur, edited in Pröver, pp. 108-386, is a paraphrase of Sallust's Bellum Jugurt. and Lucan's Pharsalia. Veraldar Saga, a short Universal History, 'Sex Actates Mundi,' cited from Pröver, pp. 64-103. We may also here record the Porfinns Saga (vide above, D. II. 2) and Vinlands-Páttr, from Flateyjar-bók vol. i, wrongly inserted in the editions of the Heimskringla vol. i, published by Rafa in Antiquitates Americanae, Copenhagen, pp. 7-78: these two Sagas refer to the discovery of America at the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th centuries.

#### F. SACRED OR LEGENDARY LORE.

- I. STJÓRN OR A BIBLICAL PARAPHRASE of the Historical Books of the Old Testament by bishop Brand (died 1264), edited by Unger, Christiania 1862; also sometimes called Gyöinga Sögur. The first part, pp. 1-319, is a scholastic compilation from Genesis, Exodus, Petrus Comestor, and the Speculum Historiale, and was composed about A. D. 1300, but the whole work is now called by the name of Stjórn.
- II. Homilies, etc.—The Homilies and Sermons of St. Gregory, marked Greg. Homiliu-bók or Book of Homilies, by Unger, Christiania 1864, marked Hom.; the figures refer to the pages of the MS. Arna-Magn. 619, which are marked in the edition: another old vellum MS. of Homilies at Stockholm (marked Hom. St.) is not published. Ellucidarius, Ed. in Ann. for Nordo Oldk. 1858; the figures mark the pages of the MS. noted in the edition.
- III. Helgra-manna Sogur or Lives of Saints, etc.:—Barlaams Saga (by Joh. Damasc.), Unger's Ed., Christiania 1851: Clemens Saga (Clement Alexandr.): Martinus Saga (St. Martin of Tours), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 645: Blasius Saga (St. Blaise), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 623: Mariu Saga (Virgin Mary), from MS. Arna-Magn. 656 A. and other MSS., is now edited by C. R. Unger, Christiania, and often cited both in the Grammar and Dictionary: Niörstigningar Saga or History of the Descent to Hell, a rendering of the later part of the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, from MSS. Arna-Magn. 645, pp. 102-110, and 623, pp. 1-10: Andreas Saga, MS. Arna-Magn. 625: Johannes Saga baptistae, MS. Arna-Magn. 623: Postula Sogur, from various MSS., Arna-Magn. 645, 656 C, etc.; a printed copy (Viðey 1836) is now and then used: Theophilus, edited by Mr. Dasent, 1842, now again published as part of the Mar. Saga. Antonius Saga, Augustinus Saga, Páls Saga Postula, cited from Arna-Magn. 234 fol. Many other small legendary stories are besides cited (without name) from the Arna-Magn. MSS. nos. 656, 655 (the Roman numerals denote parts or fasciculi), 623, 645, 677. Many of these tales and homilies are preserved in very old MSS., and belong to the earliest stage of Icelandic literature.

#### G. ROMANCES OR FABLES, rendered mostly from French and Latin.

- I. HISTORICAL ROMANCES:—Alexanders Saga (from the Alexandreis of Philip Gautier), by Unger, Christiania 1848: Karla-Magnús Saga (Charlemagne), by Unger, Christiania 1860: Þiðreks Saga af Bern (Dieterich), by Unger, Christiania 1853: Breta-Sögur, the first part also called Trojumanna Sögur, chiefly founded upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's Hist. Brit. and Dares Phrygius, edited in Ann. for Nord. Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, 1849.
- II. Myrhical:—Artus-kappa Sögur, containing Parcevals Saga, Ivents Saga, Valvents Saga, Möttuls Saga, Erreks Saga, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: Elis Saga, Bærings Saga, Flovent Saga, Magus Saga, all four cited from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 580; the last is also at times quoted from an edition: Tristams Saga, in MS. Arna-Magn. 443, but only cited from Fritzner's Dictionary: Mirmants Saga, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: Bevus Saga; Clarus Saga.
  β. Strengleikar or Lays of the Britons, edited by Unger, Christiania 1850.
- III. LYGA-Sögur or Stories fabricated in Iceland:—The greater part of Fornaldar Sögur, and and 3rd vols., vide above; Þjalar-Jóns Saga, Konráðs Saga Keisara Sonar, and many others.

## H. WORKS OF A LEARNED OR SCHOLASTIC CHARACTER.

- I. Philological:—Skálda, a collection of three or four Icelandic philological treatises of the 12th to the 14th century, preserved in one of the MSS, of the Edda (Orms-bók), and therefore usually published as an appendix to that book, and in many modern works quoted under the name of Edda; it is here cited under the name of Skálda. Skálda is a traditionary name in Iceland, although it is sometimes applied to the Skáldskapar-mál, vide C; the earliest and by far the most interesting—perhaps the earliest philological treatise in any Teutonic language—is that by Thorodd; it is contained in p. 160, l. 27 to p. 169, l. 18 in the edition of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík 1849 (where these treatises are published under the name of Ritgjörðir Tilheyrandi Snorra Edda), but in the Ed. Arna-Magn. (Copenhagen 1852) ii. 10-43; the second treatise, probably from the later part of the 12th century, pp. 169-173, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 44-60; the third treatise, an imitation of Donatus and Priscian, pp. 173-200, is written by Olafr Hvíta-skáld (died 1259), cp. Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 62-189; the fourth treatise, pp. 200-212, is simply a continuation of the third.

  2. The Skáldskapar-mál of Snorri, the rhymed glossaries, and the metrical poem Hátta-tal with the commentary in prose (vide C), may be reckoned in this class.
- II. Skugg-sjá or Konungs Skugg-sjá, i. e. Speculum Regale, a didactic scholastic work; the Copenhagen Ed. of 1768 is cited here; a new edition appeared at Christiania in 1848. Anecdoton, a polemical treatise on ecclesiastical matters, published by Werlauff, Copenhagen 1815, and again in 1848, along with the Skugg-sjá.
- III. ARTHMETICAL:—Rím-begla, a large collection of arithmetical treatises, etc., published at Copenhagen in 1780; the name Rímbegla, however, refers properly only to the first part, viz. pp. r-114 in this edition: this treatise is preserved in an Icelandic MS. of the 12th century (no. 1812 Royal Libr. Copenhagen), and is so called by the author, whose name is unknown. Algorismus, a treatise on Arithmetic by Hauk Erlendsson (died 1334), contained in the vellum MS. Hauks-bók, and edited by Munch in Ann. for Nord. Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, pp. 353-375.
- IV. Geographical:—A small collection is published under the title of Symbolae ad Geographiam Medii aevi, edited by Werlauff in 1821, especially containing a geographical sketch by the Icelandic abbot Nicholas (died 1161), called Leidarvisir og Borga-skipan: some things are also published in Antiquités Russes and Orientales, 1852; various fragments of this kind are contained in the Hauks-bók. Some parts of the rhymed glossary in the Edda (C. I), e.g. names of rivers, islands, etc., belong to this class.
- V. MEDICAL:—Lækninga-bók, a MS. in the Arna-Magn. collection 434, 12mo; a small part published in Pröver, pp. 471-474. The chief source for medical citations, however, is a list of Icelandic names of diseases contained in the 9th and 10th volumes of Félags-rit, 1789 and 1790, written by Svein Pálsson (died 1840), and drawn from various old treatises on medical matters.
- J. MÁLDAGAR, SKJÖL, etc., i. e. DEEDS AND DIPLOMAS.
  - I. ICELANDIC: Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae by bishop Finn Jónsson, Finnus Johannaeus, published in four volumes, Copenhagen 1772-1778, contains a great number of writs and deeds referring to Icelandic church-history, which are cited in this Dictionary as far as down to A. D. 1400: Diplomatarium Islandicum by Jón Sigurdsson, Copenhagen 1857 sqq., contains deeds and Libri Datici of the churches down to the union with Norway (about A. D. 1263), but is not finished: deeds of the 14th century are therefore



- cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn. collection marked Dipl., the Roman numerals denoting fasciculi: there are also cited collections of Libri Datici of the 14th century, viz. Pétrs-máldagi, Auðunnar-máldagi, Jóns-máldagi, and Vilkins-máldagi, all bearing the name of the bishops of the 14th century who made the collection, and cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn.
- II. Norse:—Diplomatarium Norvagicum, in many volumes, by Unger and Lange, Christiania 1849 sqq.; but as the language of Norway was no longer in a pure state in the 14th and 15th centuries, this large collection is sparingly cited: Björgynjar Kalfskinn, Boldts Jordebog, and Munkalíf are all registers of properties of the Norse cloister, rarely cited.

# K. RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

- I. Gotric Runzs, called by some Old Scandinavian Bunes; they are identical with the Anglo-Saxon Runes, but older, and are found only on the very oldest monuments:—The Golden Horn, dug up in Schleswig A.D. 1734, contains an inscription probably of the 3rd or 4th century, explained by Munch and finally by Bugge; The Runio Stone at Tune in Norway, edited and explained by Munch, Christiania 1857, specially cited now and then in the introductions to the letters.
- II. Common Scandinavian Runic Inscriptions:—The Swedish Stones, collected in Bautil, vide s. v. bautasteinn; the figures mark the number: Brooman's treatise upon the Runes at the end of Ingvars Saga, Stockholm 1762.
   2. The Danier Runic Stones, edited by Thorsen, De Daniske Rune-Mindos-mærker, Copenhagen 1864; Rafn's collection, Copenhagen 1856.
  The Manx Stones are edited by Munch along with his edition of the Chronicon Manniae.

As to the authorship of these works, we can only briefly note that most of them are Icelandic, but parts Norwegian or Norse. Parts of A, the whole of B. II, and part of B. III are Norse; F and G are partly Norse and partly Icelandic; H. II and J. II are Norse; K Scandinavian; the rest Icelandic. Some few MSS. under the other letters are Norse, e. g. Fagrskinna; but the works are undoubtedly of Icelandic origin. Again, many of the Norse laws are preserved in Icelandic MSS., and only one of the many MSS. of the Skugg-sjá is Norse.

- BY MODERN WORKS are understood the works from the Reformation to the present time, as opposed to the old literature, which may be said to end about A. D. 1400; the following 100 or 150 years are almost blank, at least as far as prose is concerned. The first specimen of modern Icelandic literature is the translation of the New Testament, A. D. 1540, then the rendering of hymns and psalms into Icelandic, and the version of the whole Bible: the middle and latter part of the 16th century was entirely taken up with these subjects. A fresh historical literature, annals and the like, first dawns at the end of that century. The 17th century is especially rich in religious poetry; the Sermons of Jón Vídalín belong to the beginning of the 18th; essays of an economical or political character begin at the middle or end of that century, and periodicals from A. D. 1780. As for this Dictionary, it may be briefly stated that, as to the old literature, every passage is as far as possible given with references; while words and phrases from the living Icelandic tongue, popular sayings, etc. are freely given, but generally without references. No Icelandic Dictionary can be said to be complete that does not pay attention to the present language: the old literature, however rich, does not give the whole language, but must be supplemented and illustrated by the living tongue. The differences in grammar are slight, and the transition of forms regular and gradual, so the change is mostly visible in the vocabulary. But it should be noted that when a word or phrase is given without reference, this means that no ancient reference was at hand; but it does not follow that it is modern; this can only be seen from the bearing of the word, e.g. whether it conveys a notion known to the ancients or not. Of modern works cited the following may be noted:
  - I. In Poetray, first, the flower of Icelandic poetry, old as well as modern, the Passíu-Sálmar or Fifty Passion Hymns by Hallgrim Petrsson (born 1614, died 1674), finished 1660, published 1666, and since that time reprinted in thirty editions; the former figure marks the hymn, the latter the verse. The Hymns and Psalms of the Reformation are now and then cited from the Hymn-book of 1619 (called Hóla-bók, cited by its leaves), or the collection of 1742. 2. Of secular poems, Búnaðar-bálkr (marked Bb.), composed 1764, by Eggert Ólasson (born 1726, died 1768); this poem has always been a great favourite with the people in Iceland: the first figure marks the divisions of the poem. A small collection, A. D. 1852, called Snót, containing small but choice poems of different poets. β. Of rímur or modern rhapsodies, the Úlfars-rímur are cited as the choicest specimen, composed by Þorlak Gudbrandsson, who died in 1707; Tíma-ríma, a satirical poem of the beginning of the 18th century; Núma-rímur by Sigurd Breidfjörd. γ. Njóla, a philosophical poem by Björn Gunnlaugsson, published 1844; Hústafla, a pedagogical poem by Jón Magnusson (born 1601), cited from the Ed. of 1774. 8. The Ballads or Fornkvæði, 1854 sq., vide s. v. danz. ε. Ditties and Songs, never published, but all the better recollected,—the choicest among them are those attributed to Pál Vídalín (born 1666, died 1727), etc. etc. 3. The chief Poets are:—Hallgrímr Pétrsson; Stefán Ólafsson (died 1688); Eggert Ólafsson; Jón Þorláksson (born 1744, died 1819), his poems are collected in two volumes, 1842; Benedikt Gröndal (born 1762, died 1825), his poems in a small collection, 1833; Sigurdr Pétrsson (died 1827), his poems collected in 1844; Bjarni Thorarinsson (born 1787, died 1841), his poems published 1847; Jónas Hallgrímsson (born 1807, died 1846), his poems published 1847; Sigurðr Breiðfjörð (died 1846).
  - II. In PROSE we must first mention, 1. Nýja Testamenti, the New Testament, cited from the text of 1644, in Edd. of 1807 and 1813 (in no case is the new version, London 1866, cited, it being merely a paraphrase, and inaccurate); the text of 1644 here cited is mainly founded on the original version of 1540, which has been duly reckoned among the noblest specimens of Icelandic prose, especially in the Gospels; it is therefore frequently cited. Gamla Testamenti, the Old Testament, is cited more sparingly. The earliest edition of the Bible (Hólum 1584) is called Gubbrands-Biblia, i. e. the Bible of bishop Gudbrand; the next edition (Holum 1644) is called porlaks-Biblia, i.e. the Bible of bishop Thorlak, and is a slightly emended text of that of bishop Gudbrand. The porláks-Biblia may be called the Icelandic textus receptus; the edition of 1746, called Waisenhus-Biblia, is a reprint of it; as is also the edition of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1813. Whenever the Old Testament is cited (and when Stjórn is not meant), the reference is to one of these three editions of the same version. we have to notice the Sermons of bishop Jon Vidalin (born 1666, died 1720), called Jons-bok (not the Jons-bok above mentioned, B. III) or Vídalíns Postilla, a highly esteemed work; the first edition is of 1718, and ten or eleven editions have since been published: perhaps no Icelandic book is so stocked with popular sayings and phrases of every kind. 2. Of secular literature we have first to mention falenzkar pjóssogur or Icelandic Stories and Legends by Jon Amason, Leipzig 1862, 1864, in two volumes; some of them rendered into English by Messrs. Powell and Magnusson; the Icelandic text, however, is always cited. **B. Kvöldvökur**, a popular book for children, in two vols. 1794 and 1796, by Hannes Finnsson. **Y.** The publications of the Icelandic Literary Society, Bókmenta-félag, founded A.D. 1816: **Arbækr** or Annals of Iceland by Jón Espolin (died 1836), published 1821 sqq.: Safn or Contributions towards the History of Iceland, etc. etc. 8. Piltr og Stúlka, a novel, 1850. 4. The beautiful translation of the Odyssey by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, published under the name of Odysseifs-kvæði, in small parts, to serve as school books during the years 1829-1844. 5. Periodicals:—Félags-rit, a periodical in fifteen volumes, 1780-1795, contains much that is valuable in Icelandic philology; cp. also Ny Félags-rit, a periodical of 1841 sqq. Aymann á Alþingi, a periodical of 1829-1832. Þjóðólfr, a newspaper, Reykjavík 1848-1869.

Ample thanks are due to the excellent reader at the Clarendon Press, Mr. Pembrey, for his watchful attention to consistency in spelling and accuracy in punctuation, especially in the Icelandic part of this Dictionary.



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

N.B.—The letters between () refer to the Classification of Works and Authors.

A. A. = Antiquitates Americanae. | F. p. = Festa-páttr. (B. I.) (E. II.) Ad. = Arinbjarnar-drapa. (A. III.) Akv. = Atla-kviða. (A. II.) Al. = Alexanders Saga. (G. I.) Alg. = Algorismus. (H. III.) Alm. = Alvis-mál. (A. I.) Am. = Atla-mál. (A. II.) Anal. = Analecta. (D. II.) Andr. = Andreas Saga. (F. III.) Anecd. = Anecdoton. (H. II.) Ann. = Íslenzkir Annálar. (D. IV.) Ant. S. = Antonius Saga. (F. III.) Arna-Magn. or A. M. = Arna-Mag-Arons S. = Arons Saga. (D. III.) Art. = Artus-kappa Sögur. (G. II.) Aug. = Augustinus Saga. (F. III.) A. p. = Arfa-þáttr. (B. I.) Agr. = Agrip. (E. I.) Ám. = Auðunnar-máldagi. (J. I.) Árna S. = Árna Saga. (D. III.) Band. = Banda-manna Saga. (D. II.) Barl. = Barlaams Saga. (F. III.) Baut. = Bautil. (K. II.) Bárð. = Bárðar Saga. (D. V.) Bb. = Búnaðar-bálkr. Bev. = Bevus Saga. (G. II.) Bjarn. = Bjarnar Saga. (D. II.) Bjarni = Bjarni Thorarinson. Björn = Björn Halldórsson. B. K. = Björgynjar Kálfskinn. (J. II.) Bkv. = Brynhildar-kviða. (A. II.) Blas. = Blasius Saga. (F. III.) Bm. = Bjarka-mál. (A. II.) Boldt = Boldt. (J. II.) Boll. = Bolla-þáttr. (D. V.) Brandkr. = Brandkrossa-báttr. (D. V.) Bret. = Breta Sögur. (G. I.) Brocm. = Brocman. (K. II.) Bs. = Biskupa Sögur. (D. III.) Bt. = Bauga-tal. (B. I.) Bær. = Bærings Saga. (G. II.) Clar. = Clarus Saga. (G. II.) Clem. = Clements Saga. (F. III.) Darr. = Darraðar-ljóð. (A. III.) D. I. = Diplomatarium Islandicum. (J. I.) Dipl. = Diplomatarium. (J. I.) D. N. = Diplomatarium Norvagi-cum. (J. II.) , Dropl. = Droplaugar-sona Saga. (Ď. II.) Eb. = Eyrbyggja Saga. (D. II.) Edda = Edda. (C. I.) Eg. = Egils Saga. (D. II.) El. = Elis Saga. (G. II.) Eluc. = Elucidarium. (F. II.) Em. = Eiriks-mal. (A. III.) Esp. = Espólin Árbækr Íslands. Fagrsk. = Fagrskinna. (E. I.) Fas. = Fornaldar Sögur. (C. II.) Fb. = Flateyjar-bók. (E. I.) Fbr. = Fóstbræðra Saga. (D. II.) Fél. = Félags-rit. Finnb. = Finnboga Saga. (D. V.) Fkv. = Forn-kvæði.Flóam.S. = Flóamanna Saga. (E. I.) Flóv. = Flóvents Saga. (G. II.) Fm. = Fafnis-mál. (A. II.) Fms. = Fornmanna Sögur. (E. I.) Fr. = Fritzner's Dictionary, 1867. Frump. = Frumpartar. Fs. = Forn-sögur. (D. II.) Fsm. = Fjölsvinns-mál. (A. II.) Fspl. = Forspjalls-ljóð. (A, I.)

Fær. = Færeyinga Saga. (É. II.) Gautr. = Gautreks Saga. (C. II.) Gg. = Grógaldr. (A. II.) Gh. = Guðrúnar-hefna. (A. II.) Gisl. = Gisla Saga. (D. II.) Gkv. = Guðrúnar-kviða. (A. II.) Glum. = Viga-Glums Saga. (D. II.) Gm. = Grimnis-mál. (A. I.) Grág. = Grágás. (B. I.) Greg. = Gregory. (F. II.) Grett. = Grettis Saga. (D. II.) Grönd. = Benedikt Gröndal. Grönl. Hist. Mind. = Grönlands Historiske Mindes-mærker. Gs. = Grótta-söngr. (A. II.) Gsp. = Getspeki Heiðreks. (A. II.) Guðm. S. = Guðmundar Saga. (D. Gullb. = Gull-Þóris Saga. (D. II.) Gylfag. = Gylfa-ginning. (C. I.) Gþl. = Gulaþings-lög. (B. II.) Hallfr. S. = Hallfreðar Saga. (D. II.) Hallgr. = Hallgrimr Pétrsson. H. Ann. = Hauks-annall. (D. IV.) Hard. S. = Hardar Saga. (D. II.) Har.S. Harð. = Haralds Saga Harðráða. (E. I.) Haustl. = Haustlöng. (A. I.) Hák. S. = Hákonar Saga. (É. I.) Hálfs S. = Hálfs Saga. (C. II.) Háv. = Hávarðar Saga. (D. II.) Hb. = Hauks-bók. (H. IV.) Hbl. = Harbards-ljóð. (A. I.) Hd. = Hús-drápa. (A. I.) Hdl. = Hyndlu-ljóð. (A. II.) Hðm. = Hamðis-mál. (A. II.) H. E. = Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae. (J. I.) Heiðarv. S. or Heið. S. = Heiðarvíga Saga. (D. II.) Helr. = Helreið Brynhildar. (A. II.) Hem. = Hemings-battr. (C. II.) Hervar. S. = Hervarar Saga. (C. II.) Hjalt. = Hjaltalin, Icelandic Botany. Hkm. = Hákonar-mál. (A. III.) Hkr. = Heimskringla. (E. I.) Hkv. = Helga-kviða Hundingsbana. (A. II.) Hkv. Hjörv. = Helga-kviða Hjörvarossonar. (A. II.) Hlt. = Háleygja-tal. (A. II.) Hm. = Háva-mál. (A. I.) Hom. = Homiliu-bók. (F. II.) Hrafn. = Hrafnkels Saga. (D. II.) Hrólfs Kr. S. = Hrólfs Saga Kraka. (C. II.) Hs. = Harm-sól. (A. III.) Hsm. = Hugsvinns-mál. (A. III.) Ht. = Hátta-tal. (C. I.) Hung. or Hv. = Hungr-vaka. (D. HĬ.) Húst. = Hús-tafla. Hým. = Hýmis-kviða. (A. I.) Hænsaþ. = Hænsa-þóris Saga. (D. Höfuðl. = Höfuðlausn. (A. III.) Itin. = Itinerarium or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, 1772. Ivar Aasen = Ivar Aasen's Dictionary, 1850. Ib. = Islendinga-bók. (D. I.) ld. = Islendinga-drápa. (A. III.) Îngv. = Îngvars Saga. (E. I.) Îsl. Þjóðs. = Îslenzkar Þjóðsögur. Játv. = Játvarðar Saga. (E. II.) Jb. = Jóns-bók. (B. III.)

Jm. = Jóns-máldagi. (J. I.) Jóh. = Jóhannes Saga. (F. III.) Jómsv. S. or Jv. = Jómsvíkinga Saga. (E. I.) Jónas = Jónas Hallgrímsson. Jóns S. = Jóns Saga. (D. III.) Jón Þorl. = Jón Þorláksson. Js. = Járnsíða. (B. III.) Karl. = Karla-magnus Saga. (G. I.) K. A. = Kristinn-réttr Arna biskups. (B. III.) Kb. = Konungs-bók. (B.I, C.I, etc.) Kjaln. S. = Kjalnesinga Saga. (D. Km. = Kráku-mál. (A. III.) Knytl. = Knytlinga Saga. (É. I.) Konr. = Konráds Saga. (G. III.) Korm. = Kormaks Saga. (D. II.) Kristni S. or Kr. S. = Kristni Saga. (D. I. III.) Krók. = Króka Refs Saga. (D. V.) K. p. K. = Kristinn-réttr porláks ok Ketils = Kristinna-laga-þáttr. (B. I.) Landn. = Landnáma. (D. I.) Laur. S. = Laurentius Saga. (D. III.) Ld. = Laxdæla Saga. (D. II.) Lex. Mythol. = Lexicon Mythologicum. Lex. Poët. = Lexicon Poëticum by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, 1860. Lex. Run. = Lexicon Runicum. Lil. = Lilja. (A. III.) Ls. = Loka-senna. (A. I.) Lv. = Ljósvetninga Saga. (D. II.) Lækn. = Lækninga-bók. (H. V.) Mag. = Magus Saga. (G. II.) Magn.=Magnús Saga jarls. (É. II.) Magn. S. Góða = Magnús Saga Góða. (E. I.) Mar. = Mariu Saga. (F. III.) Mart. = Martinus Saga. (F. III.) Merl. = Merlinus Spá. (A. III.) Mirm. = Mirmants Saga. (G. II.) M. K. = Munkalif. (J. II.) Mkv. = Málshátta-kvæði. (A. III.) Mork. = Morkinskinna. (E. I.) Mött. = Möttuls Saga. (G. I.) N. G. L. = Norges Gamle Love. (B. II.) Niòrst. = Niòrstigningar Saga. (F. III.) Nj. = Njála. (D. II.) Njaro. = Njarovíkinga Saga. (D. II.) Njóla = Njóla, the poem. Norge's Beskrive. = Beskrivelse Norge. Norna G. S. = Norna-Gests Saga. (C. II.)
N. T. = New Testament. Ný Fél. = Ný Félags-rit. Ob. = Orms-bók. (C. I.) Od.=Odysseifs-kvæði, prose, 1829. Odd. or S. Odd. = Stjörnu-Odda draumr. (D. V.) Og. = Oddrúnar-grátr. (A. II.) O. H. L. = Ólaís Saga Helga Legendaria. (E. I.) Or. = Ólafs-ríma. (A. III.) Orkn. = Orkneyinga Saga. (E. II.) Ób. = Ómaga-bálkr. (B. I.) O.H. = Olafs Saga Helga. (E. I.) Osv. = Osvalds Saga. (E. II.) O. T. = Olafs Saga Tryggvasonar. (E. I.) Pass. = Passiu-Sálmar. Jd. = Jómsvíkinga-drápa. (A. III.) Páls S. = Púls Saga. (D. III.)

Pd. = Placidus-drápa. (A. III.) Pm. = Pétrs-máldagi. (J. I.) Post. = Postula Sögur. (F. III.) Rafns. S. = Rafns Saga. (D. III.) Ragn. S. = Ragnars Saga. (C. II.) Rb. = Rimbegla. (H. III.) Rd. = Reykdæla Saga. (D. II.) Rétt. = Réttarbætr. (B. II.) Rm. = Rigsmal. (A. II.) Róm. = Rómverja Saga. Safn = Safn til Sögu Íslands. Sb. = Staðarhóls-bók. (B. I.) Sd. = Svarfdæla Saga. (D. II.) Sdm. = Sigrdrífu-mál. (A. II.) Sig. Breiðf. = Sigurðr Breiðfjörð. Sig. Pét. = Siguror Pétrsson. Skálda = Skálda. (H. I.) Skáld H. = Skáld Helga-rímur. (A. III.) Skjöld. = Skjöldunga Saga. (C. II.) Skm. = Skírnis-mál. (A. I.) Sks. = Konungs Skugg-sjá. (H. II.) Sksm. = Skáldskapar-mál. (C. I.) Skv. = Sigurðar-kviða. (A. II.) Sl. or Sól. = Sólarljóð. (A. III.) Snót = Snót, poems. Stef. Ol. = Stefán Olafsson. Stell. = Stellu-rimur. Stj. = Stjórn. (F. I.) Stor. = Sona-torrek. (A. III.) Str. = Strengleikar. (G. II.) Sturl. = Sturlunga Saga. (D. I.) Sverr. S. = Sverris Saga. (E. I.) Symb. = Symbolae. (H. IV.) Sæm. = Sæmundar Edda. (A, C. I.) Th. = Theophilus, (F. III.) Thom. = Thomas Saga. (E. II.) Tl. = Tíundar-lög. (B. I.) Tristr. = Tristrams Saga. (G. II.) Uh. = Uppsala-bók. (C. I.) Úlf. = Úlfars-rímur. Valla L. = Valla Ljóts Saga. (D. II.) Vápn. = Vápnfirðinga Saga. (D. II.) Vd. = Vatnsdæla Saga. (D. II.) Ver. = Veraldar Saga. (E. II.) Verel. = Verelius, Index. Vh. = Vatnshyrna MS. Vídal. = Vídalíns-Postilla, Vídal. Skýr. = Vídalín Skýringar. Vígl. = Víglundar Saga. (D. V.) Vínl. þ. = Vínlands-þáttr. (E. II.) Vkv. = Völundar-kviða, (A. II.) Vm. = Vilkins-máldagi. (J. I.) Vsl. = Vígslóði. (B. I.) Vsp. = Völuspá. (A. I.) Vtkv. = Vegtams-kviða. (A. I.) Vpm. = Vafprúðnis-mál. (A. I.) Völs. S. = Völsunga Saga. (C. II.) Yngl. S. = Ynglinga Saga. (C. II.) Yt. = Ynglinga-tal. (A. II.) þd. = þórs-drápa. (A. I.) piðr. - piðreks Saga. (G. I.) pjal. = pjalar-Jóns Saga. (G. III.) pkv. = pryms-kviða. (A. I.) porf. Karl. = porfinns Saga Karlsefnis. (D. II.) porl. S. = porláks Saga. (D. III.) porst. hv. = porsteins-pattr hvita. (D. II.) porst. Síðu H. = porsteins Saga Siðu Hallssonar. (D. II.) porst. S. St. = porsteins-pattr Stangarhöggs. (D. II.) porst. ux. = porsteins-páttr uxa-fóts. (D. V.) pórð. = pórðar Saga hreðu. (D.V.) p. p. = pingskapa-páttr. (B. I.) Ölk. = Ölkofra-páttr. (D. II.)

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

absol. = absolute, absolutely. acc. = accusative. act = active. A. D. = Anno Domini. adj. = adjective. adv. = adverb. adverb. = adverbially. allit. = alliteration, alliterative. anatom. = anatomically. απ. λεγ. = απαξ λεγό-HEVOV. A. S. = Anglo-Saxon. astron. = astronomy, astronomically. begin. = beginning. Bodl. = Bodleian. Bohem. = Bohemian. botan. = botanically. Brit. Mus. = British Museum. ch. = chapter.class. = classical. Cod. or Cd. = Codex. cognom. = cognomen. collect. = collective. compar.=comparative. compd, compds = compound, compounds. conj. = conjunction. contr. = contracted. corresp. = corresponding. cp. = compare. Dan. = Danish.

dat. = dative. decl. = declined. def. = definite. defect. = defective. dep. = deponent. De Professer = De Herr Professer by August Corrodi, in the Zürich idiom. deriv. = derived. dict. = dictionary. dimin. = diminutive. dissyl. = dissyllabic. D. R. A. = Deutsche Rechts-alterthümer by Grimm. dub. = dubious. eccl. = ecclesiastical. Ed., Edd. = edition. editions, edited. E. Engl. Spec. = Early English Specimens. e. g. = exempli gratia. ellipt. = elliptical, elliptically. Engl. = English. esp. = especially. etc. = et cetera. etym. = etymology. f. or fem. = feminine. Fin. = Finnish. for. = foreign. Fr. = French in etvmologies. Frank. = Frankish. freq. = frequent, fre-

Fris. = Frisian. Gael. = Gaelic. gen. = genitive. gener. = generally. Germ. = German. gl. or gloss. = glossary. Goth. = Gothic. Gr. = Greek. gramm. = grammar. Havn. = Havniensis. Hel. = Heliand. Icel. = Iceland, Icelander, Icelanders. Icelandic. id. = idem, referring to the passage quoted. id. = idem, referring to the translation. i.e. = id est.imperat. = imperative. impers. = impersonal. indecl. = indeclinable. indef. - indefinite. indic - indicative infin. = infinitive. inflex. - inflexive. intens. = intensive. intrans. = intransitive. irreg. = irregular. Ital. = Italian. l. = line.L. = Linnaus. Lat. = Latin. l. c. = loco citato. lit. = literally. Lith. = Lithuanian. Litt. = Littonian.

loc. = local, locally.m. or masc. = masculine. medic. = medicine. medically. metaph. = metaphorical, metaphorically. metath. = metathesis. meton. = metonomy, metonomically. metric. = metrically. mid. H. G. = middle High German. mid. Lat. = middle Latin. milit. = military. M. Lat. = Mediæval Latin. mod. = modern. monosyl. = monosyllabic. MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts. mythol. = mythology, mythologically. n. or neut. = neuter. naut. = nautical. navig. = navigation. neg. = negative.N. H. G. = New High German. no. = number.nom. = nominative.North. E. = Northern English. Norweg. = Norwegian. obsol. = obsolete.

O. H. G. = Old High | Sansk. = Sanskrit. German. opp. = opposed. Ormul. or Orm. = Ormulum. part. = participle. partic. = particularly. pass. = passive. perh. = perhaps. pers. = person. pl. or plur. = plural. poët. = poetically. Pol. = Polish. posit. = positive. pr. or prop. = proper properly. pref. = preface. prep., prepp. = preposition, prepositions. pres. = present. pret. = preterite. priv. = privative. pr. n. = proper name. prob. = probably.pron. = pronoun. proned. = pronounced. proverb. = proverbially. provinc. = provincial. qs. = quasi. q. v. = quod vide. R. = Rimur. recipr. = reciprocally. redupl. = reduplicative. reflex. = reflexive. relat. = relative. S. = Saga. s.a. = sub anno.

Scandin. = Scandinavia, Scandinavian. Scot. = Scottish. signif. = signification. sing. = singular. Slav. = Slavonic.Span. = Spanish. spec. - specially. sq., sqq. = following. subi. = subjunctive. subst. = substantive. suff. = suffix.sup. = supine. superl. = superlative. s. v = sub voce. Swed. = Swedish. temp. = temporal. termin. = termination. Teut. = Teutonic. theol. = theological. theologically. trans. = transitive. transl. = translation. trisyl. = trisyllabic. Ulf. = Ulfilas. uncert. = uncertain. unclass. = unclassical. Ups. De la Gard. = De la Garde's collection of Icel. MSS. in Upcela.  $\mathbf{v}_{\cdot} = \mathbf{v}_{i} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{e}_{\cdot}$ viz. = namely.v. l. = varia lectio. Wolf. = Wolfenbüttel

b. = báttr.

# SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

[], between these brackets stand etymological remarks and comparisons with cognate languages.

Words in capital letters are root words or important words.

quently.

The word Norse is generally used in a peculiar sense, namely, to mark the old Norwegian idiom (or MS.) as opposed to Icelandic proper.

Historical references referring to religion, customs, life, etc. are given in chapters, and under the special name of the Saga or work cited, vide e. g. sub voce draumr and drapa; the condition of the editions has, however, made it impossible to follow this rule throughout. Philological references are given in pages.

Ín nouns the genitive termination is placed between the noun and gender, e.g. alda, u, = alda, gen. öldu; bára, u, = bára, gen. báru, etc.; bati, a, = bati, gen. bata; bogi, a, = bogi, gen. boga, etc. So also s, ar, jar, e.g. bekkr, s, = bekkr, gen. bekks; bekkr, jar, = bekkr, gen. bekkjar; belgr, jar, = belgr, gen. belgjar; borg, ar, = borg, gen. borgar, etc.

Compounds of nouns formed from the genitive of the noun are regarded as double words, and printed at the end of the head noun in the same paragraph, vide e. g. bekkr, bók, etc.

As to the marking of verbs the following is to be noticed:—að, or d, ð, t, tt, following immediately after a verb, are the preterite inflexions which characterise the verb; að indicates a trisyllabic preterite with að as its characteristic, e.g. baka, að, that is to say, infin. baka, pret. bakaði, sup. bakað, pres. baka: whereas d, ð, t, dd, tt, indicate a dissyllabic preterite, having the dental as characteristic, e.g. brenna, d, that is to say, infin. brenna, pret. brenndi, sup. brennt, pres. brenni; fæða, dd, that is to say, infin. fæða, pret. fæddi, etc.; bæta, tt, = bætta, pret. bægja, ð, = bægja, pret. bægði, etc. Where the verb is somewhat irregular, the form is given in full, e.g. berja, pret. barði. All verbs in this Dictionary not marked as above stated are strong, and the tenses are given in extenso. The notation as above stated is adopted from Unger's Glossaries to his editions of Sagas, and has been lately used in Fritzner's Dictionary.

The simple and accented vowels are separated; thus a and a, i and i, o and o, u and u, y and y stand each by themselves; an exception, however, is made with é, because it is rare and peculiar in pronunciation. Ang, ing, ung, yng are given with the simple unaccented vowels, though they are frequently in the editions spelt with an acute (').

# OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

## THE ALPHABET.

THE Icelandic alphabet (stafrof) in popular use as taught to children consists of the following letters (stafir):—

the names of which may be learnt from two stanzas by Gunnar Pálsson in the Barna-gull:—

A, bé, cé, dé, e, eff, gé, eptir kemur bá, í, ká, ell, emm, enn, ó, einnig pé, ætla eg qú þar standi hjá. Err, ess, té, ú eru þar næst, ex, ý, zeta, þorn, æ, ö, allt stafrofið er svo læst í erendin þessi lítil tvö.

The vowels are pronounced long. This alphabet was, with some additions, adopted from the Latin, and the b was added at the end; and so late as the 17th century (in the Glossary of Magnus Olafsson, who died 1636, and in the Icel. Grammar of Runolf Jónsson, who died 1654), the alphabet ends with p, a and ö being attached to a and o; Runolf calls the ö 'o brevissimum.' At a later time æ and ö were detached from a o, and put at the end; but not both of them at the same time, as Björn Halldórsson ends his Dictionary with a. Gunnar Palsson, who wrote the first popular abc, seems to be the man who, by his memorial stanzas, settled the alphabet as it is now taught. The division into mutes, liquids, etc. is too well known to be repeated. Neither are we here concerned with the Runic alphabet; there can be little doubt that this too was rudely imitated from the Greek or Latin, perhaps from coins: Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries of our era have been dug up in Scandinavian cairns and fens: foreign coined money was centuries in advance of books, and in barbarous countries shewed the way to the art of writing.

The vowels (hljóð-stafir or less properly raddar-stafir) are, simple (short)— $a, e, i, o, u, y, \ddot{o}$ . 2. diphthongal, either marked with the acute ('),  $\dot{a}$ ,  $\dot{e}$ ,  $\dot{i}$ ,  $\dot{o}$ ,  $\dot{u}$ ,  $\dot{y}$ , or double letters, au, ei, ey, ac (ac). Thus in written Icel. all the vowels together are,  $a\dot{a}$ ,  $e\dot{e}$ ,  $\dot{i}$ ,  $\dot{i}$ ,  $o\dot{b}$ ,  $u\dot{b}$ ,  $y\dot{f}$ , ac,  $\ddot{o}$ , the diphthongs au, ei, ey being included under a and e respectively. In this Dictionary the simple and acute vowels are treated under one head, but separately one after another; e.g. A in pp. 2–36, A in pp. 36–48; these letters are widely different from one another both as to sound and etymology; ac and ac, ac and therefore great confusion would arise from mixing them together. The long vowels are chiefly due to contraction or absorption of consonants, which in Icel. has been carried farther than in any other Teutonic language, e.g. ac, ac,

To the consonants (samhljóðendr) were added in olden times the  $\delta$  (e $\delta$ ),  $\dot{p}$  (porn); and in modern times  $\dot{j}$ , about the end of the last century; so that in Icel. writing all the consonants are,  $\dot{b}$ , c, d,  $\delta$ , f, g, b,  $\dot{j}$ ,  $\dot{k}$ , l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z,  $\dot{p}$ , (= twenty-one); and this brings the whole alphabet to thirty-six letters:—

from which number we may subtract c, q as little in use, x, z as compound letters,  $\delta$  as subordinate to d,  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha$  are treated as one letter, and thirty remain; au, ei, ey go along with  $\alpha$  and e, each in its due place, as also ja, ja, jo, jo, jo, ju.

There is a curious division of the alphabet by an old Icel. grammarian of the latter part of the 12th century (Skálda 169-173). He draws five concentric circles: in the centre he places what he calls the höfuð-stafir ('bead-staves,' initial letters), viz. b, q, v, b, which in Icel. can only stand at the beginning of a syllable: in the next ring the mál-stafir ('speech-staves' or common consonants), twelve in number, which can stand both as final and initial: in the third ring the bljóð-stafir ('voice-staves,' vovuels, still so called in Icel.), twelve in number, among which he distinguishes between six simple and six long vowels, the latter marked as at present with '; with them also he counts the limingar ('clusters,' double vowels), a, a, a, a, and lausa-klofar

(split letters), ei, ey, as well as ia, io, iu; the vowel i he calls skipting  $(a \ cbangeling)$  from its being sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant: in the fourth ring are the capitals, which in MSS. are made to serve for double consonants (e.g. kroS = kross): lastly, in the fifth ring, the undir-stafir ('under-staves,' sub-letters),  $\delta$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\kappa$ , which in Icel. can only be used as final.

Thorodd (póroddr Gamlason, called Rúnameistari or Runs-master) is the oldest icel. grammarian, and lived in the beginning of the 12th century; for a curious account of this remarkable man, a builder by profession, see Bs. i. 235. He makes thirty-six vowels, nine of which seem to be nasal, caused by the frequent dropping and agglutination of n (in the infinitives, the weak nouns, etc.) These letters were lost before writing began, but left a nasal sound so late as the beginning of the 12th century. To the five Latin vowel characters he adds  $\omega, \varepsilon, \theta, y$ . These nine vowels as well as the nasals he then doubles by marking the long with an acute ('), and so they make thirty-six. In writing and printing,  $\omega, \varepsilon, \theta$  are out of use, but occur frequently in MSS

Icel. prose literature extends over nearly eight centuries, and in the course of that time the language lost some of its rich vowel system; besides the nasals we are able to trace seven distinct vowels as lost. Four of them were lost at a very early time, perhaps in the 12th century, viz. & the umlaut of á (see p. 1, B. 5); ø or æ, a vowel change of  $\delta$ ; and the double  $\epsilon$  and  $\ddot{o}$  sound (see introduction to letter E); all these four letters were lost about the same time, and so early that few MSS. use them; they are not noticed in this Dictionary, except now and then for etymological purposes. Some three or four centuries later, three other vowels vanished, viz. the y sound in all the three letters  $y, \dot{y}, ey$ , which became respectively = i, i, ei; but the former are still preserved in writing and printing. The MSS, down to the Reformation make in most cases a sharp distinction between the iand y sound, as also the poets; yet one very ancient MS. of the 12th century (Arna-Magn. 623, see Frump. pp. 42-48) is remarkable for its confounding both letters. The same confusion is observable in Anglo-Saxon; whereas in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, the distinction of i and y is still strictly kept up. As for Icel. we suspect that the change began in some remote district at an early time, until many centuries later it was suddenly adopted throughout the whole country.

The Icel. is not, in its pronunciation, a strongly accented language, (the acutes, as stated above, are marks of diphthongs, not of accent,) and is in this respect nearest in sound to the French. In modulation the Icel, is in the main trochaic  $(- \cup |- \cup)$ , and arsis and thesis follow alternately one after another: secondly, all root syllables are accentuated, but inflexive syllables have no accent, e. g. barna, handa, booa, hārðan, fagra; in bisyllabic compounds both the root syllables are accentuated, but the second with only a half accent, which we mark by z, e.g. sam-band, hug-bod, as also in strong inflexions like -andi, -astr, e. g. eigandi, harðastan: if one of the words which form a compound falls in the third syllable it is accentuated, e. g. barna-gull, barnagulli, handa-verk (but hand-verk), because in this case the arsis falls on the third syllable which is a root: in trisyllabic words with bisyllabic inflexion the third syllable is sounded z, e. g. lausnārīna, hūgg-unār, synguðist, sānnleikāna, hēntugāst, trūār-innar (fidei), nāðar-innar, hölðing-jānna, and that even though the second syllable is a root syllable, e. g. uppvaknāðr, āfsökūn: words like blēssunar innar, miskunar innar, drottningar innar, etc. are dactylic. Root and inflexion on the one hand and the trochaic flow on the other are felt all along, mutually resisting or aiding one another as to the measure of a syllable; accordingly, whenever the arsis falls on o it becomes z, if on z it becomes -. In the best Icel, poets half-accentuated syllables may form full rhyme, by a poetical licence; thus, in the Passíu-Sálmar more than eight score, and in Búnaðar-balkr more than two score of such rhymes are found, e. g.

Mig hefir ljúfur Lausnarinn leitt inn í náðar grasgarð sinn. Huggun er manni mönnum að miskun Guðs hefir svo tilskikkað. Iðranin blíðkar aptur Guð ei verður syndin tilreiknuð.

Bænarlaus aldrei byrjuð sé burtför af þínu heimile. Þú veizt ei hvern þú hittir þar heldur en þessir Gyðingar. Því hjartað mitt er helmingað, hlakka eg til að finna það.



# SUBSTANTIVES.

A. STRONG NOUNS, i.e. the more complex kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Consonant.

# Masculine.

_	rst 1	Declension, gen	n. sings, nom.	plar.	2nd Declensio	on, gen. singar	, nom. plir.	3rd Declension	, nom. plr.
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	heim-r heim-s heim-i heim	himin-n himin-s himn-i himin	lækn-ir lækn-is lækn-i lækn-i	fund-r fund-ar fund-i fund	bekk-r bekk-jar bekk bekk	kött-r katt-ar kett-i kött	vetr vetr-ar vetr-i vetr	
Plur.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	heim-ar heim-a heim-um heim-a	himn-ar himn-a himn-um himn-a	lækn-ar lækn-a lækn-um lækn-a	fund-ir fund-a fund-um fund-i	bekk-ir bekk-ja bekk-jum bekk-i	kett-ir katt-a kött-um kött-u	vetr vetr-a vetr-um vetr	eigend-r eigand-a eigund-um eigend-r
					Feminine.				
	1st De	clension, gen. :	ingar, nom.	pl <i>ir</i> .	2nd Declension	n, gen. sing. and	nom. plar.	3rd Declension	, nom. plr.
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	tíð tíð-ar tíð tíð	höfn hafn-ar höfn höfn	sól sól-ar sól-u sól	nál nál-ar nál nál	fit fit-jar fit fit	heið-r heið-ar heið-i heið-i	eik eik-ar eik eik	bók bók-ar bók bók
PLUR.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	tíð-ir tíð-2 tíð-um tíð-ir	hafn-ir hafn-a höfn-um hafn-ir	sól-ir sól-a sól-um sól-ir	nál-ar nál-a nál-um nál-ar	fit-jar fit-ja fit-jum fit-jar	heið-ar heið-a heið-um heið-ar	eik-r eik-a eik-um eik-r	bæk-r bók-a bók-um bæk-r
					Neuter.				
C		Ist	Declension, ge	n. sings.	1	2nd Decl	ension.		
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	skip skip-s skip-i skip	barn barn-s barn-i barn	nes nes-s nes-i nes	högg högg-s högg-vi högg	klæði klæði-s klæði klæði	ríki ríki-s ríki ríki		
Plur.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	skip skip-2 skip-um skip	börn barn-a börn-um börn	nes nes-ja nes-jum nes	högg högg-va högg-um högg	klæði klæð-2 klæð-um klæði	ríki rík-ja rík-jum ríki		

B. WEAK NOUNS, i. e. the simpler kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Vowel.

_		Masci	uline.	1	Fen	Feminine. Neuter				
Sing.	Nom.	tím-i	steð-i	tung-a	ald-a	ell-i	aug-a	hjart-a		
	GEN. DAT. Acc.	tím-a	steð-ja	tung-u	öld-u	ell-i (unchanged)	aug-a (unchanged	1)		
PLUR.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	tím-ar tím-a tím-um tím-a	steð-jar steð-ja steð-jum steð-ja	tung-ur tung-na tung-um tung-ur	öld-ur öld-um öld-ur	no plur.	aug-u aug-na aug-um aug-u	hjört-u hjart-na hjört-um hjört-u		

## STRONG NOUNS .- Masculine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. heimr: words of this form are found almost in every column of the Dictionary, and are therefore usually only marked 'm.' 2. about half a score of masculines have a characteristic v, which appears before a vowel, hör-r, hjör-r, bör-r (poët.), söng-r, má-r, sæ-r, snjá-r (sjó-r, snjó-r), sör-var (poët., pl.); in dat. sing. hör-vi, ... söng-vi, má-vi, sæ-vi, snjá-vi; in pl. hör-var, söng-var, snjó-var. The dat. in -ui is now obsolete, but the pl. is still used. 3. remarks on the inflexion, the nominative: -r assimilates with the final radicals l, n, s: in words with long root vowel, ál-l, gál-l, hvál-l, hól-l, kjól-l, stól-l, fíl-l, hæl-l, præl-l, flein-n, stein-n, svein-n, brún-n, dún-n, hún-n, ás-s, bás-s, lás-s, haus-s, hnaus-s, meis-s, ís-s, ós-s, etc. In mod. usage the inflex. -s in ás-s... ós-s is dropped, as is the -r after a radical r, in ár-r, aur-r, hver-r, her-r, geir-r, leir-r, hör-r, mör-r, Þór-r, hamar-r, and thus the nom. becomes like the acc., ás, bás, ... ár, hver, hamar, etc.:—the r is dropped, in words like afl, gafl, skafl, nagl, vagl, fugl, karl, jarl, jaxl, lax, hrafn, stafn, ofn, stofn, þorn, vagn, svefn, þegn, geisl, gísl, háls, fress, sess, foss, koss, kross, þurs, dans, fans, angr, klungr, hungr, akr, hafr, sigr, otr, lúðr, hrúðr, naðr, nykr, veðr (wetber), vikr, gróðr, aldr, Baldr, galdr, öldr, meldr, aror, hlatr, bólstr, austr, lestr, bakstr, mokstr,

β. the genitive; graut-r, skóg-r, höfund-r have -ar in gen. as the 2nd declension. Y. the dative; some words of this declension drop the -i, but it is difficult to draw an exact line, as this use is rather a licence than a law: -- all the words in -leik-r, kær-leik (charitati), fríðleik (venustati), sann-leik (veritati); as also leik-r, fil-l, kil-l, skril-l, (dat. fil, kíl, skríl), hrepp-r, lepp-r: words with long root vowel and a final p or f, hof-r, hop-r, sop-r: words with ei as root vowel, dat. hleif, Hm. 51 (but hleif-i, 140); sveip, meis, sveig, dverg (but dvergi, Ýt. 2), strák, snáp, skáp, bát and bát-i (scapbae); þór, kór, flór, bor, hor, from por-r, etc.; daun (odori), dun, Brun, hun, mul, mur, dur, etc., for dún-i . . . dúr-i, which are obsolete; so also búk and búk-i, dúk and dúk-i, múg and múg-i, reit and reit-i: those with a long vowel as final, e.g. jó, skó, ná, Frey, þey, from jó-r... þey-r:--in masculines with a characteristic v the old dat. form is -vi, whereas the mod. drops both letters, thus dat. mör, hör, má, snjó, for the old mör-vi, hör-vi, má-vi, snjó-vi. Nouns with the inflexive endings -ingr, -ungr seldom drop the i, konung-i, buning-i: words with a radical r never, e.g. galdr-i, aldr-i, not aldr, galdr: the proper names of this declension very seldom drop it, e. g. porleif-i, porlák-i, porleik-i: dag-r, dat. deg-i, but as pr. name Dag. In old writers many of these apocopate forms begin to appear, e. g. por-i (the god) is only found in a single instance used by a poet of the 8th century; yet the decay of the dat inflexion is a little

increasing, though the use, ancient and modern, is in the main still the II. himinn: the contraction in dat. sing. and plur. is to be noted, and the assimilation in nom.; hereto belong all masc. with inflex. -inn, -unn, -arr, -urr, -ill, -ull: 1. -nn, aptan-n, arin-n, dróttin-n, himin-n, Oðin-n, morgin-n. 2. -arr, hamar-r, kamar-r, humar-r, jadar-r, nafar-r, etc.: pr. names in -arr (the -ar in these is etymologically different) are not contracted, e.g. Einar-r, dat. 3. -urr, fjötur-r, tötur-r, jöfur-r; but not so the pr names, e. g. Gizur-r, dat. Gizur-i. 4. -ll, bagal-l, kaðal-l, vaðal-l, biðil-l, ketil-l (q. v.), lykil-l, jökul-l, röðul-l, stöðul-l, söðul-l, möndul-l, öngul-l, böngul-l, etc.: even the pr. names are contracted, e. g. Egil-l, dat. Agli; Ketil-l, dat. Katli. III. læknir: hereto belong only a score of common words used in prose writing, bætir, ein-ir, elr-ir, end-ir, eyr-ir, fell-ir, hell-ir, hers-ir, hirð-ir, kæs-ir, kyll-ir, létt-ir, lækn-ir, miss-ir, mæl-ir, mæn-ir, nenn-ir, reyn-ir, skelm-ir, steyp-ir, verm-ir, víð-ir, vís-ir, perr-ir: pr. names as, Grett-ir, Brest-ir, Bein-ir, Styrm-ir, Sverr-ir, porir, Æg-ir: local names, Geys-ir, Keil-ir. 2. a great many (more than a hundred) poët. and obsolete words. In mod. usage the declension of these words is altered and the r is kept throughout, whereby nom. dat. acc. sing. become alike, hell-ir, gen. helli-rs, dat. acc. hell-ir, pl. hell-rar, hell-ra, hell-rum, or lækn-irar, lækn-ira, lækn-irum:--the words with an inflex. -ari were originally, as shewn by Gothic bôcar-eis, of this declension, but now they are all weak masc., and the sole instances left on record of the old inflexion are the gen. mutar-is by Sighvat, and vartar-is, Landn. 197 (v. l. 18) in a verse of the 10th century.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: the words belonging hereto are far less in number than those of the 1st, perhaps seven score of simple nouns or thereabout, but they are often irregular, we shall therefore try to give a list of them; their marks, besides the plur. -ir, are the freq. dropping of the dat. sing. -i, the acc. plur. -u, and the I. fundr: skrið-r, stuld-r, sull-r, sult-r, characteristic i: veg-r, frið-r, kvið-r (a womb), feld-r, verð-r, brest-r, gest-r, rétt-r, kost-r, burð-r, skurð-r, þurð-r, fund-r, mund-r, grís-s, ná-r:--uðr, búnað-r, fögnuð-r, hagnað-r, jöfnuð-r, getnað-r, söknuð-r, dugnað-r, þrifnað-r, skilnað-r, etc.:-stað-r, brag-r, mat-r, sal-r, ham-r, svan-r, val-r, sauð-r, óð-r, snúð-r, þrótt-r, bol-r, dug-r, hug-r, bug-r, grun-r, mun-r, hlut-r, skut-r, vin-r, grip-r, gloep-r, lyo-r, -in these words the dat. -i is dropped, as also in compd nouns in -skap-r, gledskap-r, fiflskap-r, etc.:-pr. names in -ror, -ndr, -kon have also -ar in gen., Bárð-r, Þórð-r, Sigurð-r, Þránd-r, Eyvind-r, Geirröð-r, Sigröð-r, Há-kon, etc.:—in pl., pr. names of some people (countries or counties), Danir, Frísir, Valir, Indir, Vindir, Lappir, Grikkir, Tyrkir, Kyrjalir, Kvenir, Serkir, Vanir (the gods): Egdir, Eynir, Háleygir, Mærir, Sygnir, Þilir, prændir (in Norway): -dælir, Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, etc. 😝 Irregularities; some of the words above have -s in gen. sing. like those of the 1st declension, e.g. hal-r, val-r, ham-r, svan-r, bol-r, dug-r, grun-r, brest-r, gest-r, gris-s, gloep-r, lýð-r, ná-r:-dal-r, hval-r, staf-r, mar-r, hver-r, ref-r, sel-r, mel-r have now usually -ir in pl., but in olden times they had -ar, and belonged to the 1st declension; they also drop the II. bekkr: with characteristic j, which appears before a vowel in a score and a half of words; beo-r, vef-r, bekk-r, hrekk-r, stekk-r, flekk-r, leyg-r, eyk-r, reyk-r, legg-r, vegg-r, belg-r, elg-r, merg-r, streng-r, hveng-r, hrygg-r, drykk-r, hlykk-r, byl-r, hyl-r, ryf-r, byr-r, hyr-r, styr-r, lœk-r, bœ-r. 2. dreng-r, segg-r, stegg-r, etc. have -s in gen. sing. Almost all those above (with characteristic j) also drop. the dat. -i in sing. 3. with characteristic v; sjó-r, gen. III. köttr: with an old acc. pl. in -u, sjó-var, pl. sjó-ir. prob. caused by a characteristic u (cp. the Goth. airus, quipus, tigus, vabstus, valus), three score words: 1. with a plain root vowel; kvið-r (dictum), kvist-r, kvitt-r, lið-r, lim-r, lit-r, sið-r, smið-r, stig-r, tig-r, vio-r, réttr (a fold), bur-r: most of these words drop the -i in dat. (lið, lim, lit, sið, smið, stig). 2. with a change in the root vowel,—ö, a, e, lög-r, mög-r, völ-r, völl-r, vönd-r, vörð-r, mörð-r, svörð-r, böll-r, börk-r, knörr, gröpt-r, örn, flöt-r, hött-r, knött-r, kött-r, vött-r, köst-r, vöxt-r, löst-r, mökk-r, Höd-r, Hörd-r, Snört-r, spöl-r (vide bring-spelir):—jö, ja, i, björn, fjörð-r, hjört-r, kjöl-r, mjöð-r, skjöld-r, Njörð-r (the god):—á, æ, ár-r, ás-s, drátt-r, hátt-r, mátt-r, slátt-r, þráð-r, spán-n, bálk-r:-6, æ, bóg-r:-0, y, son-r: the acc. pl. -u has been changed into -i, first, in arr, ass, making aru, asu, which changed to zri, zsi, a change which took place very early, and later in other words, which have now all got a regular acc. in -i (limi, firði, ketti, hetti, syni, etc.); syni for sonu occurs even in old MSS. 65 To björn (p. 66) add that when used as a pr. name it has in mod. usage a gen., Björn-s, not Bjarnar (e. g. Sigurðr Björnsson).

Remarks on the 3rd Declension:

1. ordinary substantives,
1. gen. -ar, mánað-r, pl. -r, mod. -ir; fót-r, q. v.; vetr, fingr, q. v.
2. gen. -s, mað-r, gen. mann-s, pl. menn (með-r); nagl, gen. nagl-s, pl. negl.

II. eigendr: the plur of participles, when used as subst., as grátender, fagnender, gefend-r: hereto belong the plur. of bóndi, frændi, fjándi, q. v.

III. the plur. of faðir, bróðir may also be reckoned in this declension.

The Icel. is the only one of all Teutonic languages, except Gothic, that has preserved (up to the present day) the masc. inflexive -r (Goth. -s); even in the earliest Anglo-Saxon it is dropped, and the nom. sing. represents the naked root in the masculines as well as in the feminines and neuters.

#### Feminine.

I. tíð: almost Remarks on the 1st Declension: in every column or page of the Dictionary, and simply marked II. hofn: about four score words, with a in the root vowel changed into  $\ddot{o}$ , caused by a hidden characteristic u, which appears in dat. sing. of a few of them: 1. fönn, önn, bönn, högld, hrönn, hvönn, spönn, ögn, lögn, sögn, þögn, dröfn, höfn, körf, mörk (sylva), örk, þökk, Hlökk, vömb, þönib, skömm, vömm, klöpp, löpp, ösp, vöst, öxl, mjölt, björg, björk, tjörn, Gjöll (mythol.), löð, tröð, sög, kör, kröm, möl; and in mod. usage, dögg, lögg, öx, kvörn (kvern), q. v. 2. with -u in dat. sing.; rödd, rönd, strönd, önd (anima), jörð, hjörð, höll, þöll, mjöll, mörk (sylva), stöng, töng, 3. -r in nom. pl.; önd (a duck), mörk (marca), hönd (dat. hendi), röng, tönn. 4. the following had in olden times -ar in plur. and thus belonged to the 2nd declension, but changed into -ir at an early date, so that this is the usual form in Editions of Sagas and the sole form in mod, usage,a. with a single final, roo, dof, grof, gjof, nöf, töf, fjöðr, spjör, sök, vök, dvöl, fjöl, kvöl, löm, grön, mön, bön, för, skör, kös, nös, hvöt. β. with double final, vörr, börf, gjörð, görn. #5 It is likely that at earlier times many more of these words had the plur. -ar and dat. -u; the -ar remained longest in those with a single final, and the dat. -u in those having dd, nd, ll, ng as final; dat. sak-u (culpae) occurs on Runic stones, and gjaf-u, dval-u, etc. may also be supposed. III. sól: with a characteristic u, which appears sometimes in dat. sing. alone, sometimes in both dat. and acc.:

1. only in dat. in sal, van, sol, braut, laut, praut, fold, mold, þjóð, grund, lund, mund, stund, und, ull, hurð, urð, dögg (irreg.), rödd, etc. (above); nótt, night, in plur. næt-r (3rd declension); ey dat. ey-ju, and egg dat. egg-ju belong to the 2nd declension: mæ-r, dat. mey-ju; even röddu (vocem), Pass. 19. 9, but that is a poët. licence. 2. fem. pr. names ending in -björg, -laug, -rún, -ný, -ey, -leif, Ingi-björg, Guð-björg, Þor-björg, Vil-borg, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Sig-ný, As-ný (gen. -nýjar), Þór-ey, Guð-leif, Ingi-leif; in names of foreign origin, Kristín, Katrín, Elín; in all the pr. names the -u fixedly remains (in the appellatives it is often dropped), and this not only in dat. but as a common case for dat. and acc. feminines with the inflexive -ing, fceð-ing, eld-ing, drottn-ing, kerl-ing, kenn-ing, bekk-ing, virô-ing, send-ing, bygg-ing, uppstign-ing, sæ-ing, etc., so many that it would be in vain to try to record them all; they have -ar in plur, and thus belong to the 2nd declension: in mod. usage many of them have the -u in common for dat, and acc., thus drottning-u = reginae and reginam, kenning-u = doctrinae and doctrinam, foeding-u = nativitatem and nativitati, but this is very rare in old writers, yet β. in -ung, djörf-ung, drottningu reginam (acc.), Mar. 232, 304. hörm-ung, laun-ung, etc., but only in dat.; they have also -ar in plur. Remarks on the 2nd Declension: I. nál: feminines in -ing, -ung, vide above. 2. over two score simple nouns, ár, ál, nál, skál, tág, flaug, laug, rauf, dreif, kleif, veig, geil, seil, hlein, rein, vél, heið, rim, sin, hlíf, smíð, flík, kví, for, brú (q. v.), run, lend, kvern, öx (the old form), alin: with radical r, gymbr, lifr, vinstr, vigr: - only in plur., leif-ar, hrær-ar, gerð-ar, herðar, öfg-ar, æs-ar, hreys-ar, sliðr-ar, gjölln-ar, meiðm-ar (poët.): heterogene are, lim-ar, tál-ar (lim, tál in sing. are neut.): heteroclyte are, lyg-ar, görsim-ar (sing. indecl. weak fem.) 3. add the words roo, döf, etc. above recorded (1st declension II. 4). II. fit: over a score of words, with characteristic j, which appears before a vowel, hel, skel, ben, eng, egg, dregg, ey, des, fles, il, vin (only in local names, e.g. Björg-vin), fit, klyf, lyf, nyt, dys, nauðsyn, Frigg (the goddess), fiski (q. v.), mæ-r (q. v.), pl. mey-jar:—only in plur., ref-jar, sif-jar,

skef-jar, men-jar, skyn-jar, hreð-jar.

2. with characteristic v, ör, gen. sing. nom. plur. ör-var, stöð, böð, dögg, gen. stöð-var, böð-var, dögg-var; only in plur., göt-var (obsolete).

3. Heterogene are the local names in Norway; in fem. plur., Holt-ar, Hús-ar, Hrís-ar, Torgar, Tún-ar, þorp-ar, Nes-jar (holt, hús, hrís, torg, tún, þorp, nes are all neut. appellatives), Ló-ar, Les-jar, Vág-ar, Vin-jar, Kvild-ar, etc., see Munch's pref. (p. x) to Norge's Beskriv.

III. heiðr: feminines with an inflex. -r in nom. and characteristic i, which has caused a vowel change in most of them, and which appears in dat. acc. sing.:

1. about a score of appellatives; heið-r, veið-r, Hleið-r, erm-r, helg-r (a boliday), eyr-r, mer-r, reyð-r, brúð-r, byrð-r, fyll-r, flæð-r, æð-r (an eider-duck), æð-r (vena), mýr-r, vætt-r, öx (qs. öx-r); ký-r, æ-r, sý-r (q. v.), all three contr. in dat. and plur.; the obsolete þý-r, rýg-j, gýg-r (pl. þý-jar, rýg-jar, gýg-jar):—in mod. usage the -r has changed into -i, in heið-i, veið-i, erm-i, eyr-i, mer-i, byrð-i, fyll-i,

flœð-i, öx-i; otherwise they retain the full declension and must not be confounded with the indeclinable weak feminines gleð-i, ell-i, etc. In the west of Icel. the -r is still in use in floed-r, veid-r, reyd-r (steypi-reyð-r), and all over Icel. in ky-r, æ-r; as also in brúð-r, only here the -r is kept through all cases, so that the word has an indeclinable sing., cp. the use of this word in Isl. Pjóds. i. 340, 341 (omitted s. v. p. 84). 2. a great many fem. pr. names: simple, Aud-r, Frid-r, Gerő-r, Hild-r, þrúð-r, Unn-r, Urð-r (mythol.): compds, Sigríð-r, Ástríð-r, Guðríð-r, Þuríð-r, Ragnheið-r, Alfheið-r, Hallgerð-r, Ingigerő-r, Valgerő-r, Þorgerő-r, Gunnhild-r, Ragnhild-r, Ingveld-r, Þór-Idun-n, porun-n: in -dis, As-dis, Her-dis, Vig-dis, por-dis, Alf-dis, dat. acc. disi (omitted s. v. p. 100), and by way of analogy the foreign abbadis (abbess), as if compounded with dis; foreign pr. names, Margrét, Elizabet, etc.: in pr. names the inflexive -r is in full use over Icel., so that Baugeio, Randio, etc. in old MSS. are only Norwegianisms. The Icel. feminines in -r answer to Gothic -is, and are different from the Gothic feminines in -s, such as anst-s, alb-s; of these latter the Icel. naud-r (need, decl. as tid) is the sole remnant. It is worth noticing that the Icel. feminine proper names have preserved and represent the oldest and fullest declension of feminines.

Remarks on the 3rd Declension, which contains about two score words:

1. eik, steik, geit, greip, grind, gnit, kinn, kind (in mod. usage), flik, spik, tik, vik, rit, mjólk, kverk (but in mod. usage kverk-ar). 2. with changed vowel, bók, brók, glóð, nót, rót, gát, nátt, tönn, hönd, önd (anas), mörk, fló, kló, ló, ró, tá, gás, lús, mús, brún, stoo, hnot; plur. bæk-r, glæð-r, gæt-r, næt-r, tenn-r, hend-r, end-r, flæ-r, tæ-r, gæs-s, mys-s, bryn-n, steo-r, hnet-r (but in present use, stoo-ir, hnot-ir). A very few of these words have also -r in nom. sing., viz. mjólk, mörk, nátt, vík; bæk-r from bók also occurs, though seldom; rist-r from rist, Pass. 33. 4, is poët. 3. to this class we may refer the plur. dyr-r (q. v.), gen. dura; the latter r is inflexive, and the form analogous to ky-r from ku; the plur. ky-r, x-r (q. v.) 4. to this declension may also be referred the plur. of dóttir, systir, móðir, although the r is here radical. The monosyllabic feminines with a final long vowel are contracted, á, brá, gjá, Gná, ljá, lá, krá, rá, slá, skrá, spá, þrá; as to the declension of these words vide á, p. 48, and brá, p. 77; ló, Ey-gló, sló, stó, þró, dat. ló-m...; ásjá (q. v.) has no r in gen., nor trú, frú (q. v.) The root vowel of these words is not changed, and accordingly they are classed with the 1st declension of feminines, but in a contracted form.

#### Neuter.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. skip: forms like this are regular, and occur throughout the book, simply marked II. barn: to this belong neuters with a as root vowel, which in plur. becomes ö; a change due to a lost characteristic vowel in neut. plur., answering to -a in Goth., -u in A.S. (cp. Lat. cornu): as a radical a is the only vowel which is affected by an inflexive u, the remains of this inflexion are only found in the words with that root vowel; these 1. single words, bað, blað, vað, haf, vaf, flag, drag, words are many: bak, flak, rak, tak, þak, skjal, far, skar, svar, glas, fat, gat, afl, tafl, fall, fjall, kall, band, grand, barð, skarð, bjarg, bragð, flagð, nafn, safn, gagl, hagi, tagi, agn, gagn, hald, vald, magn, lamb, mark, rann, happ, hapt, skapt, hlass, gjald, spjall, spjall, tjald, hvarf, starf, barn, kast, ax, fax, sax, vatn:-only in plur., lög, glöp, sköp, rök: many have no plur. with an inflexive -aô, -al, etc., changed into u, hér-aô, hundr-aô, for-aô, óð-al, plur. hér-uð, hundr-uð, óð-ul: sum-ar (prop. a masc.), plur. sum-ur: gaman, dat. contr. gamni: höfuð, dat. höfði. III. nos: to this belong more than a score of words, with characteristic j, geð, veð, nef. stef, egg, hregg, skegg, él, sel, ben, fen, gren, men, ber, sker, nes, flet, net, fley, grey, hey, kiô, rif, gil, bil, fyl, kyn, ný. IV. hôgg: to this belong a score of words, with characteristic v, högg, skrök, kjöt, böl, öl, föl, mjöl, fjör, smjör, bygg, glygg, lyng, fræ, læ, hræ, hey: only plur.söl. The dat.högg-vi, kjöt-vi, böl-vi, smjör-vi, bygg-vi, frz-vi, hey-vi, etc. began to be uncommon even in old writers and are in mod. usage sounded högg-i, skrök-i, kjöt-i, etc., whereas in plur. the v still remains, e. g. sölva-fjara. For fé, kné, tré, see these

Remarks on the 2nd Declension, containing bisyllabic derivative words with characteristic i. Most of these words are derivative and with a changed vowel wherever possible. A great number are declined like klæð-i, so that it is difficult to give a complete list of them, e. g. fresi (by misprint called fem., p. 172); in the Dictionary they are simply marked 'n.'

II. ríki: to this belong those with a final g, k, which have j (the characteristic i) in gen, and dat. plur., e. g. fylki, ríki, síki, vígi, lægi, and many others.

#### WEAK Nouns .- Masculine.

The original characteristic of weak nouns in Teutonic languages is

the inflexive -s, of which in Icel. the sole remnant is the gen. plur. of the feminines and neuters.

Remarks on this Declension: I. tími: forms like this occur almost in every page of the Dictionary, and are simply marked 'a, m.' II. steoi: to this belong only a few primitive words with characteristic j, as a oil-i, bryt-i, steo-i, vil-i, nio-i; the poet. and obsolete skyt-i, tygg-i; poët. pr. names, Bel-i, 18-i, Skyl-i, priô-i, Vig-i; compds in -skegg-i, eyjar-skeggjar; names of people in -wer-jar, Gaulver-jar, Oddaver-jar, and in mod. usage, Þjóðver-jar, Spánver-jar, etc., cp. -varii in old Teutonic names in Latin writers :- compds in -ingi, höfðing-i, heiðing-i, kunning-i, fæðing-i, banding-i, leysing-i, auming-i, ræning-i, Væring-i, Skræling-i, etc., pl. höfðing-jar, etc.: in -yrki or -virki, ein-virki, spell-virki, etc., pl. einvirk-jar, Tyrki (a Turk, mod.), etc. :—
for lé, gen. ljá (léa), and klé, gen. kléa, see these words. There is a curious inflexive -n left in pl. of the obsolete poët, words, brag-nar, gum-nar, got-nar, from bragi, goti, gumi. 😂 Some masculines have a double declension, both strong and weak, hug-r and hug-i, hlut-r and hlut-i, holm-r and holm-i, stall-r and stall-i, munn-r and munn-i, garo-r and garo-i, odd-r and odd-i, nio-r and nio-i, drang-r and drang-i, linn-r and linn-i, likam-r and likam-i, glugg-r and glugg-i, -ingr and -ingi; all derivative words in -leikr have both forms, -leik-r and -leik-i; cp. also pr. names as Orn and Arn-i, Björn and Bjarn-i, Finn-r and Finn-i, Odd-r and Odd-i, Gisl and Gisl-i, Geir-r and Geir-i, etc.

#### Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. tunga: this form, marked 'u, f.' in the Dictionary, contains many hundreds of appellatives, and several pr. names, Halla, Ása, Þóra, Hall-dóra, etc.: frú (q. v.) is contracted; so also trú-a, gen. trú; the pr. names Gró-a, Gó-a, gen. Gró, Gó. II. alda: to this belong all the feminines with a as root vowel, cp. introduction to letter A: völv-a, a sibyl, gen. völ-u, pl. völ-ur. Only a few of the words of this declension (little more than a score, or about two or three per cent. of the whole) form a gen. plur.; these are esp. the following, vaka, vika, klukka, ekkja, rekkja, kirkja (gen. ekk-na... kirk-na), stúlka, tala, vala, sála (sálna, Mar. passim), kúla, súla, gata, gáta, sáta, varta, dúfa, þúfa, rjúpa, ríma, vísa, hosa, messa, kelda, skylda; kona has kven-na; the nom. of stjarna (a star) and skepna (a creature) may also serve for gen. plur., skaparinn stjarna, creator stellarum, in a hymn: in some few cases the gen. plur. is formed by adding the article to the nom. sing., thus gyðja-nna (dearum), gryfja-nna (fovearum): in many cases the gen. sing. is used collectively, thus Icel. say, öldu-gangr, impetus undarum,—the words denoting wave, alda, bara, bylgja, are all of this declension, and none of them have a proper gen. plur.; bylg-na is found (bylgna-gangr, Mar. 269), but ald-na, bar-na are impossible forms, one might perhaps say alda-nna, bylgja-nna; sögubok, liber bistoriarum; the gen. sagn-a, bistoriarum (sagna-ritari), is rarely used and is borrowed from sögn. Sometimes this deficiency may become puzzling, chiefly in translating Latin into Icel.; in original writers it is not felt. In olden times the number of those words that allowed of a gen. was still more limited.

Remarks on the Indeclinable Feminine:—with perhaps the sole exception of zvi (life) and elli (age) all the words of this declension are derivatives from adjectives and formed by a change of vowel, whenever the root vowel of the adjective is changeable; almost all these words are abstract (denoting quality), and so have no plural; forms like gledi-r (ludi) or zfi-r (vitae) are quite exceptional and ungramma-1. single nouns, about two score of words; gleði, helgi (bolitical: ness), ergi, leti, gremi, helti, speki, hugrekki, fræði, mæði, æði (fury), hæsi, kæti, reiði, feiti, bleyði, hreysti, veyki, háreysti, fylli, hylli, fýsi, sýki, birti, snilli, girni, teiti, hvíti, örvi, mildi, blindi, atgörvi, hnöggvi, myki: lygi and görsimi in sing., but heteroclite in plur. derivatives; -semi from adj. -samr, skyn-semi (very many): compds in -fræði, -speki, but if prefixed as a double compd they take s, thus e. g. fræði-bók, but guðfræðis-bók; skynsemi (rationis), but skynsemis-trú (fides rationis, i.e. rationalismus): -ni from adjectives in -inn, e. g. heið-ni, Krist-ni, hlýð-ni, and many others: -skygni, -syni, e.g. glám-skygni, við-syni: -gi from adj. -igr, e.g. græð-gi, kyn-gi; -yogi, harð-yogi, etc.: -gli from adj. -gull, sann-sögli (veracitas) from sann-sögull (verax): in -andi only a few, kveo-andi, hyggjandi, afr-endi, Vero-andi (the Norn): in local names, Skani, Erri, Ylfi (islands): Skaði (the goddess) is declined as masc.

#### Neuter.

Remarks on this Declension: it contains,
denoting parts of the body, auga, eyra, hjarta, lunga, nýra, eista.
2. a few appellatives, almost obsolete, none of which form a gen. plut., bjúga, ökla, sima, leika, hnoða, viðbeina, vetta (in ekki vetta, no wight; hvat-vetna, eurry wight).



# ADJECTIVES.

A. STRONG DECLENSION, as in Substantives, used of Adjectives, both positive and superlative, when indefinite.

_		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ung-r ung-s ung-um ung-an	ung ung-rar ung-ri ung-a	ung-t ung-s ung-u ung-t	fagr fagr-s fögr-um fagr-an	fögr fagr-ar fagr-i fagr-a	fagr-t fagr-s fögr-um fagr-t	há-r há-s há-vum há-van	h <b>á</b> h <b>á-</b> rrar há-rri há-va	há-tt há-s há-vum há-tt
Plur.	GEN. DAT.	ung-ir ung-ra ung-um	ung-ar in all genders in all genders	ung	fagr-ir fagr-a fögr-um	fagr-ar in all genders in all genders	fögr	há-vum in a	há-var all genders all genders	há.
	Acc.	ung-a	ung-ar	ung	fagr-a	fagr-ar	fögr	há-va	há-var	h <b>á</b>
						THE ARTICLE	•	Participia	L ADJECTIVE	in -inn.
		Mase.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING,	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ny-r ny-s ny-jum ny-jan	ný ný-rrar ný-rri ný-ja	ný-tt ný-s ný-ju ný-tt	hin-n hin-s hin-um hin-n	hin hin-nar hin-ni hin-a	hi-t hin-s hin- <del>n</del> hi-t	komin-n komin-s komn-um komin-n	komn-ar komin-nar komin-ni komn-a	komi-t komin-s komn-u komi-t
Plur.	Nom, Gen. Dat.	J	ný-jar in all genders in all genders	вý	hin-ir hin-na hin-um	hin-ar in all genders in all genders	hin		komn-ar in all genders in all genders	komi-n .
	Acc.	n <b>ý-ja</b>	ný-jar	n <b>ý</b>	hin-a	hin-a	hin	komn-a	komn-ar	komi-n

B. WEAK DECLENSION, used of Adjectives, both posit, and superl., when indef.; and general in compar, and part, act, sing,

			Positive (de	inite).	Сомра	RATIVE (def. a	and indef.)	Suri	ERLATIVE (definite).	
_		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom. Gen.	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a	yng-ri	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sti	yng-sta	yng-sta
_	DAT. Acc.	ung-2	ung-u	ung-a	yng-ra	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sta	yng-stu	yng-sta
Plur.	Nom. ] Gen. } Acc. }	ung-u	in all genders		yng-ri	in all genders		yng-stu	in all genders	
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		yng-rum	in all genders	1	yng-stum	in all genders	•

C. INDECLINABLE ADJECTIVES in -a and -i, see remarks below.

#### D. THE ARTICLE SUFFIXED TO NOUNS.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Mase.	Fem		Nout.
Sing.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	heimr-inn heims-ins heimi-num heim-inn	tíð-in tíðar-innar tíð-inni tíð-ina	skip-it skips-ins skipi-nu skip-it	tími-nn tíma-ns tíma-num tíma-na	tunga-n tungu-nnar tungu-nni tungu-na	elli-n elli-nnar elli-nni elli-na	auga-t auga-ns auga-nu auga-t
PLUR.	Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc.	heimar-nir heima-nna heimu-num heima-na	tíðir-nar tíða-nna tíðu-num tíðir-nar	skip-in skipa-nna skipu-num skip-in	tímar-nir tíma-nna tímun-um tíma-na	tungur-nar tungna-nna tungu-num tungur-nar		augu-n augun-um augun-um

Remarks on the Adjectives: I. the nom. masc.:the nom. -r is dropped in fagr (qs. fagr-r), magr, dapr, apr, vakr, digr, vitr, bitr, îtr, lipr, snotr, forn, sykn, frœkn, gjarn, frjáls, þurr, hvass, hress:—it is assimilated in bein-n, ein-n, hrein-n, sein-n, groen-n, koen-n, -roen-n, væn-n, brýn-n, frýn-n, sýn-n, hál-l, heil-l, veil-l, sæl-l, fúl-l, hás-s, fús-s, læs-s, laus-s, ljós-s, vis-s, etc.; inflexive, lítil-l, mikil-l, gamal-l, vesal-l, förul-l, atal-l, spurul-l, þögul-l, heimil-l, 2. the nom. fem. sing. represents the root of the adjective (ung, ný, há):-adjectives with a as root vowel change into ö in fem. sing. and neut. plur., e. g. all-r, öll, all-t; marg-r, mörg, marg-t; harð-r, hörð, har-t; hag-r, hög, hag-t; fagr, fögr, fagr-t; stak-r, stök, stak-t; van-r, vön, van-t; hvass, hvöss, hvas-t; varm-r, vörm, varm-t; sam-r, som, sam-t; tam-r, tom, tam-t: in the inflexive -aor, a is changed into u, aldrað-r, fem. öldruð ; gamlað-r, fem. gömluð ; gamal-l, fem. gömul; talað-r, fem. töluð, etc., see introduction to letter A, p. 1: this change is all that remains of an obsolete characteristic u, answering 8. the nom. neut. sing. is formed to the inflexive -u in Anglo-Saxon.

by adding -t to the root:—after a long root vowel -tt, e.g. há-tt, mjó-tt, ný-tt, grá-tt, hrá-tt, smá-tt, etc. :-- the s assimilates with a final ô, e. g. mið-r, breið-r, blíð-r, stríð-r, fróð-r, góð-r, óð-r, stríð-r; in neut., mit-t, breit-t, blit-t, strit-t, frot-t, got-t, ot-t, etc.:—in long syllables with d or  $\delta$  as final, the  $\delta$  is dropped, as in hard-r, stird-r, lynd-r, doemd-r, reynd-r; in neut., har-t, stir-t, lyn-t, doem-t, reyn-t, qs. haro-t, etc. :the t is dropped in such words as reist-r, bratt-r; in neut., reist, bratt, etc.; cp. the participles of the second weak conjugation:in the participles and adjectives in -aor, the o is dropped, e. g. elskad-r (amatus), elska-t (amatum), but in mod. usage elska-o; and only the change of vowel marks the distinction between fem. and neut., e. g. töluð (dicta), but talað (dictum):—in adjectives in -inn, the root n is dropped before the neutral t, hi-t, heiði-t, komi-t, Kristi-t, qs. hin-t, heiðin-t, etc. 4. as to the cases, the inflexive -r in gen. and dat. sing. fem. and gen. pl. is assimilated into n in the words in -inn, and monosyllables in -nn with a long root vowel, thus, komin-na (q. v.), væn-na (venustorum), væn-ni (venustae, dat.), væn-nar (venustae, gen.),

etc.: into l'in similar words, e.g. sæl-l, heil-l, gamal-l, sæl-lar, gamallar (sæll-rar, gamall-rar, etc. are faulty forms); mikil-li, magnae; litil-li, parvae, etc.:—it is dropped in those with radical r, vitra, sapientium; fagri and fagrar, pulchrae: into s in words such as viss, e.g. vissa, certorum; but in mod. usage viss-ra and viss-ri, certae; (fag-urri, fag-urrar are not right, although now and then used in mod. writers): -the r is doubled after a long vowel, há-rri altae, mjó-rra tenerarum, at least in mod. usage; old writers seem to have spelt and sounded mjó-ra, mjó-ri, etc.:—the -ar and -um are contracted after a long vowel, thus, blá-r caeruleas, blá-m caerulaeo. 5. contraction takes a. in a few words in -igr, -ugr, auð-igr, blóð-igr, úð-igr, göfigr, öf-ugr, höf-igr, öfl-ugr, saur-igr, nauð-igr, móð-ugr, mál-ugr, úr-igr (poët.), matt-igr; they are contracted before an inflexive vowel, audgan, auðg-ir, auðg-um, göfg-ir, úðg-ir, blóðg-ir, öfg-ir, höfg-ir . . . máttkir, etc.; in mod. usage the root is dissyllabic and not contracted, thus, auðugir, blóðugir, höfugir ... máttugir, etc.: even in old writers other adjectives in -igr were not contracted, e.g. hróðigr, kröptugr, skyldugr, syndugr, siðugr, ráðigr,—hróðigan, e.g. ráðigan (not ráðgan), etc., both in old and mod. usage. 

B. in a few words in -ll, gamall, vesall, lítill, mikill, hugall, þögull, etc. II. har: to this belong over twenty words, with characteristic v, dygg-r, hrygg-r, stygg-r, glogg-r, hnögg-r, snögg-r, þröng-r, öng-r, dökk-r, þjökk-r (þykk-r), kvik-r, myrk-r, -yrk-r, rösk-r, lösk-r, öl-r, föl-r, ör-r, gör-r, hös-s (obsolete), há-r, mjó-r, sljó-r (slæ-r); the v is freq. spelt with f in the words há-r, mjó-r, sljó-r, but not in the rest, see introduction to letter F. In mod. usage and pronunciation this v or f has been mostly lost; Icel. say há-an, mjó-an, föl-an, but it still lingers in the words ending in gg,ng, kk,rk, sk, as glöggvan, öng-van, þykk-van, rösk-van, etc. are current forms. nfr: to this belong adjectives with characteristic j: only a few words remain with g, k as final, fræg-r, hœg-r, læg-r, slæg-r, pæg-r, eyg-r, fleyg-r, yg-r, sek-r, rík-r, þekk-r, ræk-r, tæk-r; in very old MSS. the forms frægjan, ýg-jan, sek-jan, rík-jan, þekk-jan, etc. are almost universal, but even in olden times the j was dropped in these words, and fræg-an, sek-an, rik-an, etc. are now the sole forms. This declension therefore is now only represented by mio-r (medius) and by the words ending in a vowel, ny-r, hly-r, -sæ-r; but that in pre-historical times this declension was far more extensive is shewn by the many adjectives with a changed root vowel (prob. caused by a lost j), as dýr-r, hýr-r, lynd-r, streym-r, væn-n, sæl-l, sœt-r, skæð-r, næm-r, hæf-r, mær-r, kær-r, ber-r, IV. kominn: to this belong all participles of the strong verbs, and a great many adjectives; with the exception of the contraction it conforms to the article. For participles of weak verbs of the 3rd conjugation see remarks on the verbs below.

Remarks on the formation of the Degrees of Compari-I. the compar. and superl. are, -ari, -astr, or -ri, -str, thus, kaldr, compar. kald-ari, superl. kald-astr, fem. and neut. plur. köld-ust; harðr, harð-ari, harð-astr, fem. and neut. plur. hörð-ust; frjáls, frjáls-ari, frjáls-astr (frjáls-ust): in adjectives with characteristic j or v these letters reappear, glöggr, glögg-vari, glögg-vastr; örr, ör-vari, ör-vastr; nýr, ný-jari, ný-jastr; or it is contracted, mjór, mjórri, mjó-str, but older are the forms mjó-vari, mjó-vastr. the compar. is assimilated in adjectives in -nn, -ll, væn-n, væn-ni, vænstr; græn-n, græn-ni, græn-str; heil-l, heil-li, heil-str or heil-astr; sæl-l, sæl-li, sæl-str; svipal-l, svipul-li. III. some few adjectives form compar. and superl. by vowel change, há-r, hæ-ri, hæ-str; fá-r, fæ-ri, fæ-str; lág-r, læg-ri, læg-str; lang-r, leng-ri, leng-str; (fram), frem-ri, frem-str; fagr, fegr-i, fegr-str; skamm-r, skem-ri, skem-str; grann-r, grenn-ri, grenn-str; stór-r, stœr-ri, stœr-str; smá-r, smæ-ri, smæ-str; ung-r, yng-ri, yng-str; þung-r, þyng-ri, þyng-str; grunn-r, grynn-ri, grynn-str: in mod. usage also, full-r, fyll-ri, fyll-str; stutt-r, stytt-ri, stytt-str; bunn-r, bynn-ri, bynn-str; mjúk-r, mýk-ri, mýk-str; djúp-r, dýp-ri, dýp-str; pröng-r, preyng-ri, preyng-str, but also pröngvari, pröng-vastr (older and better); svang-r, sveng-ri, sveng-str; magr, megr-i, megr-str, etc.; but in old writers we often find full-IV. heterogene, as in other languages, are ari, full-astr, etc. góð-r, bet-ri, bez-tr; ill-r, ver-ri, ver-str; marg-r, flei-ri, fle-str; lítil-l, min-ni, min-str; mikil-l, mei-ri, me-str; gamal-l, ell-ri, ell-str. forming compar, and superl. from adverbs: 1. from local adverbs denoting direction, austr, norðr, suðr, vestr, fram, aptr, út, inn, of, nior, fjarr, ná-; in compar. and superl., eyst-ri (aust-ari), aust-astr; nyrð-ri, nyrð-str; synn-ri, synn-str; vest-ri, vest-astr; frem-ri, frem-str; ept-ri, ept-str, or apt-ari, apt-astr; yt-ri, yt-str (yztr); inn-ri (io-ri), inn-str; ef-ri (\phif-ri), ef-str (\phif-str); ne\partition-ri, ne\partition-str; fir-ri, fir-str; næ-ri, 2. temp. adverbs, síð, fyrir; síð-ari, síð-astr; fyr-ri, fyr-3. other adverbs, from heldr, sjaldan; in compar. and superl., held-ri, hell-str; sjaldn-ari, sjaldn-astr; hind-ri, hinn-str; œð-ri, œð-str; ská-ri, ská-str: only in compar., hœg-ri, the right; vin-stri, the left.

Remarks on the Weak Declension: I. the positive and the superlative have both strong and weak declension, according as they are indefinite or definite in sense, whereas the comparative

has in either case only a weak declension. 2. the part. act. in -andi is declined as the comparative. II. the numerals priði, fjórði, fimti, sexti, etc., the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc.; have (old and mod.) only the weak declension; bridi with a characteristic j, priò-ja, plur. priò-ju, fjórò-u, fimt-u. III. changes 1. the dat. plur. -um, which is almost always used in good old MSS., is now lost, and dat. is like nom.: thus Icel. say, hinum beztu mönnum, betri mönnum, ungu mönnum; in old usage, beztum, betrum, yngrum, (Jón Þorkelsson, Hauks-bók, 1865, p. 14, note 4.) The sole remnant in mod. usage of the old -um is the compar. fleir-um (pluribus), which is still so pronounced, and often used in Icel. writings. 2. the sing, has become indeclinable; the gen. dat. acc. masc. sing. -a in the compar. is now obsolete; Icel. say yngri manns (junioris bominis) for the old yngra, dat. yngra manni, mod. yngri manni; yngra mann, mod. yngri mann. 3. the part. act. sing.; here also the gen. masc. sing. is altered; vaxanda vinds (vindi, vind), crescentis venti, into vaxandi vinds: the neut. -a is also usually changed into -i, e.g. fall-anda forað into fall-andi forað (a stumbling-block).

Remarks on the Indeclinable Adjectives. They were originally regular adjectives, which, though both definite and indefinite, had only the weak declension; and—perhaps in order to distinguish them from other adjectives in definite forms—they have lost all inflexion, and have no comparative or superlative; they vary between the forms -i and -a, andvan-i and andvan-a, originally expressing the distinction between masc., fem., and neut., but are, in fact, used without regard to gender, one MS. has -a, another -i, even in the same passage, e.g. Mar. 378; in mod. usage, -a is the current form. These indeclinable words (in the Dictionary simply marked 'adj.' or 'adj. indecl.') are very many, chiefly compound words, e.g. in al-, ein-, balf-, full-, frum-, sam-, and for the latter part, -vana, -geðja, -laga, -stola, etc., e. g. af-laga, sjálf-krafa (-bjarga, ráða), ein-hama, ein-mana, ein-staka, ein-skipa, ein-huga, sam-huga, sam-ráða, ör-vasa, full-tíða, mið-aldra, gjaf-vaxta, frum-vaxta, hamstola, vit-stola, óð-fluga, flaum-ósa, al-verkja, al-bata, al-dauða, aleyða, á-skynja, eið-rofa, far-flótta, óða-mála, sundr-orða, tví-saga, hungr-morða, strá-dauða, afl-vana, mátt-vana, and-vana, hálf-vita, harð-brjósta, hand-lama, fót-lama, gagn-drepa, hall-oka, las-burða: single words are few, hlessa, hissa, klumsa, reisa, hugsi, játsi, heitsi, etc. In some cases it is difficult to say whether the word is to be taken for a substantive or indeclinable adjective, e.g. eið-rofi or eiðrofa, harm-dauði, full-tíði, þing-logi, næsta-bræðra.

Remarks on the Suffixed Article. This is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, and still remains in modern Danish and Swedish. It forms a double declension, with substantive and adjective forms in the same word; or rather it gives to a substantive the form of an adjective. The inflexive -ar, -ir represent different genders for substantive and for adjective, thus, all-ir dag-ar, omnes dies, masc., but all-ar stund-ir, omnes borae, fem. The same rule applies to the suffixed article, draumar-nir, but tibir-nar. The nouns of the and strong declension are so few that they scarcely affect this rule. In very early times we may suppose that the Scandinavian language had no suffixed article; in the oldest poems it is rarely used; in old prose more rare than in modern prose; and at the present time the article is less used in Icel, than in any other living European language, and is dispensed with in endless cases, where others must use it; in solemn style it is used less than in conversational. 1. the b is dropped throughout declension of the suffixed article: 2. the root vowel of the article is dropped, if the (inn, in, it). substantive ends with a vowel, and the final n + the inflexion is suffixed, e. g. sólu-nni, tungu-nni, for the vowel of the noun has always the preβ. so also after the plur. -ar, -ir, -r, e. g. tiòir-nar, draumarnir, vetr-nir, fœtr-nir; but not so after -ar, -r, in gen. sing., e. g. tioarinnar, fótar-ins, hafnar-innar, bókar-innar and bækr-innar, τοῦ βίβλου, whereby a distinction is kept between gen. sing. and nom. plur., e. g. tíðar-innar temporis, but tíðir-nar tempora. Icel. say, móður-inni matri, systur-inni sorori, dóttur-inni filiae, as also móður-innar matris, systurinnar sororis, dottur-innar filiae; but contracted in foour-num patri, bróður-num fratri,-föður-inum, bróður-inum may occur in old writers, y. the masc. dat. -i is often dropped before Mar., but is seldom used. the article, but kept if without the article, e.g. draum'-num, saum'num, but draumi, saumi: it is difficult here to give a rule. acc. sing. fem. is in old writers contracted in such words as, sök-na (causam), ál-na (funem), etc., mod. sök-ina, ál-ina, etc. vowel of the article is also dropped in the dat. of strong masc., as bekkr of the 2nd declension (without -i), thus, reyk-num, bekk-num, not revk-inum, bekk-inum, 3. in dat. plur. the final m of the noun is dropped, tíðu-num,-an older form tíðum-inum, temporibus, occurs in early Swedish; this -unum is always in mod. usage sounded -onum (mönn-onum), as also in earlier rhyme, Pass. 9. 7.

# PRONOUNS.

Peri	ONAL (1st and 2	nd pers.)	PERSONAL (3	rd pers.) wit	h gender.	REFLEXIVE.	1	Demonst <b>r</b> a	tive (sá,	the, that; þ	essi, tbis).	
_	without gend	er.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	11 11	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	Nom. ek Gen. mín Dar. mér Acc. mik	þú þín þér þik	han-n han-s hán-um han-n	hon (hún) hen-nar hen-ni han-a	þat þess því þat	sín sér sik	sá (sjá) þess þeim þann	sú (sjá) þeir-rar þeir-ri þá	þat þess því þat	þessi þessa þess-um þenna	þessi þessa-rar þess-ari þessa	þetta þessa þessu þetta
	Nom. vit Gen. okkar Dat. Acc.	þit (it) ykkar ykkr										
Plur.	Nom. vér Gen. vár Dat. Acc.	þér (ér) yðar yðr	. • .	þæ-r all genders all genders þæ-r	þau þau		þess-ir þessa-ra þess-um þess-a	pess-ar in all genders in all genders pess-ar		common for	both demonstr	ative <del>s</del>

#### INTERROGATIVE.

#### Important Come come ne).

								INDEFI	NITE (one, some	0 <i>000</i> 1.
		In plural	sense (' who or wh	ich of many').	In dual sen	se ('who or which	of two').		(0.00, 00.00	. 0,.
_		Mase.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.		hver-r hver-s hver-jum hver-n	hver hver-rar hver-ri hver-ja	hver-t and hvat hver-s hver-ju hver-t	hvár-r hvár-s hvár-um hvár-n	hvár hvár-rar hvár-ri hvár-a	hvár-t hvár-s hvár-u hvár-t	nokkur-r nokkur-s nokkur-um nokkur-n	nokkur nokkur-rar nokkur-ri nokkur-a	nokku-t nokkur-s nokkur-u nokku-t
Plur.	NOM.	hver-ir hver-ra hver-jum hver-ja	hver-jar in all genders in all genders hver-jar	hver		hvár-ar in all genders in all genders hvár-ar	hvár hvár	nokkur-ir nokkur-ra nokkur-um nokkur-a	nokkur-ar in all genders in all genders nokkur-ar	nokkur nokkur

# NUMERALS (two, both, three, four).

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	1	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	1	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Non.	tvei-r	tvæ-r	tvau (tvö)	báð-ir	báð-ar	bœð-i	1	þrí-r	þrj-ár	þrj-ú		fjór-ir	fjór-ar	fjögr
	tve-ggja		in all genders	be-ggja	in all genders		1	þri-ggja	•	in all genders		fjög-urra	in all genders	;
DAT.	tvei-m or	r tvei-mr	in all genders				1		þri-mr	in all genders	1	fjór-um	in all genders	1
Acc.	tvá	tvæ-r	tvau (tvö)	báð-a	báð-ar	bœ3-i	ı	þrj-á	þrj-ár	þrj-ú	1	fjór-a	fjór-ar	fjögr

Other Pronouns: I. the demonstrative hinn, hin, hitt | (the other one) is declined like the article, only the neut. sing. with II. the possessive pronouns are, 1. minn, min, mitt (meus); binn, bin, bitt (tuus): the reflex. sinn, sin, sitt (suus). in dual sense; okkar-r, okkur, okkat (noster); ykkar-r, ykkur, ykkat 3. in plur. sense; vár-r, vár, vár-t (noster); yðvar-r, yður, yðar-t (vester); declined as nokkurr, but contracted, e. g. yðrir. In mod. usage these possessives in plur, and dual sense are rare, and instead of them the gen. of the personal okkar, ykkar, yoar is used as III. for the pronouns sami (weak) idem, sjálfr ipse, neinn (né einn) nullus, einhverr every one, sumr some, engi no one, annarr-hvarr one of the two, alteruter, hvargi or hvarigr neither of the two, neuter, hvarr-tveggja or hvarr-tveggi each, uterque (the former part following the strong declension, the latter the weak), pvilikr and slikr such, talis, hvilikr as, qualis: see the Diction-IV. as relatives the old language has only the particles ary. er and sem, see the Dictionary, pp. 131, 132.

1. personal and demonstrative; in the mod. lan-Remarks: uage ek etc. have become eg, mig, þig, sig, við, þið, vor; and hón or hon has become hun:-in the neut. bau is sounded baug, but seldom spelt so:--old writers often use siá as a common nom, for masc, and fem., sjá maðr, that man, and sjá kona, that woman: -dat. fem. þessi = pessari is used in old writers:—dat. sing. masc. peim-a = peim, and dat. sing. neut. því-sa occur in old prose and poems; in Runes, þansi = 2. interrogative and indefinite; remains of an older declension are, hvat, what (still in full use); dat. hveim (poët. and obsolete); hvi, wby; hve, bow, mod. also hversu; the mod. hvada is curious, being indeclinable throughout:-old form nekkverr or nakkverr (necquerr, naquarr in the MSS.): in mod. usage nokkurr, but contracted before a vowel, e.g. nokkr-ir, nokkr-um, etc.

Remarks on the Numerals: I. the cardinals: the first four are declined, einn, tveir, etc.: the rest indeclinable, fimm, sex, sjau (mod. sjö), átta, níu, tíu, ellifu, tólf, þrettán, fjórtán, fimmtán, sextán, sjautján (mod. sautján), átján, nítján, tuttugu (twenty), tuttugu ok einn, etc.,—the decades first and then the smaller numbers: but with the even decades, from twenty onwards, the reverse is common in Icel.,—einn og tuttugu (one and twenty), ... tíu og tuttugu ('ten

and twenty'), ... nítján og tuttugu ('nineteen and twenty'), fjörutíu (forty), einn og fjörutíu (one and forty), and so on to sixty, then from sixty to eighty, from eighty to 'tenty' (tíu-tíu = bundred), from 'tenty' to a hundred (i. e. the gross hundred, 120). Icel. children in play, shepherds in counting their flocks, and fishermen in counting their catch are sure to reckon in this way. From forty and upwards the Danes say, tre-sinds-type ( = three times twenty = three score) for 60, firsinds-type (= four score) for 80, and balv treds (= three score minus a balf score) for 50, balv fjerds (= four score minus a balf score) for 70, balv fems (= balf the fifth score, i.e. five score minus a balf) for 90; but not so in Sweden and Norway. The decades are in old writers treated as independent words, and declined, þrír tigir, dat. þremr tigum, acc. þrjá tigi, with a following genitive, e. g. fjóra tigi manna (quadraginta 'bominum'), etc.; in mod. usage indeclinable, þrjá-tíu, fjöru-tíu, fimm-tíu, sex-tíu, sjö-tíu, átta-tíu, níu-tíu, tíu-tíu ('ten ten,' i.e. one bundred), but usually hundrad; both hundrad (bundred) and busund (thousand) are in old writers (and freq. in mod.) declined and followed by a genitive, e. g. þúsund manna, tveim hundruðum skipa. the ordinals; fyrstr (q. v.), annarr (q. v.): the rest only in the weak declension, priði, gen. dat. acc. priðja, plur. priðju indecl.; fjór-ði, fimm-ti, sét-ti, sjaun-di (mod. sjöun-di), át-ti (mod. áttun-di), níundi, tiun-di, ellef-ti, tolf-ti, prettan-di, fjortan-di, . . . tuttug-asti (twentietb), þrítug-asti, fertug-asti, ... nítug-asti, hun-drað-asti, ... þúsund-III. distributives from 1 to 4; ein-ir (singuli), tvennir (bini), prenn-ir (trini), fern-ir (quaterni), all as regular adjec-IV. multiplicatives, either tve-nnr (duplex), pre-nnr tives. (triplex), fer-n (quadruplex); or with -faldr, ein-faldr, tvau-faldr (twofold), þrí-faldr, fer-faldr, ... átt-faldt, ní-faldr, tí-faldr, ... tvítugfaldr, þrítug-faldr, ... hundrað-faldr, þúsund-faldr, all regular adjec-V. the adjectives in -tugr and -ræbr, denoting aged, measuring, for the decades, from twenty and upwards: for the decades, from 20 to 70, tvi-tugr, pri-tugr, fer-tugr, fimm-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr. β. -ræðr, for the decades, from 80 to 120, áttroedr, ni-roedr, ti-roedr (centenarius), tolf-roedr (numbering 120), hence tólf-rætt hundrað = 120, and tí-rætt hundrað = 100. numeral adverbs, tvisvar = bis, prysvar = tris: the rest formed by sinni or sinnum, times; fjórum-sinnum, four times = quater, etc.

# VERBS.

A. WEAK VERBS, i.e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by adding a Termination: characterised by the final vowel of the pres. sing.

				jugation,	2nd Con	ugation,	3rd Con	jugation, el i is suppressed.	4th Conju	
Indic, Pres.	Sing.	I. 2.	boð-a boð-ar	kall-a kall-ar	dæm-ir	fylg-i fylg-ir	gleð gleð-r	spyr spyr-r	vak-i vak-ir	dug-i dug-ir
	Plur.	3. 1. 2.	boð-ar boð-um boð-it boð-a	kall-ar köll-um kall-it kall-a	dæm-ir dæm-um dæm-it dæm-a	fylg-ir fylg-jum fylg-it fylg-ja	gleð-r gleð-jum gleð-it gleð-ja	spyr-r spyr-jum spyr-it spyr-ja	vak-ir vök-um vak-it vak-a	dug-ir dug-um dug-it dug-2
Pret.	Sing.	3. 2. 3.	boð-aða boð-aðir boð-aði	kall-aða kall-aðir kall-aði	dæm-da dæm-dir dæm-di	fylg-da fylg-dir fylg-di	glad-da glad-dir glad-di	spur-ða spur-ðir spur-ði	vak-ta vak-tir vak-ti	dug-ða dug-ðir dug-ði
	Plur.	2.	boð-uðum boð-uðut boð-uðu	köll-uðum köll-uðut köll-uðu	dœm-dum dœm-dut dœm-du	fylg-dum fylg-dut fylg-du	glöd-dum glöd-dut glöd-du	spur-ðum spur-ðut spur-ðu	vök-tum vök-tuð vök-tu	dug-ðum dug-ðut dug-ðu
IMPERAT.			boð-a	kali-a	dœm	fylg	gleð	spyr	vak (vak-i)	dug (dug-i)
SUBJ. Pres.	Sing.	I. 2. 3. I. 2.	boð-a boð-ir boð-i boð-im boð-it boð-i	kall-a kall-ir kall-i kall-im kall-it kall-i	dœm-a dœm-ir dœm-i dœm-it dœm-i	fylg-ja fylg-ir fylg-i fylg-im fylg-it fylg-i	gleð-ja gleð-ir gleð-i gleð-im gleð-it gleð-i	spyr-ja spyr-ir spyr-i spyr-im spyr-it spyr-i	vak-a vak-ir vak-i vak-im vak-it vak-i	dug-a dug-ir dug-i dug-im dug-it dug-i
Pret.	Sing.	I. 2. 3. I.	boð-aða boð-aðir boð-aði boð-aðim	kall-aða kall-aðir kall-aði kall-aðim	dæm-da dæm-dir dæm-di dæm-dim	fylg-da fylg-dir fylg-di fylg-dim	gled-da gled-dir gled-di gled-dim	spyr-ða spyr-ðir spyr-ði spyr-ðim	vek-ta vek-tir vek-ti vek-tim	dyg-ða dyg-ðir dyg-ði dyg-ðim
		2. 3.	boð-aðit boð-aði	kall-aðit kall-aði	dœm-dit dœm-di	fylg-dit fylg-di	gled-dit gled-di	spyr-ðit spyr-ði	vek-tiö vek-ti	dyg-ðit dyg-ði
Infin.			boð-a	kall-a	dœm-2	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	sрут-ja	vak-a	dug-a
PART. Act.			boð-andi	kall-andi	dœm-andi	fylg-jandi	gleð-jandi	spyr-jandi	vak-andi	dug-andi
PART. Pass.	Fem.		boð-aðr boð-uð	kall-aðr köll-uð	dæm-dr dæm-d		glad-dr glöd-d	spur-ðr spur-ð	vak-tr vök-t	
	Neut. Supine	(	boða-t	kalla-t	dœm-t	fylg-t	glat-t	spur-t	vaka-t	duga-t

# B. STRONG VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by changing the Root Vowel (as found in the Infin.)

ch	inge of re		st Class, le(i) into a, u.	2nd Class, ś into ei, i.	3rd Class, jó into au, u.	4th Class, a into ó.		Class, into a, á, o.		Class, au into jó.
Indic. Pres.	Sing.	I. 2. 3.	brenn-r brenn-r	rís rís-s rís-s	byð byð-r byð-r	fer fer-r fer-r	gef gef-r gef-r	ber-r ber-r	græt græt-r	hleyp hleyp-r hleyp-r
	Plur.	3. 2. 3.	brenn-um brenn-it brenn-a	rís-um rís-it rís-a	bjóð-um bjóð-it bjóð-a	för-um far-it far-a	gef-um gef-it gef-a	ber-um ber-it ber-a	græt-r grát-um grát-ið grát-a	hlaup-um hlaup-it hlaup-a
Pret.	Sing.	1. 2. 3.	brann brann-t brann	reis reis-t reis	bauð baut-t bauð	fór fór-t fór	gaf gaf-t gaf	bar bar-t bar	grét grét-st grét	hljóp hljóp-t hljóp
	Plur.	1. 2. 3.	brunn-um brunn-ut brunn-u	ris-um ris-ut ris-u	bu <b>ö-um</b> bu <b>ö-</b> ut bu <b>ö-</b> u	fór-um fór-ut fór-u	gáf-um gáf-ut gáf-u	bár-um bár-ut bár-u	grét-um grét-uð grét-u	hljóp-um hljóp-ut hljóp-u
Imperat.			brenn	rís	bjó <b>ð</b>	far	gef	ber	grát	hlaup
Subj. Pres.	Sing.	I. 2. 3.	brenn-ir brenn-i	rís-a rís-ir rís-i rís-im	bjóð-a bjóð-ir bjóð-i bjóð-im	far-a far-ir far-i far-im	gef-a gef-ir gef-i gef-im	ber-a ber-ir ber-i ber-im	grát-a grát-ir grát-i	hlaup-a hlaup-ir hlaup-i
	Flur.	1. 2. 3.	brenn-im brenn-it brenn-i	rís-im rís-it rís-i	bjóð-it bjóð-i	far-it far-i	gef-it gef-i	ber-it ber-i	grát-im grát-ir grát-i	hlaup-im hlaup-it hlaup-i
Pret.	Sing.	1. 2. 3.	brynn-i brynn-ir brynn-i	ris- <b>a</b> ris-ir ris-i	byð-a byð-ir byð-i	fœr-a fœr-ir fœr-i	gæf-i gæf-ir gæf-i	bær-i bær-ir bær-i	grét-a grét-ir grét-i	hlyp-a hlyp-ir hlyp-i
	Plur.		brynn-im brynn-it brynn-i	ris-im ris-it ris-i	byð-im byð-it byð-i	fær-im fær-it fær-i	gæf-im gæf-it gæf-i	bær-im bær-it bær-i	grét-im grét-i <b>ð</b> grét-i	hlyp-im hlyp-it hlyp-i
Inpin.			brenn-a	rís-a	bjóð-a	far-a	gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlau <b>p-a</b>
PART. Act.			brenn-andi	rís-andi	bjóð-andi	far-andi	gef-andi	ber-andi	grát-andi	hlaup-andi
PART. Pass.	Fem.	,	brunn-inn brunn-in	ris-inn ris-in	bo <b>ð-inn</b> bo <b>ð-</b> in	far-inn far-in	gef-inn gef-in	bor-inn bor-in	grát-inn grát-in	hlaup-inn hlaup-in
•	Neut. Supine		brunn-it	ris-it	boð-it	far-it	gef-it	bor-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it

# O. IRREGULAR VERBS.

# THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

IMDIC. Pres. Sing.	2. 3.	er-t er (es) er-um er-ut	Pres. var (vas) var-t var (vas) vár-um vár-ut vár-u		ur. ver (ver-	,	. Pres. só sé-r só sé-m sé-t só	Prei. vær-s vær-ir vær-i vær-im vær-it vær-i	Infin. ve	r-a Part	, Pass, ver-it
				TEN VERBS	WITH PRES	ent in Pre	TERITE FORM	ı <b>.</b>			
INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1. 2. 3.	á á-tt á	kná kná-tt kná	má má-tt má	skal skal-t skal	kann kann-t kann	mun (mon) mun-t mun	man man-t man	þart þarf-t þarf	ann ann-t ann	veit } veiz-t veit
Plur.		eig-um eig-ut eig-u	kneg-um kneg-ut kneg-u	meg-um meg-ut meg-u	skul-um skul-ut skul-u	kunn-um kunn-ut kunn-u	mun-um mun-ut mun-u	mun-um mun-it mun-a	þurf-um þurf-ut þurf-u	unn-um unn-it unn-a	vit-um vit-uð vit-u
Pret. Sing.	ı.	á-tta as regular	kná-tta weak verbs	má-tta		kunn-a	mun-da	mun-da	þurf-ta	###	vis-sa
IMPERAT.		eig				kunn		mun		uan	vit
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	ı.	eig-a as regular	weak verbs	meg-a	skul-a	kunn-a	mun-a	mun-2	þurf-2	unn-a	vit-a
Pret. Sing.	ı.	ætt-a as regular	knætt-a weak verbs	mætt-a	skyl-da	kynn-a	møn-da	myn-da	þyrf-ta	ynn-a	vis-sa
Invin. Pres. Pres.		eig-a		meg-a	skul-u skyl-du	kunn-a	mun-u mun-du	mun-a	þurf-a	unn-2	vit-a
PART. Act.		eig-andi		meg-andi		kunn-andi		mun-andi	þurf-andi	unn-andi	vit-andi
PART. Pass. Neut.		á-tt		má-tt		kunn-at		mun-at	þurf-t	unn-t	vit-28
		,		Nine Veri	s WITH TH	PRETERITE	: DN -ra (-li).				
INDIC. Pres. Sing. Plur.		гое-г го́-а	grœ-r gró-a	sæ-t sá	gn∳-r gnú-a	sný-r snú-a	frys-s frjós-a	k∳s-s kjós-a	slæ-r slá	veld-r vald-a	
Pret. Sing.	-	rö-ri re-ri	grö-ri gre-ri	sö-ri se-ri	gnö-ri gne-ri	snö-ri sne-ri	frö-ri fre-ri	kjö-ri ke-ri	slö-ri sle-ri)	ol-li	
IMPERAT.		ró	gτό	sá.	gnú	សាប់	frjós	kjós	slá	vald	
Subj. Pret. Sing.	3.	rö-ri	grö-ri	ső-ri	gnö-ri	snő-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	yll-i	
Invin.		ró-a	gтó-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	frjós-a	kjós-a	siá	vald-a	
PART. Pass.		ró-inn	gró-inn	sá-inn	gnú-inn	snú-inn	fros-inn	kos-inn	sleg-inn	vald-it	

# D. VERBS WITH THE REFLEXIVE OR RECIPROCAL SUFFIX -sk, -z, -st (-mk).

		Pres	ent.	Preter	ite.	Pres	Present. Preterit		
		Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.
Sing.	ī.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	læzk	láti-sk	lézk	léti-ak
0.		kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	læzk	láti-sk	lézk	léti-sk
	3.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk	læzk	láti-sk	lézk	léti-sk
Plur.	ĭ.	köllu-mk	kalli-mk	kölluðu-mk	kallaði-mk	látu-mk	láti-mk	létu-mk	léti-mk
	2.	kalli-zk	kalli-zk	kölluðu-zk	kallaði-zk	láti-zk	láti-zk	létu-z <b>k</b>	léti-zk
	3.	kalla-sk	kalli-sk	kölluðu-sk	kallaði-sk	láta-sk	láti-sk	létu-s <b>k</b>	léti-sk

PART. Pass. Neut. kalla-zk, láti-zk, (glað-zk, gefi-zk, bori-zk,) etc.

# m. VERBS WITH THE NEGATIVE SUFFIX.

INDIC.	Sing.	2.	Pres. em-k-at ert-at-tu er-at (es-at)	Pret. var-k-at (vask-at) vart-at-tu var-at (vas-at)	Pres. skal-k-at skalt-at-tu skal-at	Pret. skyldi-t skyldir-2 skyldi-t	Pres. mon-k-a mont-at-tu mon-at	Pret. mundi-t mundir-a mundi-t	Pres. hyk-k-at hyggr-at hyggr-at	Pret, átti-g-a áttir-a átti-t
•	Plur.	3.	eru-t	váru-t	skulu-t	skyldu-t	monu-t	mundi-t	hyggja-t	áttu-t

IMPERAT. ver-at-tu (be not thou !), lat-at-tu (let not thou !), grat-at-tu (weep not thou !), etc.

#### WEAK VERBS.

Remarks on the 1st Conjugation. To this belong four or five hundred simple verbs, which in the Dictionary are marked 'ao, i. e. pret. -aði; they are, I. verbs with a primitive root vowel, a, á, au, o, b, u, ú (except a few which are placed in the 4th conjugation), e. g. tala, baga, haga, skaða, baka, stama, bana, svara, rasa, tapa, hvata, rata, hata, glata, launa, fagna, banna, safna, anda, varna, starfa, stoða, loga, loka, losa, rota, hóta, róma, hljóða, sópa: verbs with i as root vowel, esp. if before a single consonant, frida, skrifa, kvika, lima, lina, skipa, hita, kvista; some with i, ei, leita, reika, eisa, geisa, smíða, líka, etc. II. derivatives, 1. in -na, inchoative verbs, daf-na, kaf-na, harð-na, vak-na, blá-na, grá-na, fit-na, hvít-na, vis-na, los-na, roð-na, brot-na, bólg-na, föl-na, fú-na, dök-na, ves-na, tré-na, (a hundred words or more.) 2. in -ga, from adj. -igr, chiefly in a causal sense, to make so and so, about a score of words, auð-ga, blóð-ga, móð-ga, göf-ga, hel-ga, líf-ga, nauð-ga, saur-ga, fjöl-ga, frjóv-ga, vin-gast, hold-gast, synd-ga, kván-gask, hýr-ga, þýf-ga: in -ka, denoting to become or make so and so, hæ-kka, læ-kka, smækka, fæ-kka, grœn-ka, væn-kast, dýp-ka, rým-ka, mjó-kka, breið-ka, sein-ka, viö-ka, mín-ka, blíö-ka, þur-ka, iö-ka, tíö-ka, þræl-ka, which follow the 1st conjugation without regard to root vowel. -sa, iteratives, glep-sa, hrif-sa, taf-sa, hram-sa, kjam-sa, ryg-sa, king-sa, ving-sa, flak-sa, flang-sa, vind-sa, kal-sa; with these may be reckoned hug-sa (cogitare), hrein-sa; (these words also are few.) a few words (perhaps thirty), veð-ja, steð-ja, stef-ja, egg-ja, gnegg-ja, hrekk-ja, bel-ja, em-ja, gren-ja, her-ja, ið-ja, kvið-ja, rif-ja, gil-ja, fit-ja, vit-ja, klyf-ja, syf-ja, lyf-ja, byr-ja, bryn-ja, skyn-ja, syn-ja, dys-ja, flys-ja, bryt-ja, á-ný-ja. 5. in -va, böl-va, möl-va, göt-va, ör-va, etc., (a few words.) 6. in -la, a kind of diminutive, but rare, ding-la (to dangle), hönd-la (captare), hvarf-la, söng-la (to sing between the teeth), skját-la, væt-la (to drip, ooze), sving-la, trít-la, skurt-la (to make a slight cut), fip-la, rup-la, hnup-la, grip-la, jap-la (to clip, mumble with the teeth), tonn-last, gut-la, brut-la, œx-la, etc. in -ra, klif-ra, halt-ra, hlið-ra, (a few words, some of which are con-

Remarks on the 2nd Conjugation. To this belong several hundred words, which in the Dictionary are marked variously 'd, 8, dd, t, tt,' according to the final root consonant; in words like fceda, reida, the pret. are fced-di, reid-di; so beita, boeta, pret. beit-ti, boet-ti: the d becomes d after a soft root consonant or a vowel, e.g. rœg-ja, rœg-ði; svæf-a, svæf-ði, etc.: it becomes f after hard consonants, or s, reis-a, reis-ti; leys-a, leys-ti, cp. introduction to letter D, p. 93 (C. III): it is dropped and cannot be sounded in words like skept-a, hept-a, frétta, geld-a, send-a, lend-a, ert-a, pret. skept-i, frétt-i, send-i, lend-i, ert-i: in mod. usage a root d may even be changed into t; Icel. often say, hert-i, ent-i, lent-i, synt-i, from hero-a, end-a, lend-a, synd-a: in words with a double final consonant it is common to drop one, thus kyss-a, kys-ti; perr-a, per-di; but *ll* and nn are more often (and properly) retained, as fell-di, fell-t, kenn-di, kenn-t, from fell-a, kenn-a, better than fel-di, fel-t, ken-di, ken-t. this conjugation belong chiefly derivative verbs with a changed vowel in the root, e, ey, ý, æ, æ, e. g. brenna (to make burn), kenna (to teach), gleyma, dreyma, bœta, græta, græða, hýsa, lýsa, (several hundred words.) In earlier times (in Gothic) these words had a characteristic j and a primitive vowel, e. g. Goth. dôm-jan, baus-jan, = Icel. doem-a, heyr-a; this j has in Icol been preserved in verbs with a short root vowel and a single final consonant (see the 3rd conjugation); but in verbs with a diphthong or long vowel only if the final be g or k, or if they end in a vowel, e. g. blekk-ja, drekk-ja, sekk-ja, rekk-ja, bekk-ja, telg-ja, velg-ja, eng-ja, deng-ja, leng-ja, feyk-ja, teyg-ja, heygja, beyg-ja, sleik-ja, steik-ja, rik-ja, berg-ja, presk-ja, bæg-ja, hæg-ja, læg-ja, væg-ja, stygg-ja, drýg-ja, byrg-ja, syrg-ja, rýja, etc., (about a hun-dred words, see the Dictionary): fylgja is a specimen of these verbs. A few verbs which now have -ja had in olden times -va, e.g. bygg-va, styrk-va, stygg-va, hrygg-va are older forms than bygg-ja, styrk-ja, hrygg-ja. Many verbs with i, ei as root vowel belong to this conjugation, not only derivatives, as leida, reisa, beita, from the strong verbs lioa, rísa, bita; but also other words, as beina, greina, deila, glima, tina, nita: also verbs with i before a double consonant, as spilla, villa, dimma, inna, ginna, sinna, dirfa, firra, mīssa, hitta, flimta, skipta, gista, hrista, and many others. Monosyllables as má, brá, spá, strá, fá (pingere), gljá, kljá, þjá, hrjá, tjá, etc. are contracted, but, in spite of the root vowel, belong to this conjugation.

Remarks on the 3rd Conjugation. To this belong about ninety words:

1. about fifty verbs with e(a) for the root vowel, gleb-ja, kveb-ja, seb-ja, skeb-ja (obsolete), teb-ja, kef-ja, kref-ja, svef-ja, vef-ja, vef-ja, vef-ja, kef-ja, kef-ja, kref-ja, vef-ja, vef-ja, kef-ja, kef-

skep-ja, ber-ja, er-ja, fer-ja, mer-ja, ver-ja (defendere), ver-ja (induere), set-ja, fiet-ja, hvet-ja, let-ja, met-ja, set-ja, legg-ja, pret. bag-ði (obsolete. vide bæg-ja), skil-ja, bil-ja, vil-ja.

2. about thirty verbs with y lete, vide bæg-ja), skil-ja, þil-ja, vil-ja. (u) for the root vowel, bryð-ja, gnyð-ja, ryð-ja, snyð-ja (obsolete), styð-ja, hygg-ja, ygg-ja, tygg-ja (mod., but old usage strong), kryf-ja, lyk-ja, byl-ja, dyl-ja, hyl-ja, myl-ja, þyl-ja, glym-ja, rym-ja, ym-ja, þrym-ja (obsolete), dyn-ja, dryn-ja, hryn-ja, styn-ja, smyr-ja, spyr-ja, þyr-ja (obsolete), fyr-va, pret. bus-ti (obsolete), pret. pus-ti, flyt-ja. few verbs with long root vowel, hey-ja, prey-ja, dý-ja, flý-ja, gný-ja, kny-ja, hlý-ja, lý-ja, tý-ja, which have monosyllabic pres. indic. hey-r, dy-r, fly-r, and change even the vowel in pret., há-ði (gessit), dú-ði, knú-ði; and in mod. usage also flú-ði, hlú-ði, lú-ði, but flý-ði, etc. in old writers: sel-ja and set-ja have unchanged pret. sel-di, set-ti; skil-ja has skil-di; vil-ja, vil-di, part. vil-jat; seg-ja and þeg-ja a bisyllabic pres. seg-i, hea-i II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks a. the vowel change in pret. indic. (glad-di, spur-bi). vowel in pret. subj. (gled-di, spyr-bi). y. the monosyllabic pres. 8. the j as characteristic; only fyrva, an indic. sing. (gleð, spyr). obsolete word, has v. 2. a participle passive in -iôr is used in some of these verbs by old writers, especially poets, viz. a bisyllabic form, as kraf-iðr, vaf-iðr, vak-iðr, tal-iðr, bar-iðr, hul-iðr, val-iðr, variðr, tam-iðr, lag-iðr, skil-iðr, þil-iðr, fem. bar-ið . . . lag-ið, neut. barit ... lag-it (see Lex. Poët.): this -iôr was in later times changed into -inn in imitation of the strong verbs, which however is only used in about thirty-four verbs (a third of the whole number), viz. kraf-inn, kaf-inn, taf-inn, vaf-inn, hrak-inn, klak-inn, rak-inn, vak-inn, þak-inn, dval-inn, kval-inn, tal-inn, val-inn, fram-inn, ham-inn, kram-inn, laminn, sam-inn, tam-inn, þan-inn, van-inn, bar-inn, mar-inn, var-inn, skilinn, kruf-inn, dul-inn, hul-inn, mul-inn, þul-inn, hrun-inn, knú-inn, flú-inn, lú-inn (in old writers, kný-iðr, flý-iðr),—almost the same words in which the ancients had -iôr: these forms begin to occur in MSS. of the 13th or 14th century, e. g. dulin, Fb. i. 12, Fs. 97 (Arna-Magn. 132); bilinn, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; barin, Ld. 152, (both from Arna-Magn. 132); as a provincialism it is still older, and frequently occurs in an old vellum MS. of Mar. S. (Arna-Magn. 655), Unger's Edit.; framinn, Mar. 449; laginn, 465, 484, 491; valin, 446; skilinn, 326; laminn, 637; samin, 491; vaninn, 398; barinn, 619; lagin, This -inn must not be confounded with the participles of the strong conjugation; for, a. in this weak -inn the n disappears in the adjectival inflexion, e. g. plur. taldir, never talnir, whereas fallinn β. the weak nom. remains beside that in -inn, e.g. makes fallnir. hul-inn and hul-dr, þak-inn and þak-tr, vak-inn and vak-tr, flú-inn and 7. the inflexive -inn can never be used in the other words of this conjugation, e. g. glad-dr, never glað-inn; spur-ðr, never spur-inn; skap-tr, never skap-inn. Some have no participle, as bleðja, metja, bylja, glymja, etc.

Remarks on the 4th Conjugation. To this belong only 2 few verbs (thirty or upwards), but some of them are among the chief verbs of the language, hafa, lafa, vaka, gana, gapa, mara, spara, stara, hjara, blaka, flaka, blasa, þrasa, kúra, stúra, lifa, loða, þola, skolla, tolla, pora, brosa, duga, luma, una, trúa, grúfa, ugga: in -ja, þegja, segja, zja (áði), vilja (see above); under this also come sækja, pret. sótti; yrk-ja, pret. orti; þykkja, pret. þótti; a pret. þátti from þekkja is obsolete and poët.:-and to these may be added the weak preterites of the verbs with strong preterite in present sense, vissi, átti, mátti, knátti, kunni, mundi, undi, skyldi; as also verbs such as göra, old pres. gör-r, mod. göri; ljá (to lend), old pres. lé-r, mod. ljæ-r; ná, pres. nái, mod. næ, gá, q. v. II. special remarks: 1. the charactermod. næ, gá, q. v. II. special remarks: a. the root vowel, according to which we should istic marks are, expect them to follow the 1st conjugation, whereas they all have the β. in about twenty words the pret. characteristic i of the second. subj. is formed by vowel change from pret. indic., viz. hefði, vekti, sperði, þyldi, þyrði, dygði, tylldi, myndi, yndi, tryði, næði, gæði, segði, begði, from pret. indic. höfðu, dugðu, . . . trúðu, náðu, gáðu; as also ætti, mætti, knætti, þyrfti, kynni, from pret. indic. áttu, máttu, knáttu, þurstu, kunnu; þætti, sækti, yrkti, from þóttu, sóttu, orktu; keypti from kaupa (emere) is pret. subj. with the sense of pret. indic. have part. pass. in -at (-ab) like the 1st conjugation, vak-at, spar-at (in old writers also spart), blak-at, blas-at, loo-at, lif-at, toll-at, bros-at, dug-at, un-at, trú-at, þag-at (from þegja), sag-at (from segja, instead of sagt) occurs in Merl. Spá; haf-at=haft, Vsp. 16; þol-at, þor-at are now the only forms, but polt, port also occur in old writers; vilj-at from vilja, but vilt seems older, cp. also mun-at, vit-að, kunn-at.
the sole remains of a bisyllabic imperat. in -i (answering to the 1st conjugation in -a) are the old imperatives vak-i! gap-i! dug-i! lum-i! ugg-i! un-i! see these words; in mod. usage the sole instance left is beg-i (tace) or begi-ou! Many of the rest might, but for the primitive root vowel, well be counted as regular verbs of the 2nd conjugation. This conjugation seems to answer most nearly to the 3rd Gothic con-

# STRONG VERBS,

A List of the Strong Verbs: I. to the 1st class belong about fifty words, finna (fann, fundu, fundit), spinna, spirna, svimma (obsolete), vinna (vann, unnu, unnit), binda (batt, bundu), hrinda (hratt, hrundu), vinda (vatt, undu), springa (sprakk, sprungu), stinga (stakk, stungu), brenna, renna, drekka, bregða (brá, brugðu), bresta, bella, gnella, smella, skreppa, sleppa, serda, snerta, gnesta, detta, spretta, svella, vella, svelta, velta, hverfa, sverfa, þverra, verpa, verða: with the root vowel e resolved into ja, gjalda (galt, guldu), gjalla, skjalla, bjarga, skjálfa, hjálpa (halp, hulpu, hólpinn): with characteristic j or υ, hrökkva (hrökk, hrukku), klökkva, stökkva, sökkva, slöngva, pröngva, svelgja, tyggja, hnöggva (defect.), syngja.  $\bullet \bullet$  All those with n, g, k for final have u in part. pass., fundit, bundit, stungit, brunnit, drukkit, brugðit, þrungit, tuggit, sungit; they have also i for root vowel in infin., finna, etc., which is weakened into e in bregoa, drekka, brenna, renna, - brigða, drikka, brinna, rinna are the older forms, which even occur in old poets: the rest have o in part., oltinn, sloppinn, snortinn, brostinn, dottinn, goldinn, hólpinn, ... hrokkinn, stokkinn, sokkinn, sólginn: those with initial v drop it before u, o, y, svella, sullu, sylli, sollinn; ... verða, urðu, yrði, orðinn; vinna, unnu, ynni, II. to the 2nd class belong about forty words, bida, kviða, líða (pati), líða (labi), ríða (equitare), ríða (ungere), ríða (qs. vríða, nectere), síða, skríða, sníða, svíða, drífa, hrífa, klifa, rífa, svífa, þrífa, dvína (defect.), gína, hrina, hvina, skína, gripa, svípa (defect.), físa, rísa, bita, drita, hnita (defect.), lita, rita, rista, skita, slita, hniga, miga, siga, stíga: with characteristic j, blík-ja, svík-ja, vík-ja. Those with final g have also é in pret., e. g. hneig and hné; steig and sté; also vék and veik from víkja, but these forms are later. III. to the 3rd class belong about thirty-six words, bjóða, hnjóða, hrjóða (desolare), rjóða, sjóða, frjósa, gjósa, hnjósa (defect.), hrjósa (defect.), kjósa, ljóstá, brjóta, fljóta, gjóta, hljóta, hrjóta (cadere), hrjóta (stertere), njóta, skjóta, þjóta, þrjóta:—those with final f, p, g, k, have  $j\hat{u}$  in infin., which seems older, kljúfa, krjúfa, rjúfa, drjúpa, krjúpa, fljúga, ljúga, sjúga, smjúga, fjúka, rjúka, strjúka: with eliminated j, súpa, lúka (and ljúka), lúta, hnúfa, amputare (defect.) Those with final g have also an obsolete pret. in  $\delta$  (fló, ló, smó, só), but usually and in mod. usage regular, flaug, etc.: frjósa and kjósa have a double pret., a regular fraus, hnaus, and irregular fröri, köri. IV. to the 4th class belong twentysix words, hlaða, vaða (óð, vaðit), vaxa (óx, vaxit), standa (stóð, staðit), grafa, skafa, ala, gala, kala, mala, skapa, fara, draga, gnaga (defect.), aka, skaka, taka: contracted in infin., flá, slá, þvá (qs. flaga, slaga): infin. with characteristic j, dey-ja, gey-ja, hef-ja, hlæ-ja (hló hlógu), kleg-ja (defect.), sver-ja (sór, svarit). The verbs with final g and k, either contracted or not, have e in part. pass., dreg-it, ek-it, skek-it, fleg-it, sleg-it, þveg-it, hleg-it; deyja has dá-it. 5th class falls into two divisions: 1. twenty words, kveða, vega (vá, vágu), fregna (frá, frágu, fregit), gefa, leka, reka (persequi), reka (qs. vreka, ulcisci), drepa, vera (vesa), lesa, eta, feta, freta, geta, meta: infin. with characteristic j, bið-ja, ligg-ja (lá, lágu, legit), þigg-ja (þá, þágu, þegit), sit-ja, sjá (sá, séð).

2. nine irregular words, þágu, þegit), sit-ja, sjá (sá, séð). all having o in part. pass., vefa (of, ofu, ofit), fela (fal, falu, folgit), stela (stal, stálu, stolit), nema (nam, námu, numit), bera, skera (skar, skáru, skorit), troða (trað, tráðu, troðit), sofa (svaf, sváfu, sofit), koma (kom, kómu or kvámu, komit). In placing these words here we follow the preterite; according to the participle they might be put in the 1st class. Grimm makes a separate class of them; but for that they are too few in number and too similar in inflexion to the 1st and VI. the 6th class, originally reduplicated verbs, many of which are still such in Gothic: 1. with é in pret., falda, halda, falla, blanda, ganga (gékk, gengu, gengit), hanga (hékk, hengu, hangit), fá (fékk, fengu, fengit), ráða, blása, gráta, láta, heita (hét, heitinu), leika (lék, leikinn), blóta (q. v.)

2. the verbs auka, ausa, hlaupa, búa (q. v.), höggva (hjó, hjoggu, höggit), spý-ja (spjó, spúit); defect. bauta (p. 54).

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Verb Substantive properly belongs to the 5th class of strong verbs; older forms are, pres. es, pret. vas, vas-t, vas, infin. vesa, imperat. vesi, ves-tu, which forms are used in old poets and in the very oldest MSS. (cp. Engl. was); er, var, vera, etc. are the mod. forms; er (sum) is mod. instead of em, which latter however is still used in the N. T. and often in sacred writings, hymns, etc.; mod. Dan. and Swed. also have er, so that the Engl. alone have preserved the true old form (am): the Engl. plur. are is not Saxon but Scandin.-Engl., and is not used even by Chaucer.

Verbs with Present in Preterite Form: the first three belong, although irregularly, to the 5th strong class, the next six (skal,...ann) to the 1st class, and veit to the 2nd. The plur. 2nd pers, munit, unnit, and 3rd pers, muna, unna, which are used in old

writings, shew that at early times this verb began to confuse the preterite with the present forms; in mod. usage this is carried farther, and Icel. say, eigit and eiga, megið and mega, kunnið and kunna, þurfið and purfa, vitio and vita; but the -u is still preserved in skuluo and skulu, munuð and munu. Icel. distinguish between munu (μέλλουσι) II. the infinitives skulu, munu are proand muna (meminerunt). perly preterite infinitive forms; whereas in the rest of these verbs the -u changed into -a, eiga, vita, etc.: another preterite infinitive (weak) is preserved in skyl-du and myn-du, which are the sole preterite infinitive forms that have been preserved in prose. In old poetry there are about twenty instances of an obsolete pret. infinitive, which conforms to 3rd pers. plur. pret. indic., just as the pres. infin. to the 3rd pers. plur. pres. indic.; especially in acc. with infin., hygg bá stóðu (credo illos stetisse), fóru (ivisse), kómu (venisse), flyðu (fugisse), etc., vide Lex. Poët., all of them obsolete and seldom used in prose, e. g. vildo (voluisse), Mork. 168, l. 20; only skyldu, myndu are frequent in the Sagas and are used even to the present day. preterites are formed by inflexion and are weak; exceptional however are kunna, unna, vissa, being without d or t; in mod. usage Icel. say, unnti (amavit), making a regular weak preterite of it, which form occurs even in Fb. iii. 469; but we cannot say kunn-ti instead of kun-ni.

The Verbs with the Preterite in -ra: these verbs are properly strong verbs, and are so in kindred languages (A. S., O. H. G., Goth.) The pret. form is difficult to explain; a reduplication might explain the verbs having initial r or s before the root vowel, róa, gróa, frjósa, and sá (sö-ri being qs. sö-si); and would even do for slá, snúa: but gnúa, kjósa remain unexplained, unless we admit that they have been formed by analogy with the others, as also valda (olli, qs. vo-voli). Kjósa, frjósa usually follow the 3rd strong class (pret. kaus, fraus), and slá the 4th: sleri only occurs a few times in old writers; sá has in mod. sense become a regular weak verb (sá, sá-ða, sá-ða, sá-ða).

General Remarks on the Strong and the Irregular Verbs: these verbs all together amount to about two hundred and twenty, but in the course of time some of them have become weak, and even in old writers are so used: a. changed into the 1st weak conjugation, bjarga, hjálpa, feta, freta, fregna, rita (from ríta), blika (from blíkja), dvína, klifa (from klífa), svipa (from svípa), gala, mala, aka, skapa, falda, blanda, blóta, klægja. β. into the 2nd weak conjugation, snerta, slöngva, þröngva, rista, svelgja, sá (serere). Y. into the 3rd weak conjugation, fela, tyggja, þvá,—in all about twenty-six verbs. If we add half a score of words which are obsolete and defective, or were so even in olden times, there remain not quite two hundred strong verbs in full use. We may add fragmentary verbs, of which only the part. pass. remains; and to this class we may assign the participial adjectives, bólginn (inflatus), toginn (ductus, Germ. gezogen), dofinn, boginn, hroðinn (pictus), snoðinn, rotinn, hokinn, fúinn, lúinn, auðinn, snivinn (νιφόμενος obsolete and poët.), belonging chiefly to the 1st and 2nd class, and perhaps many besides. Grimm reckons that in all the Teutonic languages together there are about four hundred and fifty strong verbs, whole or fragmentary; but verbs belong to the earliest formation of words; they are decreasing, as no new strong verbs are ever spontaneously formed, whereas the old die out or gradually take the weak forms. So also wrecks of strong verbs are found here and there, and even modern languages have by chance preserved words lost elsewhere, thus vrungu (torserunt) is an απ. λεγ. in one of the oldest Icel. poets; but in this case the English supplies the loss, as wring, wrung (whence wrong, prop. = wry, opp. to right) are common enough. Most of the important words of the language belong to the strong conjugation, and many of them are treated at great length in the Dictionary; whereas only a few of the great verbs, such as gora, hafa, belong to the weak conjugation. so that the strong conjugation has an importance far beyond the II. the formation of tenses in the strong number of its verbs. verbs is plain enough, a. the chief tenses, the pret. in sing. and plur., the infin. and part. pass., are formed by way of ablaut (see p. xxix), from which β. the secondary tenses are formed by way of umlaut (see p. xxviii), viz. the pres. sing. indic. from infin., e. g. by (jubeo) from bjóða (jubere); stend (sto) from standa (stare); el (alo) from ala (alere); græt (fleo) from gráta (flere), etc.: in plur. the unchanged root vowel returns, bjóðum (jubemus); stöndum (stamus); ölum (alimus); gratum (flemus). Y. in the same way the pret. subj. is formed from pret. plur. indic., e. g. byða (juberem) from buðu (jusserunt); æla (alerem) from ólu (aluerunt); brynna (urerem) from brunnu (usserunt); bæra (ferrem) from baru (tulerunt), etc. ( The characteristic j and v reappear in pres. indic. plur.; thus, from sitja (sedere), pres. sing. sit (sedeo), but sitja (sedent); from höggva (caedere), högg (caedo), but höggva (caedunt): in pres. subj. the j and v are kept through the sing., as sitja (sedeam), höggva (caedam), etc. III. the weak verbs are formed upon a later and quite different principle, viz. by suffixing the

auxiliary verb to do, in a (reduplicated?) form ded or did, whence the mod. Engl. deed, Germ. that, Icel. dáb; thus heyr-o-a = I bear-d or bear did I. This is precisely analogous to the suffixing of the article, only that the verbal suffixed preterite is much older (centuries older than Ulfilas), and is common to all Teutonic languages, ancient and modern; whereas the suffixed article is of later date and is limited to the Scandinavian branch. There probably was a time when the preterite of weak verbs was expressed by a detached auxiliary did, as was common in the English of former days and still remains to a certain extent. The other tenses, future and pluperfect, are still expressed by auxiliaries (mun, skal, vil, hafa); ek mun ganga, ibo; ek hefi gengit, ivi; ek hafða gengit, iveram. In mod. Icel. pres. indic. is used in future sense (as in Gothic and to some extent in Engl.); as, hann kemr aldrei, be will never come; hann kemr á morgun, be comes (i. e. will come) to-morrow. The auxiliary verb mun is chiefly used in writing; in conversation it sounds stiff and affected: again, skal denotes necessity or obligation, e. g. in a reply, eg skal gera það.

Modern Changes: generally these are very few, for special cases see above and the single verbs in the Dictionary. There are two things chiefly to be noted: 1. the 1st pers. -a, in pret. indic. as well as in pres. and pret. subj., is changed into -i, booadi = bodada (nuntiani), hefði = hefða (baberem), hafi = hafa (babeam). These mod. forms began to appear in MSS, even of the 13th century; but the old form still remains in some words in southern Icel., see the Dictionary, p. 2, introduction to letter A (signif. C). 2. the plur. forms of the subj. -im, -it, -i are in most cases changed into -um, -ut, -u, and conform to the indic., thus töluðum (loqueremur) instead of talaðim; tölum (loquamur) instead of talim; but wherever the subj. is formed by vowel change it remains, thus hefdum (baberemus) instead of the old hefðim; værum (essemus) instead of værim (in indic. höfðum, varum); as also hafði (babui), but hefði (baberem), so that in this case distinction is kept up between indic. and subj. But the old subj. inflexion -i is still sounded in the 2nd and 3rd pers. in many dissyllabic words, e.g. værið (essetis), væri (essent) are quite as freq. as væruð, væru, whereas in the 1st pers. plur. Icel. say værum (essemus), never 8. in 2nd pers. sing. pret. indic. of strong verbs, s has been inserted throughout, thus, brann-st (ussisti), fann-st (invenisti), kom-st (venisti), hljóp-st (cucurristi), vat-st (fuisti), bjó-st (paravisti), etc., whereas the ancients said brann-t, hljóp-t, etc. But even the ancients inserted a with verbs having t as characteristic; indeed it is doubtful whether braut-t (fregisti), grét-t (flevisti) ever occur in old writers; in these words we meet with the s in rhymes, even in verses of the middle of the 11th century, e. g. brauztu við bragning nýztan, O. H. 219; brauztu rhymes on mestan, Fms. vi. 139; and so also the MSS., e. g. veizt (nosti) not veit-t; lézt (fecisti) not lét-t, etc. and pers. pres. indic. of strong verbs & is inserted in about a score of verbs, viz. in strong verbs and in weak of the 3rd conjugation if they have a final vowel or a final r, fer-o (is), fæ-ro (capis), dey-ro (moreris), hlæ-to (rides), slæ-to (feris), þvæ-to (lavas), sé-to (vides), bý-to (paras), sve-to (juras), 12-to (remigas), gny-to (fricas), sny-to (vertis); weak, ber-o (feris), met-o (contundis), ver-o (defendis), smyt-o (ungis), spyr-o (quaeris), ljær-o (commodas), fly-ro (fugis), ly-ro (fatigas), tæ-ro (carpis lanam), instead of fer-r, dey-r, ... ly-r, tæ-r; but this is conversational and little used in writing: t is added in vil-t (vis, Engl. wilt), for the old vil-1; both forms occur in very old MSS., e. g. villt, Mork. 57. l. 15, 168. l. 19, but vill 62. l. 3: er-t (es, Engl. thou art) is common for old and mod. 5. for the weak participle in -inn e p. xxiv. Some MSS. (e. g. the Mar. S.) confound the 1st pers. with the 3rd pers. pres. indic., and say, ek segir, heyrir, tekr, elskar, as in mod. Swed. and Dan.; Dan. jeg siger, börer, tager, elsker, Swed. säger, börer, taker; cp. in vulgar Engl. I says, I bears, I takes, I loves: this use has never prevailed in Icel., either in speech or writing; and in MSS. it is simply a kind of Norwegianism.

## VERBS WITH SUFFIX.

The Reflexive: these verbs are used in a reflexive or reciprocal sense, but seldom as passive, and then in most cases only by way of Latinism, the passive being usually expressed by the auxiliary verb verða or vera; thus elska (amare), but þau elskask, they love one another; anda, to breathe, but andask, to breathe 'oneself,' to die, expirare: the reflexive often gives a new turn to a verb, and makes it, so to say, individual and personal; see the Dictionary passim.

II. as to the form,

1. the inflexive -r (of the active voice) is dropped, thus, booa-sk, qs. booar-sk (nuntiaris). 2. the inflexive -t assimilates to the reflexive -s, and becomes -z, e.g. in the and pers. plur., elskizk (amamini), eggizk (bortamini); þeim hafði bodazk (qs. bodat-sk), as part. pass. neut. illis nuntiatum fuit, but boða-sk (nuntiantur). 3. . sk, qs. sik (se), is the old form, and kept in the oldest MSS.; even sometimes -zb, but usually -z, -zt or -ast (often in MSS. of the 14th century), thus booa-z or booa-zt, the

former of which is common in MSS.; the mod. is -st (booa-st), which form is adopted in most Editions and is also found in some old MSS., e. g. in one of the handwritings of Hb. (see Antiqq. Americ. facsim. iv). It is likely that the sound of -zp, -z, -zt, and -st was much the: same, and that they differed only in the spelling. III. originally: there were two suffixes, viz. -sk (i.e. sik, se) for the and and 3rd pers., but -mk (i. e. mik, me) for the 1st pers, plur.; this -mk is used in many good old MSS. (and has generally been adopted in this Dictionary), but was, from some confusion with -sk, changed into -mz or -mst; the -mk may be called the personal reflexive, i. e. the reflexive reflecting the speaker himself. It is worthy of notice that the ancients seldom used ek (I) along with -sk; therefore—instead of saying ek þykkl-sk (wideor), þótti-sk (widebar), ek andask, lætsk, efask, óttask—they said, ek þykkjumk (videor mibi), ek þóttu-mk (videbar mibi), ek öndu-mk (morior), ek latu-mk, ek efu-mk (dubito), ek óttu-mk (timeo), etc.; and ek bykjumst, ek bottumst are still in use. This usage is quite correct, and the later common ek bykki-sk is in fact nonsense, being literally ego 'sibi' videor; it no doubt arose from the fact that the sense of the suffix was no longer perceived. 2. we may note also the old poët, usage of joining the reflexive -mk to the 2nd and 3rd pers., but in a personal reflexive sense, as göngumk firr funi, flame! begone from me, Gm. I; jötna vegir stóðu-mk yfir ok undir, the ways of giants stood over and under me, i.e. there were precipices above and below, the m in this case belongs to the pronoun, not to the verbal inflexion, and we are to write bykkju-mk, not bykkjum-k; the inflexive -m is

dropped before -mk, just as -r before -sk.

The Negative: it is obsolete and only used in poetry, in laws, old sayings, and the like; from the poets about two hundred instances have been collected—perhaps a hundred more might be gleaned—in Lex. Poët. p. 2, and from prose in this Dictionary, pp. 2, 3. In Unger's Edition of Morkinskinna (lately published), we read munk-at, 50; mun-a, 37; er-a, 36, 52, 129, 186; vere-a (non esset), I. this suffix is chiefly used, 1. in the verb substantive and in the irregular verbs with pret. pres., esp. á, mun, skal, which four verbs include nearly half the instances: in regular strong verbs and some few verbs of the 3rd and 4th weak conjugation, hafa, lifa, göra, etc.: very seldom in the 1st or 2nd weak conjugation, e.g. kallar-a (non vocas), Akv. 37; subj. stöövi-g-a (non sistem), Hm. 151; and once or twice in trisyllabic tenses. as to moods, it is freq. in indic. and imperat., but seldom in subj., where scarcely a score of instances are on record, e. g. verir-a, væri-a, kveðir-a, megi-t, verði-t, standi-t, renni-a, bíti-a, sé-t (non sii), etc.; and never in infin. 3. as to number and person, freq. in sing. through all persons; in plur. freq. in 3rd pers., but very rare in 1st and and; forms such as vitum-a, munum-a, várum-a (non fuimus), ættim-a (non baberemus), or segit-a (ne dicatis), farit-a (ne eatis), each probably occurs only once. 4. as to voice, it is rarely used with a reflexive; þóttisk-a (non videbatur), komsk-a (non pervenit), kömsk-at, fordumk-a (non evitamus), each occurs about once or twice; erumk-a (non est mibi), Stor. 17, Eg. 459 (in a verse). II. as to form,
-at and -a both occur, as skal-a and skal-at, mon-a and mon-at; II. as to form, -a is preferred when the next word begins with a consonant, -at when it begins with a vowel; but they are often used indiscri-2. after a vowel inflexion the vowel of the suffix is minately. dropped, and -t (-o, -b) remains, as attu-o, vitu-o (nescitis), eigu-t (non babent), standa-t (non stant); yet in a few instances -a is used, but the hiatus sounds ill, e. g. biti-a, renni-a, skriði-a, all from Hkv. 2. 30, 31; væri-a, Mork. 37, Bkv. 8; kæmi-a (non veniat), Gs. 10; urðu-a (non fiebant), Gh. 3:—in verbs with characteristic j it appears, thus begj-at-tu (ne taceas), segj-at-tu (ne dicas), eggi-a (ne borteris), Sdm. 32; teygj-at, id.; kvelj-at (kill not), Völ. 31; leti-at (ne retineat), Skv. 3. 44:—in verbs ending in a long vowel the a is not dropped, e.g. kn6-at (cannot), 6-at (ought not), s6-at (sau not).

3. in 1st pers. sing the personal pronoun (-k=ck) is inserted between the verb and suffix,  $\hat{a}$ -k-at, em-k-at, etc.: if the verb ends in gg an assimilation takes place, hykk-at, qs. hygg-k-at  $(I \cdot bink \cdot not)$ ; likk-at, qs. ligg-k-at (non jaceo): after a long vowel the k is even doubled, e.g. se-kk-at (non video), må-kk-at (non debeo): the pronoun is even repeated, e. g. má-k-at ek, sá-k-at ek, etc.:-in weak dissyllabic forms the inserted k becomes g, stöðvi-g-a, or iterated stöðvigak, bjargi-g-a, Hm. 151, 153; (note also that the inflex. -a of the 1st pers. is here turned into -i, bjargi-g-a, not bjarga-g-a.) 4. in 2nd pers. sing, the personal pronoun bu is also iterated, the latter being assimilated, er-t-at-tu for ert-at-þú; mon-t-a-ttu, but also mon-at-tu.

The Personal: 1. for -k in the 1st pers., see s. v. ek (B), 2. the 2nd pers. bú, thou, is suffixed, as -bu, -du, -tu, or -u, according to the final of the verb, a. imperat. boða-ðu, dæm-du, gled-du, spyr-du, vak-tu, dug-du; brenn-du, rís-tu, bjód-du, far-du, gef-du, ber-du, grát-tu, hlaup-tu; ver-tu, eig-du, mun-tu, mun-du, unn-tu, vit-tu, to-du, gro-du, sa-du, snú-du, gnú-du, kjós-tu, slá-du;

as also haf-du, gör-du, kom-du (kon-du) come thou! vil-tu, statt-u | in old prose, and already occurs in even the oldest poems, but it has stand thou! bitt-u bind thou! pres. bodar-ou, brennr-ou, ris-tu, byorðu, . . . er-tu, átt-u, kannt-u, munt-u, veizt-u, etc.: pret. boðaðir-ðu, . . . dugðir-ðu, brannt-u, bautt-u (bauðst-u), reist-u, grétst-u, hljópt-u, pronounced long (viltú), bu hljópst-u, etc.: subj. boðaðir-ðu, ... gleddir-ðu, etc.: this usage is freq. it has become a full suffix.

gained ground in mod. usage, and esp. in speech it has quite super-seded the detached bú; the vowel is ambiguous, being sometimes pronounced long (viltú), but usually short (viltu), in which latter case

# ADVERBS, PARTICLES, ETC.

#### ADVERBS.

I. the neut. sing. is With Degrees of Comparison: freq. used as positive, e. g. pung-t, beavily; skjót-t, suddenly; fljót-t, bråt-t, ót-t, ör-t, stór-t, har-t, mjúk-t, ljót-t, fagr-t, etc. adjectives in -ligr is formed an adverb in -liga, skjót-liga, ná-liga, etc.: in a few cases, especially in poetry, they are contracted -la, thus skjótla, 68-la, brál-la, etc.; in prose in var-la, bardly, Lat. vix, but var-liga warily; hard-la or har-la, very, but hard-la, barsbly; ar-la, early; but from var-la, har-la, ár-la no degrees of comparison are formed.

3. a few end in -a, viô-a, far and wide; snemm-a, early; ill-a, ill, badly; 4. special forms, leng-i, Lat. diu, but lang-t, locally; fjar-, far; vel, well; sjaldan, seldom; sio, late; opt, often; mjök, much; litt, little; inn, in; út, out; fram, onwards; aptr, backwards; nior, down; upp, up; heim, bome: of the quarters, austr, noror, suor, II. the formation of degrees of comparison is like that vestr. of the adjectives, only that the inflexive -i, -a, -r is dropped; as skjót-t, compar. skjót-ar, superl. skjót-ast; fljót-t, fljót-ar, fljót-ast; fagr-t, fegr, fegr-st; skjótlig-a, skjótlig-ar, skjótlig-ast; við-a, við-ar, við-ast; leng-i, leng-r, leng-st; skamm-t, skem-r, skem-st; (fjar), fir-r, fir-st; vel, bet-r (melius), bezt; ill-a, ver-r, ver-st; görva, gör-r (more fully), gör-st; sjald-an, sjaldn-ar, sjaldn-ast; snemm-a, snem-r, snemst; sio-r (less), sizt (least), but sio-ar (later), sio-ast (latest); opt, optar, opt-ast; mjök, mei-r, me-st; lit-t, mid-r or minn-r (less, Lat. minus), minn-st; inn, inn-ar, inn-st; út, út-ar, út-ast or yzt; upp, of-ar, ef-st; nior, neo-ar (farther down), neo-st; aptr, apt-ar (farther bebind), aptast or ept-st; austr, aust-ar, aust-ast; norðr, norð-ar, norð-ast or nyrðst; suor, sunn-ar, sunn-ast, synn-st or syo-st; vestr, vest-ar, vest-ast: without positive are, ská-r (better), ská-st; hand-ar (ulterius), handast; held-r (rather), helzt; fyr-r (prius), fyr-st; hand-ar (ulterius), handast; superl. hinn-st (bindermost). (37 Old writers usually spell -arr, thus opt-arr, sið-arr, við-arr, etc., as also fyr-r, gör-r, in mod. usage opt-ar, 2. the full adjectival comparative is frequently við-ar, fyr, gör. made to serve as adverbial comparative, e.g. hæ-ra, bigber; læg-ra, lower; leng-ra in local sense, but leng-r in temp. sense; skem-ra (local), but skem-r (temp.):—or both forms are used indiscriminately, as vid-2r and víð-ara, skjót-ar and skjót-ara, harð-ar and harð-ara. following after the article the superlative conforms to the neut. sing. of the weak declension, e. g. ríða hit harðasta, to ride one's bardest; hit skjótasta, fyrsta, síðasta, etc.

Without Degrees of Comparison: I. adverbs with 1. formed as genitive in -s, or -is, or -ar; öllungis, quite; einungis, only; lok-s, at last, or loks-ins, id.; all-s, in all: formed from nouns, as leið, dagr; heim-leiðis, bomewards; sömu-leiðis, likewise; á-leidis, onwards; rak-leidis, straight; ár-degis, early in the day; framveg-is, furthermore; útbyrð-is, overboard; innbyrð-is, inwardly; ókeyp-is, gratis; erlend-is, abroad; margsim-is, optsinn-is, many a time; umhverv-is or umberg-is, all around; jafn-fætis, on equal footing; and-scelis, against the sun; for-streymis, for-brekkis, forvioris; tvi-vegis, twice, etc.:-in -ar, from staor, allstao-ar, everywbere; sumstad-ar, somewbere; annars-stad-ar, elsewbere; einhversstað-ar, anywhere; nokkurs-stað-ar, id.; marg-stað-ar, in many places: from konar (generis), kind; eins-konar, annars-konar, of another kind; nokkurs-konar, of any kind; alls-konar, hvers-konar, margskonar: alls-kostar = alls-konar: so, many other words, innan-húss, in-doors; utan-huss, out-doors; utan-lands, abroad; and inn-fjarda innan-lands, etc. 2. the acc. sing. masc. is often used adverbially, as hard-an, swiftly; brad-an, suddenly; rida mikinn, to ride fast; this is properly an elliptical use, a noun being understood. in -um, properly a dative form, eink-um, especially; fyrr-um, formerly; löng-um, all along; tio-um, often; stund-um, sometimes; foro-um, of yore; fikj-um, eagerly; 60-um, rapidly; brád-um, bye and bye; endrum og sinnum, now and then; höppum og glöppum, by babs and gaps; småm saman, by little and little: also from nouns, hrönnum and unnvörp-um (Lat. undatim). 4. in -eg, from vegr, a way; thus pann-ig, pann-og, thus and thither; hinn-ig, the other way, bitber; hvern-ig, bow; einn-ig, also: the ancients often spell pannog, etc.; in mod. usage pann-inn, hvern-inn, einn-inn; hins-eg-inn

(the other way), qs. bann-iginn or bann-veginn, etc., from the noun along with the article: the adverbs, badum-egin, on both sides; hvarum-egin, on what side; hinum-eginn, on the other side; öllumeginn, on all sides; hérna-megin, on this side; formed from dat. plur. and vegr, the oldest form is probably baou-megum, both forms being in dat.: öoru-visi, otherwise. 5. in -an, denoting motion from a place; héd-an, bence; pad-an, thence; hvad-an, whence; sid-an, since; und-an, before; fram-an, q.v.; hand-an, from beyond; nedan, from beneath; of an, from above; heim-an, from bome; inn-an, from the inner part; út-an, from outwards; nord-an, from the north; aust-an, sunn-an, vest-an, etc.: without the notion of motion, áb-an, shortly, a little while ago; jafn-an, 'evenly,' frequently; sam-an, to-B. in -at, denoting motion to the place, hing-at or heg-at, y. terminations denoting bitber; bang-at, thitber, hver-t, whither. rest in the place, her, bere; par, there; hvar, where; hvar-gi, nowhere; heim-a, at bome: old poët. forms are héora, bere; paora, there. mod. forms suffixing a demonstrative particle -na, hér-na, þar-na, tarna, this bere (qs. þat þar-na): in -i, framm-i (q. v.), upp-i, niðr-i. numeral adverbs, tvisvar, twice; prysvar, tbrice, (spelt with y in good old MSS.)

II. special adverbs, ar, early; ar-la, id.; pegar, at once, Lat. jam; svá, so, thus, and svo-na, id.; gær, yesterday; þá, then; nú, now, and nú-na, just now; nær, when; hve-nær, id.; enn, still; senn, soon; ella, else; unz, until; já, yes; nei, no; aldrigi, never; æ, ever; ætíð, id.; ei and ey, id.; sí, Lat. semper, only in compounds and in the phrase, si og z, for ever and ever; hvi, wby; hve, bow; hversu, id.; alltend (mod.), always; avalt, id.; alla-jafna, id.; einatt, repeatedly; of, too; van, too little, used singly only in the phrase, of ok van; samt, together; sundr, asunder; á mis, amiss; ymist, indiscriminately; ioula, repeatedly, etc.

Adverbial Prefixes: 1. in positive and intensive sense, especially with adjectives, al-, quite, al-, see Dictionary, p. 11 sqq.; all-, very; aud-, easy; afar-, greatly; fiol-, frequently; of-, too (very freq.); ofr-, very, greatly: temp. si-, semper: id-, often, again; ey- or ei-, ever-; einka-, especially; endr-, again; frum-, origin-2. in special sense, da-, very; full-, quite; half-, balf; jafn-, equally, in many words, etc.: only as prefixes, sam-, together, Lat. con-, in many words; er-, qs. el- (cp. Lat. ali-us), in er-lendr and compds; and-, against; gagn-, id.; gor-, quite, altogether. in negative sense, u- or o-, = Lat. in-, Engl. un-, in a great many words; the mod. form is 6-, e.g. 6-fagt, unfair, ugly; un- is the etymologically true form, which is preserved in German and English, as well as in mod. Danish, Swedish, and Norse; but that the Icel., even in the 12th century, had already changed ú- into ó- is shewn by the spelling of the earliest MSS., and from the statement in Skálda by the second grammarian, who says that '6- or ú- changes the sense of a word, as in satt (sooth), or 6-satt (untrue),' Skalda 171; but in the bulk of MSS. of a later date, after the union with Norway, the ú- prevailed, and was henceforth adopted in the Editions, although the Icel. people all along pronounced 6-, which also is the spelling in all modern books, and might well be adopted in Editions too: mis- (cp. Engl. amiss), differently, and also badly, in many compds: var-, scarcely, insuffi-ciently: svi-, cp. svei, p. xxviii: van-, deficiency, wane: tor-,= Gr. dus-, with difficulty, opp. to aud-: or-, = Lat. ex-, thus or-skipta =expers, or-endr = exanimis, etc.: for-, in a few words, cp. p. 182. Words denoting wonder, awe are often used as adverbial prefixes in an intensive sense, as geysi-, æði-, undra-, fjarska-, furðu-, óskapa-, awfully, wonderfully; see Dictionary.

#### PREPOSITIONS.

With dat. and acc., at, Lat. ad, only exceptionally with acc.; &, Lat. in, Engl. on; fyrir, for, before; eptir, after; i, in; undir, under, beneath; yfir, over, above; vio, with, = Lat. cum; meo, id. 2. with dat., af, off, of; frá, from; or, mod. ur, Lat. ex, out of; hjá, Lat. juxta, = besides; mót, against; gegn, id. 3. with acc., gegnum, through; fram, on, onwards; upp, up; nior, down; ofan, id.; um, Lat. de, per, old form of. 4. with gen., til, till, to; an, without; milli or medal, between.

positions  $\alpha$  and  $\ell$  are in the MSS. usually joined to the following word, thus alandi =  $\alpha$  landi, iriki = 1 riki. As to the syntactic use of prepositions, elliptically and adverbially, see Dictionary. In poetry, even in plain popular songs, hymns, epics, etc., a preposition can be put after its case, e.g. birtust snjóhvítum búning  $\ell$ , blessaðir englar líka, Pass. 21. 10; himnum  $\alpha = \alpha$  himnum, in the beavens; but scarcely, unless before a pause at the end of a line.

#### CONJUNCTIONS.

The chief of these are, ok, mod. og, and, also; né, nor, Lat. neque; eða or eðr, or, Lat. aut; ellegar, id.; en, but, Lat. sed, autem, vero; en (an), tban, Lat. quam; enda, and even, and tben; ef, if, Lat. si; nema, unless, but, Lat. nisi; heldr, but, Lat. sed; sem, as, Lat. ut, sicut; þó, tbough, altbough, yet; alls, because; hvárt, wbetber, Lat. an; því, tberefore: we may here add the enclitical particle of or um (different from the prep. um), which is very much used in old poetry, and now and then in laws and very old prose, e.g. hann of sá, be saw; er sér of getr, wbo gets for bimself, see Lex. Poët.

Compounds of adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are much used: 1. prepositions and adverbs or double prepositions; & meðan, wbilst, meanwhile; & undan, abead; & eptir, behind; & milli and á meðal, among, between; á ofan, to boot; á samt, togetber; á móti, against; á fram, on, along; á-lengdar, afar; á síðan, since; á við, alike: auk-heldr, still more; í frá, from, cp. Swed. ifrån; i sundr, asunder; i gegn, against; i hjá, aside; i senn, in one; i kring, around; undir eins, at once; at auk, to boot; at ofan, from above; upp aptr, over again; kringum (qs. kring um), all around; gegn-um, all through; yfir um (proncd. ufrum), across; fyrrum, formerly; framan af, in the beginning; heddan af, benceforth; þaðan af, thenceforth; allt af, for ever; hingað til, bitherto; þangað til, until; eptir å, after, (so åvalt, for of allt); ofan å, insuper; framan å, in front; nedan å, beneath on; aptan å, bebind on: as also, ofan i, down; nedan i, underneath, at the bottom; framan i, in the face; aptan i, in the rear; framan til, until; austan til, nordan til, sunnan til, vestan til, etc.; að aptan, and aptan til, bebind; fyrir fram, beforeband; fyrir útan, except, etc., see e. g. fyrir and fram:—with nouns, & vixl, alternately; & laun, secretly; & vit, towards; & mis, amiss; á braut, abroad, away; á ská, askance; á víð ok dreif, scattered 2. with a conjunction; bó at or bó-tt, although; svá at (svá-t), so that, Lat. ut; pvi at, for that, because; hvárt að, whether; ef ad, if; fyrr en, Lat. priusquam; aor en, id.; at eigi, that not, lest; eins og, as; að eins, only, barely; þegar er, Lat. simul ac; síðan er, Lat. postquam; medan er, Lat. dum; hvart er, Lat. utrum; hvar's, wheresoever; hvegi er, whosoever: in mod. usage, pegar ad, sidan ad, meðan að, hvárt að, and many others.

3. adverbial phrases, e. g. að vörmu spori (tepido vestigio), at once; um hæl, 'turning the heel,' in return; af bragði, af stundu, instantly; aptr á bak, backwards; um leid, by the way; eptir ad hyggja, apropos, and many others.

## Interjections and Exclamations.

To denote consent, já já or jú jú, yea yea! ó já, O yes! jaur or jur, bear! O. H. L. 10, 45, 69, Mirm. (jur); in mod. usage, jir jor or jur jor, sounded almost like the Engl. bear bear! (it is doubtful whether this Engl. exclamation has any connection with bear = audire):-half consent, jæja, yea yea !-denial, nei nei, 6 nei, 6 ekkí, ekkí, O no !-bitti nú, wait a bit !-loathing, bja, fussum, ff, fie ! voi, Lat. vae, Engl. woe, whence the compd svoi or svoi ber (qs. sé vei, woe be to thee !), (a shepherd's shout, e. g. to a dog worrying the sheep), or Lat. apage! putt (Dan. pyt, Swed. pytt), pish, psbaw! Mork. 138: pey pey, tush !-hushing to sleep, etc., dillindo, korriro, bium bium, bi bi (as in the rhyme, Bi, bi og blaka!)—ho ho, bo, boa! a shepherd's cry in gathering his flock so as to make the fells resound, hence the verb hoa; trutt trutt, hott hott, he he! the shout in driving or leading horses; tu tu tu tu, kus kus, bás bás! in milking or driving cows into the byre; kis kis, puss puss (to a cat); sep sep or hép hép (to a dog); rhrhrh! in driving horses or cattle out of a field, imitating the sound of a rattle, called ab siga :amazement, uss, sussu (qs. svá svá), sei sei, á, eb!-a cry of pain, ai ai! which form occurs in Sæm. 118 and Porf. Karl. 390, v.l., whence the mod. se (proncd. like Engl. long i); this Icel. use is curious, as mod. Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, all say au (proncd. ow); from z comes the verb zja, to cry; z z, beigb-ob! avi, = Germ. ob web, is foreign; - exultation, has has, & &, aba! - wonder, delight, 6 6!-enquiry, há, wbat?-chattering of the teeth from cold, atatata, hutututu, Orkn. 326. 2. interjections imitating the voice of birds or beasts, e. g. dirrindi (of the lark); there is a pretty legend about this in Isl. pjóðs. ii. 2; krunk krunk (of the raven); mjá mjá (of the cat); gagg gagg (of the fox); kví kví kví, cp. Lywitt hywitt in the bird's song in Der Machandelboom in Grimm's I from sa.

Märchen; tí tí tí, úh úh! Bb. 2.12; ví ví (of birds and ducks); gagga-gagg (of a gull).

#### THE SUFFIXED PARTICLES.

These are suffixed to nouns and verbs, but never used separately: the nominal suffix -gi, originally a copula, akin to Lat. -que, and used so in some words, but chiefly used in a negative sense, see Dictionary, II. the verbal negative suffix -a, -at, see p. xxvi. The true explanation of this particle is found in the Gothic, which makes frequent use of a suffixed particle -ub (esp. in verbs and also in pronouns), to which the particle pan is freq. added in an indefinite enclytical sense, almost as the Gr. δέ, thus vas-ub-ban, or assimilated vas-up-ban= Gr. ἢν δέ; skal-up-ban=δεῖ γάρ; stôp-ub-ban = eloτήκει δέ; nam-ub-ban=ἔλαβε δέ; qvap-up-ban=ἔλεγε δέ; vēsun-ub-ban=ῆσαν δέ; qvēpun-ub-ban=ἔλεγον οδν; vitum-ub-ban=οδδαμεν δέ; vitaidedun-ub-ban=παρετήρουν δέ; bidjandansup-pan = προσευχόμενοι δέ; and even in passages where the Gr. text has no particle, quipid-ub = elware (Mark xvi. 7). There can be little doubt of the identity, by way of assimilation, of the Goth. -ub or -up-pan and the Scandin. -a or -ap (-at). As to the sense, the difference is that whereas in Gothic this suffix is used indefinitely or is almost an affirmative copula, the Icel. is only used in a decidedly negative sense. But the freedom in the use of the particles is greater than in any other part of speech; and the negative and affirmative frequently take the place of one another in different dialects, e.g. -gi, see above; so eyvit etymologically = ought, but in fact used = naught (the etymological notice p. 136 is scarcely correct); or, on the other hand, neinn or ne-einn, qs. none (n'one), but actually used = Lat. ullus; nokkurr, prop. from ne and hverr, = ne-quis, but in fact used = aliquis; ein-gi, ein-igr are both used negatively = none, and positively = any; Icel. mann-gi, Lat. nemo, is etymologically identical to Engl. many; ei-manni, nobody, Vhm., is etymologically = Germ. jemand = everybody; the particle ei- is used both in a positive and negative sense; vætr, a wight, is positive, but is used negatively = naught. As to the form, the Icel. -a answers to Goth. -ub, the Icel. t or p to Goth. p, whereas the -an is dropped. The double Goth. form -ub and -ub-pan (-ub-pan) also explains the puzzling Icel. double form -a and -ap (-at); the -a represents the -ub singly, the -ap the compd -ub-pan or -ub-pan. A further proof is that neither the Goth. nor the Icel. suffix was used with nouns. In the 9th and 10th centuries the negative suffixed verb appears to have still been in full use among Icelanders (at that time there were no books), else it could not have survived in laws and old saws; there are about four or five hundred instances, three-fourths in poetry; it lingered on into the 11th or even 12th century, and then became obsolete; in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark it seems to have disappeared much sooner, and has left no traces. From Ulf. we see that in his days the Goths used the -ub freely, though in a different sense. As a pronominal suffix the Gothic -ub seems to remain in the Icel. word peim-a, Goth. paim-ub = illi; perhaps also in hvat-ta, wbat! Mork. 129 (exclam. indignantis); cp. also the mod. hvað-a, wbo? perhaps also in end- $a = \hbar \delta \epsilon$ ; and lastly, the demonstrative pronoun petta = Goth. pat-ub = Gr. 70070, but in these cases the particle has not taken the negative sense (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 24, 25; the explanation of the negative -at, as suggested in iii. 718, from vætr, is not admissible). 🖝 A different kind of negative is the particle ne before a verb, only in old poets, e.g. Vsp., sól þat ne vissi (thrice within a single stanza); in A.S. and Early Engl. often prefixed to the verb, as nolde = n'wolde, nadde = n'badde, cp. Lat. nolo, nemo; in Icel. it remained in the adj. neinn and nokkurr (see above), cp. also neita or nita, negare. In mod. usage eigi or ekki has replaced almost all other negative particles. To make it emphatic, nouns are added, ekki grand, not a grain; ekki vitund, not a wbit; ekki hót, qs. ekki hvat, naught; ekki ögn, not a mite; ekki augna-blik, not the twinkling of an eye; ekki fet, not a step: and borrowed from French, ekki par, ne pas. Phrases of this kind are of modern growth and were scarcely used by the ancients; -ekki lyf, Sky. 2, is dubious, if not corrupt. In sense the Icel. enclitical particle of or um answers to the Goth. -ub, but is detached and placed before the verb or noun: this particle, although a favourite with the old poets (like the Homeric  $\delta^i d\rho a$ ), is obsolete, and in prose is only found now and then in the oldest writers, in laws and the like. the demonstrative suffix -na, in nú-na, þar-na, hér-na, svá-na; this -na is akin to Lat. en, ecce (qs. en-ce), and is found in A. S. eno and O. H. G. ino; cp. the Icel. exclamation ha-na, hana-nú! It probably explains the Icel. and Scandin, demonstrative pronoun hann (be), hon (sbe), compared with Engl. be; hann, hon being qs. ha-n, ho-n, be there, she there, en ille, en illa! cp. also gær-na = gær, q. v.; þér-IV. a pronominal suffix -su, -sa na, tibimet, Mork. 120. occurs in hver-su, bow; pvi-sa, dat. neut, of pat; peim-sa, dat. masc.



# FORMATION OF WORDS.

#### Vowel Changes.

All changes of vowels are of two kinds, simple and complex: 1. the simple is homogeneous and leaves the quantity of the vowel unaltered; a short vowel is changed into a short, a long or a diphthong into a long or a diphthong; this change is generally caused by characteristic or inflexive letters, in Icel. especially by i (j) and u (v). 2. the complex is heterogeneous and affects the quantity of a vowel, which is changed from a short into a long or diphthongal vowel; this change is generally produced by, a. agglutination, absorption, or the like; or,  $\beta$ . by contraction of two syllables into one (e. g. reduplicated syllables contracted).

#### The Simple Vowel Changes.

The Umlaut or Vowel Change was first traced out by Jacob Grimm in his Grammar of 1819 and 1822; it is of two kinds, A. the i- umlaut caused by a characteristic i or j; and, B. the u-umlaut caused by a characteristic u or v.

A. The i- umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels

a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú, jó, jú, (o), are changed into

e, æ, ey, y, æ, y, ý, ý, ý, (ø).

The primitive vowels are thus changed into mixed vowels with an i-

sound; short vowels change into short, and long or diphthongs into long or diphthongs. All the changed vowels have an a- or u- sound blended with i, whence it follows that no change takes place within the i-class itself, and i, i, ei are unchangeable ('unumlautbar,' as Grimm says): the characteristic i usually appears as j, or has since been dropped in most cases; it can only be sounded, a. in dissyllabic words with a short root syllable, i.e. a short vowel and a single final, thus tem-ja, ven- $\beta$ . in long syllables with g, k, or a vowel as ja, but tœma, væna; and, final, without regard to the quantity of the root vowel, thus fylg-ja, hogja, sœk-ja, dey-ja; in monosyllables it is apocopated throughout, e.g. in nes, but nes-ja. Thousands of words are formed by way of umlaut, but all words thus formed are derivatives, nouns as well as verbs: roots and words formed by umlaut are, 1. verbs, the greatest part of the 2nd weak conjugation, such as doema, geyma, heyra, kenna, at least three hundred, to which add all those with inflexive -ja, in the 2nd and 3rd conjugations and a few of the 1st, together about two hundred verbs. We may take as a sample the transitive verbs which are formed from the strong intransitive verbs, all following the 2nd weak conjugation, and having for root vowel the pret. sing. of the strong verbs but with changed vowel wherever the vowel is changeable; about forty such words are in use, formed from the 1st class, with pret. a, sprengja, drekk-ja, brenna, renna, bella, sleppa, spretta, svelta, vella, velta, hverfa, þverra, skelfa, hrökkva, stökkva, sökkva: from the 2nd and 3rd classes, pret. ei, au, leiða, reiða, dreifa, hneigja, reisa, beita, bleikja; geysa, fleyta, hreyta, peyta, dreypa, fleygja, smeygja, feykja, reykja: from the 4th class, pret. 6, œxa, fœra, gœla, kœla, sœra, hlægja: from the 5th and 6th classes, pret. á, a, etc., leggja, setja and sæta, svæfa; fella, hengja, græta,—all of them causal, denoting to make one do so and so, e.g. brenna (brann), to burn, but brenna (brenn-di), to consume by fire; hverfa (hvarf), to disappear, hverfa, d, to turn; rída (reid), to ride, reida, dd, to carry; bita (beit), to bite, beita, t, to cut, make bite; hniga (hneig), to sink, hneigja, o, to make to sink; sofa, to sleep, svæfa, o, to lull to sleep; falla (féll), to fall, fella, d, to fell; grata (gret), to greet (weep), græta, tt, to make one greet; hanga (hékk), to bang (intrans.), hengja, d, to bang (trans.), etc. nouns, adjectives; those as ny-r, sœt-r, counting perhaps a hundred words: substantives, hundreds of derivatives, e.g. the neuters in -i, as klæð-i: all the weak feminines in -i, as gleð-i: the words of the 2nd declension of strong masc. and fem., as bekkr, fit, heior: the masc. in -ir, as lækn-ir: neuters, as nes; -in short, all words marked as having characteristic i or j: in the chief declension (the 1st), hundreds of words, as boen, prayer, from bon; væta, wetness, from vátr; or, with nominal inflexions; the feminines with inflexive -d (0, t, prop. instead of -id), leng-d, length, from lang-; hæ-ð, beight, from há-r; dyp-t, depth, from djup-: most feminines with inflexive -ska and -sla (qs.-iska,-isla), bern-ska from barn, Islend-ska from Island, gæt-sla from gåt: masculines in -ingr and feminines in -ing, thus England, England, but Engleudingr, an Englisbman; læg-ing, lowering, from lágr; but not in those in -ningr, -ning, e.g. brag-ningr, drott-ning (not dreettning), as the n comes between the word and root vowel: masculines in -ill, ket-ill: diminutives in -lingr, bæk-lingr, libellus, from bók; dræp-lingr, a ditty, from drapa, a poem.

II. inflexions formed by way or umlaut are,

1. verbs; in about three hundred verbs the derivative formed wire all the strong tive tenses pres, indic, and pret. subj. are thus formed, viz. all the strong

verbs and the weak of the 3rd and partly those of the 4th conjugation (see the tables and remarks on the verbs above).

2. nouns; the plur. in the 3rd strong declension, bók, bœk-r; eigandi, eigend-r; bróð-ir, brœð-r; fað-ir, feð-r; móð-ir, mœð-r; fót-r, fæt-r; mús, mýs-s; gás, gæs-s,—the -r or -s being here contracted instead of -ir.

dissyllabic comparatives (and superlatives) of adjectives, in -ri, -str, yng-ri, yng-str; hæ-ri, hæ-str, etc.

By observing the rules of the vowel change the reader will be enabled to follow the derivative words recurring in the Dictionary, e, g. glaðr and gleði, fár and fætta, auðr and eyða, forn and fyrna, bót and boeta, fullr and fylla, fúss and fýsa, ljós and lýsa. Lastly, we have to notice that, 1. the æ (in MSS. spelt ø and æ) is obsolete in Icel., and the changes of á and ó are sounded both alike, thus fótr, fæti (old fœti); móð-ir, bróð-ir, old plur. mæð-r, bræð-r; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway the distinction is retained, and has to be borne in mind for the sake of the etymology. 2. the vowel change o into o is rare and obsolete, and is now represented by e; it takes place in very few words, e. g. the comparative and superlative from of-, ofri, ofstr; noror, norori: the pres. indic. køm-r from koma (to come), søf-r from sofa (to sleep), trøð-r from troða (to tread); but commonly kem-r, treð-r, sef-r: the plur. of hnot (a nut), hnøt-r; stod (a column), stød-r, but later hnet-r, sted-r; this change is therefore in col. I put last, between (), and it need not be heeded, and o and u may be said to have the same vowel

change.

B. The u- umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels a, a, are changed into  $\ddot{v}(a)$ ,  $\delta$ .

Distinction is to be made between the change if caused by a characteristic or an inflexive u: I. the change by a characteristic u takes place in the following instances, a. nouns, all masculines as köttr: feminines as höfn: neuters as högg: neuter plurals as börn β. adjectives, in fem. sing. and from barn: masculines as söngr. neut. plur. in words as fagr: and through all genders in adjectives as föl-r. y. verbs: those in -va (only a few). á, ó takes place in all similar instances, e.g. hottr (modus); oss (a god) = ass; nd = nal (needle); dr = ar (an oar); dr = ar (years); sdr= sár (wounds);  $f \circ = f \circ (f \circ w)$ , fem. and neut.;  $h \circ = h \circ (b \circ g \circ b)$ , fem. and neut.; but this change from a into o is now obsolete, and has been lost for about seven centuries, whereas the change from a into ö is still in full use; both are of common origin, and can only have risen together and at a time when the inflexive -u was still suffixed to all these words. Since that time it has been dropped in many cases, but the vowel change has remained, in some forms throughout all numbers and cases, whereas in others, as barn, höfn, fagr, the primitive vowel recurs before inflexive -ar, -ir, and the like; the difference is probably only one of time, the one being older and weak, the other later and stronger. The words in p. 1, col. 2, lines 23, 24 from the bottom are not quite exact, and ought to be worded thus, 'this vowel change seems still to have been in full use in Icel, during the 11th and 12th centuries, being etc.' II. the change caused by an inflexive - takes place in all words, nouns and verbs, having a as root vowel, and -u, -ur, -um for inflexion, cp. in the tables the verbs kalla, vaka, and such nouns as hjarta, alda. Thus in born and in born-um the case is different, the ö in born is caused by a lost characteristic u, in bornum it is caused by the inflexive -um; as also in göm-ul (prisca) from gamall. The former change by a characteristic u was in olden times common to all Scandinavians, whereas the latter seems to be solely Icel.; Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen said lönd (terrae), but landum (terris); börn, but barnum; as also gamul (prisca), not as the Icel. It is to be borne in mind that a characteristic belongs to the root, and has a stronger hold than an inflexive vowel, so that the former may cause a change in the root vowel, though the latter does not. It is also to be noticed that the inflexive vowel was not properly u, but was in early times sounded and spelt o (land-om, kall-om, gam-ol). B. in inflexive syllables ending in a the change usually becomes u, e.g. hundruð, sumur, from hundrað, sumar; kölluðu, clamabant: in hard or strong inflexions both forms are right, as in eigöndum and eigundum, hörðöstum and hörðustum; in mod. usage the latter is more III. the ancients seem to have had a third kind of u change, viz. caused by a mixed i and u, which they spelt s or ey, as the verbs hrökkva, dökkvan, stökkva were in MSS. sometimes spelt hreyqua, steyqua, deyquan, qs. hranquian; but this was confined to a few words and is now obsolete.

There is also a peculiar **Resolution** of the vowels i or e into ja (or ja). This is called 'breaking' (Grimm 'brechung'), and takes place in some infinitives of strong verbs of the 1st class, gialda, etc.,

and in several nouns, e.g. hjálp, belp; cp. also berg and bjarg, fell and fjall, gildi and gjald: in the feminines björk, a bircb; fjöl, a dealboard; björg, belp; tjörn, a tarn; fjöðr, a featber (but also fiðr); gjöf, a gift, from gefa, to give; gjörð, a girdle; jörð, eartb (see remarks on the 1st strong fem. declension); in the seven masc. nouns, as fjörðr, a firtb (see remarks on the 2nd strong masc. declension): and in sundry other nouns, jarl, an earl, hjalm-r, a belmet; jaki, ice, jökull, an icicle; hjarta, beart; jötunn, a giant, fjöturn, a fetter: in adjectives, as bjartr brigbt, but birti brigbtness; sjálfr, self; jafn, even; gjarn, willing (and girni); snjallr and snilli; fjarr, far, but firr, fartber, and firrask, to avoid, whence fjar-ski, q.v.; sjaldan, seldom; fjöl, Germ. viel, whence fjöldi, multitude. 455 These must be distinguished from such words as fjándi, gs. fl-andi; a fiend; sjándi, seeing, qs. sí-andi; or in trjá, arborum; fjár, pecoris;—in all of which the já is produced by contraction; as also from jó or jú, in bjóða, ljós, and similar words.

## The Complex and Heterogeneous Vowel Changes.

Absorption and Contraction. A consonant is sometimes absorbed by a preceding vowel, which then becomes long or diph-1. absorption of nasals. a. the inflexive -n in the weak nouns and infinitives of verbs has been absorbed, but as all Icel. inflexions (of cases and tenses) have short vowels, the end syllable has not in this case become long, and the n has simply been dropped, leaving at first a nasal sound, which afterwards disappeared: similar is the contraction in the negative suffix (see p. xxvi). β. in roots, the Seandinavian tongue commonly contracts the particles an-, in-, un-, sin- (semper) into á, í, ú (or ó), sí; þá, Engl. then; nú, Germ. nun: -in sundry other words, esp. before s, e. g. os-s = Germ. uns; &s-s, deus; bas-s, a byre; gas, a goose; ast, love (for ans, bans, gans, etc.); fus-s, willing, from funs; rás, course, from renna, to run: vetr, winter: assimilation has taken place in the preterite forms, as batt bound, vatt wound, hratt pushed, qs. bandt, vandt, hrandt; even ng, as in œri, an obsolete form for yngri, younger (qs. öngri); hestr, a borse, prob. = hengistr, Dan. bingst; in provinc. Dan. it is still pronounced as diphthong beist. absorption of gutturals before t; here also the t is doubled and the vowel made long (by assimilation as well as absorption) in many words, e. g. do-ttir, a daughter, Goth. dauhtar; no-tt, night; so-tt, sickness, cp. sjúk-r, sick; &-tta, octo, eight; dró-tt (q. v.); þó-tti, thought; só-tti, sought (bykkja, sœkja); så-tt, peace (cp. sikn); drå-ttr, draught; slå-ttr, stroke; må-ttr, might; hå-ttr, mode; rå-ttr, right; slå-ttr, slight; ó-tti, fright; fló-tti, flight; þé-ttr and þjokkr, light; fré-tta and fregna, to ask; væ-ttr, wight, Germ. wicht; níta, to deny, cp. Germ. nicht; væ-tt, weight; hlá-tr, laughter; slátra, to slaughter, etc.: even before & in the feminine inflexion -uo, qs. hugo. B. at the end of a syllable; ná-r, a corpse, Goth. nabs, cp. Lat. nec-s, = Gr. Pénue; fá-r, Lat. paucus, Goth. fabs; fé, Goth. faibu, Lat. pecu; né, Lat. nec, ne-que; bó, though, Germ. doch; mý, a gnat, cp. Germ. niūcke; ljó-s and ljó-mi, light; þjó, thigh: the strong verbal forms, infin., slá, Germ. seblagen; flá, flay; þvá, to wash, qs. slag, flag, þvag: the pret. and pres. forms, a, ought; ma, might; kna, can, from eiga, mega; as also slæ and sló, hlæ and hló, laugb; vá, from vega; lá, from liggja; spá, to spae, but spakr, wise, cp. Lat. -spicio; þá, from þiggja; frå, from fregna; hjó, from höggva; bjó and byggja; trúa and tryggja; trúr, true, and tryggr, trusty; Freyja and Frigg. The Scandinavian languages have rejected all guitural sounds, and even in writing the contraction is not marked, the change having taken place long before writing began; whereas in Engl., although the same phonetic change has taken place, the old Saxon spelling is still kept, because the change was of much later date (15th century?), when the old sound was fixed in writing: but the Icel. spelling accords better with the sound. absorption of dentals; only in a few cases, as nal, needle, Goth. napal; vál, misery, A.S. vädl = begging or ambitus; hvárr (uter), from hvadarr (cp. Engl. wbetber); hvart, wbetber; fjó-rir, an older form is preserved in the old Swed. county-name Fjaorundaland, the Fourth land, cp. Lat. quatuor: Gormr is contr. from God-ormr (Guthrum of the A. S. Chronicle); Hrólfr, Ralph, from Hrodulfr, Rudolph. absorption of the semi-consonant v and the like, as ny-r new, sal soul, Goth. savila; and contr. in forms such as mey, maid, for mavi, whence Goth. mavila = mcy-la = girl; ey, for avi; hey, bay, for bavi, 5. in Icel. (as in Latin) all monosyllables and many other words. ending in a vowel are long, therefore even the names of the letters of the alphabet are sounded so, (a, be, ce, not a, be, ce.)

The Ablaut, or Variation of Vowels, as Jacob Grimm calls it. This variation is chiefly found in the strong verbs, esp. in the pret. tense; but also in nouns and adjectives:

I. in those root words whose strong verbs still exist, e.g. lid, troops, and leid, a way; rid, trembling, and reid, riding; snid and sneid, a slice; grip and greip, q. v.; drif, spla-b, and dreif, spray: svif, turn, and sveif, a belm; klif and kleif, a cliff; ris, rising, and reisa, to raise; rit, a writ, and reitt, beds, a square; bit, a bit, and beit, bite, grazing; lit, a look, and leiti, a bill in the borizon; blik,

blink, and bleikr, pale; vik, a nook, and vik, an inlet; robi, ruddiness. rauor, red, and rjoor, ruddy; Goti and Gautr, q.v.; not, nautn, use, and njótr, a mate; klofi, a cleft, and klauf, a clove; rof and rauf, a rift; rok, splash, and reykr (rauk), reek; flog and flaug, flight; sopi and saup, a sip; gröf (graf-), a grave, and gróf, a ditch; hlad and hlóð, a structure; gal, crowing, and gól, bowling; drep, a stroke, and drap, slaying; eta, a manger, and at, eating; geta and gat, getting; set and sat, a seat; skeri, a cutter, and skári, a swatbe, etc. II. in roots where the verb is either lost, or only found in the cognate languages or dialects (Goth., A. S., Engl.), the vowels a, b, a vary, hani, a cock, and hoena (hón), a ben; ein-man, solitude, and moena, Lat. im-minere; bati and bot, bettering; dagr and doegr (dog), a day; dalr and doeld, a dale; hagr and hægr, easy; skaði and skæðr (skóð), scatbe; net and nót, a net; kaf and kóf, cboking; sök (sak), sake, and sækja (sók), to seek; kraki, a twig, and krókr, a crook; haki, a book, hœkja, a crutch, and haka, a chin; sama and sæma (sómi), to beseem:irreg. variation of o, au, dodi, torpor, and daudr, death; dofi, numbness, and daufr, deaf; froda and fraudr, froth; snodinn, shorn, and snaudr, poor; baugr, a ring, bogi, a bow, and bjugr, crooked; bloti and blautr, wet; losa, to loosen, and lauss, loose; lofa and leyfa (lauf), to praise; togi and taug, a string; glufa and gljufr, a chasm; guma and geyma (gaum), to beed; tamr, tame, and taumr, a bridle; gap, gap, and gaupn, q.v.:-i, ei vary, hiti, beat, and heitr, bot; digna and deigr, wet; sviti and sveiti, sweat; fita and feiti, fatness; sili and seil, a string; gil and geil, a chasm, etc. III, in many cases there is only one derived form, e.g. dá (from deyja), a swoon; pága (from piggja), acceptance; nám (from nema), seizing; kváma (from koma), coming; reior (from vrioa), wroth, prop. wry, distorted. It is worth noticing that the intermediate classes of the strong verbs (the and to the 5th) gave rise to most words and forms, whereas in the 6th no nouns were formed from the preterite, very few in the 1st class:-for spuni (spinning), bruni (burning), runi, sultr, fundr, sprunga, stunga, drykkr, band, hjálp (belp), hvarf-nouns related to the 1st class-are partly irregular and not directly formed from the verb; and faldr (a fold), hald, fall, bland, gangr, hangi, fang, ráð, blástr, grátr, lát, heit, leikr, blót, auki, ausa, hlaup, bú, högg-nouns related to the 6th class-seem to be formed, not from the pret., but from the infinitive. Many words throughout the language indicate ablaut and lost verbs, e.g. breið-r, broad; hvitr, white; hveiti, wheat; deili, distinction; hreinn, pure; beinn, straight; leifa = Gr. λείπω (lifa, leif); draumr, a dream; naumr, tight, etc. etc. But great caution is needed here; the form of a word is not sufficient to prove etymology, and in many cases the likeness is only apparent; thus gnaga (to gnaw) and gnógr (enough), or bak (back) and bók (a book) are not related, though skaði and skæðr are. In respect to umlaut the mere form of the word is in most cases conclusive; but the ablaut, in many cases, requires examination, although hundreds of words may still be explained by it.

The interesting to compare the Latin irregular verbs with the strong Teutonic verbs, especially those which are etymologically related; the pret. and pres. sing., Icel. and Lat., are the best tenses a. pres., Icel. et and edo, sit and sedeo, les and for comparison: lego, kem and věnio, fel and se-pělio, hef and -expio, ber and părio, ck and ago, mel and molo, veo and vado, dreg and trabo, veg and věbo, stend and sto. β. pret., át and ēdi, sátu and sēdi, lásu and lēgi, kvámu and vēni, fálu and se-pēli, hóf and cēpi, bátu and peperi, ók and ēgi, mól and molui, óð and va-si, dróg and trazi (trab-si), vóg and vexi (veb-si), stóð and stēti.

v. Latin words with inserted m, n may be compared with the Icel. 2nd and 3rd classes, which are only two branches of the same kind of words; the i and the inserted j in Icel, are a kind of equivalent to the inserted m, n in Latin; thus Icel. brjóta braut and Lat. frango frēgi, rjúsa rauf and rumpo rūpi, miga meig and mingo minzi, snioa sneio and scindo scidi, bjóta þaut and tundo tŭtŭdi, strjúka strauk and stringo strinxi, bita beit and findo fidi: weak forms, sleikja and lingo, leifa and linguo, auka jók and jungo junxi; cp. also Goth. tiuban taub, Germ. zieben zog. and Lat. duco duxi (duc-si); Icel. tjá (to say) and Lat. dicere, and many others.

In the Gothic the preterite is almost like the Icel., thus (compared with table, p. xxii), Goth. brinnan, brann, brunnum; biudan, baup, bupum; reisan, rais, risum; faran, fór, fórum; giban, gab, gébum (Goth. é answers to Icel. d): in case of reduplication the same vowel is not repeated, but changed for the sake of euphony, thus grétan, gaigrót; blaupan, blaiblaup (not grégrét or blaublaup); this accounts for the fact that the ablaut is heterogeneous, viz. does not change a into á, u into ú, etc., as in simple absorption (see above), but into a different kind of vowel, e.g. fara, fór; geta, gátu; bjóða, bauð, buðu; falla, féll, etc. This, as well as a comparison with the Latin and Greck irregular verbs, seems to shew that the strong verbs in the Teutonic languages are akin to the irregular and reduplicated in Latin and Greek, although in a contracted form. The characteristic of weak verbs is the formation of the preterite by inserting an auxiliary

verb between the root and inflexion, heyr-5-a (bear-d-I); the characteristic of strong verbs is the formation of the preterite by reduplication, which in most cases remains only in a contracted form. There seems to be no other way of forming the preterite. In Gothic, out of about 130 strong verbs, about 26 are still reduplicated, chiefly belonging to the 6th class; some few of the others, e.g. taka, to take, are reduplicated in Gothic.

The classes have here been arranged simply according to the number of words in each; they might have been arranged as fola. those in which the long vowel remains through both numbers (the 4th and 6th classes). β. those in which it remains only in one number, that one being short (the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th). those in which it is short in both numbers (the 1st class). the 5th class the long vowel originally belonged to both sing, and plur. is shewn by eta, pret. sing. at; the short vowel in one or both numbers of the preterite is probably a corruption, though old, as it is so even in the Gothic. The ablaut belongs to the earliest stage of the language, and the long vowels thus formed are far more ancient than those caused by simple absorption; centuries must have elapsed between the formation, for instance, of the d in  $\hat{a}$ t or sat and in  $\hat{a}$ ss or átta, and long afterwards there was a distinction in the pronunciation, the former being pure long vowels, whereas the latter retained a nasal or guttural sound from the absorbed consonant. For the nasals see Lyngbye in Tidskrift for Philol., Copenhagen, vol. ii.

In a few cases the Icel. has a long vowel, which is merely due to I. a, o, and u are sounded and spelt long phonetic causes: before the double consonants lf, lk, lm, lp, thus kálf-r, a calf; hálf-r, balf; sjálf-r, self; sálm-r, a psalm; hálm-r, balm or straw; málm-r (Dan. and Swed. malm), metal; úlf-r, a wolf; hjálpa, to belp; skjálfa, to sbudder; alpt, a swan; golf, a floor; tolf, twelve; alka, an auk; bálkr, a balk; fálki, a falcon; fólk, folk; mjólk, milk; gálgi, the gallows; bólga, ólga, etc.; so also háls, qs. hals, a neck; frjáls, qs. ftjals, free. The true pronunciation only remains in skalf, skulfu, not skálf, skúlfu. This was in fact the first step towards absorption of the l as in other languages (e. g. Engl. auk, baum), but in Icel. it remained incomplete. In popular Norse the old simple vowels are still sounded (Ivar Aasen) as well as in modern Danish and Swedish, which shews that this change is purely Icel. and must have taken place after the separation from Norway; yet it is old, as we see from old MSS., Ann. Reg. of the end of the 13th century, that at that time the present pronunciation was in use; hardly any other MSS. distinguish between short and long vowels. II. in ing, ung, which are spelt and pronounced with a long vowel instead of a short, ing, ung. In this Dictionary the long vowels d and d are kept in the former case (álfr, álmr, hálmr), but in the latter case always the short, ing, ung, tunga, not túnga; angi, not ángi; as also lengi, not leingi. 🖝 Again, in a few instances a long vowel has passed into a short, viz. in the possessive pronoun minn binn sinn, neuter mitt bitt sitt, which the ancients wrote and pronounced minn binn sinn, mitt bitt sitt, cp. the Goth. meins, Germ. mein, etc.; even in MSS., as the Fb. (14th century latter part), we find mijtt, i.e. mitt: the word illr, evil, ill, is usually spelt so, but is still frequently pronounced illr, illt, which is the true form, the long vowel being due to the contraction, cp. Germ. übel, Engl. evil; (Icel. say mer er ilt, not illt): drottinn, drottning, and drottna, instead of dróttinn, dróttning, and dróttna; gott for gótt; (the Ann. Reg. spells dróttning.) The distinction (by an acute) between a long and short vowel was a century ago resumed in Icel. printed books, so as to follow the present pronunciation; and since etymology and comparison with foreign languages support this practice, with the few exceptions now mentioned, it has been retained in modern Editions as well as in modern writing. B. the syllable vá is in modern usage throughout changed into vo, svá svo, tvá tvo, vátr votr, ván von, vápn vopn, etc., but the vowel change remains as before, e.g. vzta wetness, vznta to expect, etc.; hanum (bim) is changed into honum: ve sometimes changes into u or y, Siguror = Sigvaror, döguror and dagveror, yrkja from verk: or into æ, Svenskr and Scenskr, Swedisb; kcemi and kvæmi, veniret; scefi and svæfi, dormiret, etc.: this and other less important vowel changes are noticed in the Dictionary, especially in the introduction to each letter.

## Formation by way of Inflexions.

Words are either formed from verbs or from nouns or roots.

A. From verbs:

I. from the 1st weak conjugation feminines are formed by adding -n to the infinitive, boda-n, announcement; skipa-n, order; hugga-n, comfort; skapa-n, creation; idra-n, repentance; helga-n, ballowing; vitra-n, vision; hindra-n, bindrance; thima-n, id.; jata-n, confession; neita-n, denial; hugsa-n, tbinking; hegda-n, conduct; blessa-n, blessing; bolva-n, cursing; undra-n, admiration; efa-n, doubting; fjölga-n, multiplication; lifga-n, calling to life;

holdga-n, incarnation; ætla-n, opinion; prédika-n, a sermon; prenta-n,

printing; menta-n, breeding; tapa-n, perdition; kalla-n, vocation; vara-n, admonition; svala-n, refreshing; langa-n, desire; hreinsa-n, purification; saurga-n, pollution; byrja-n, beginning; dýtka-n, worship; betra-n, bettering; rotna-n, rotting, decomposition; visna-n and fölna-n, withering; hnigna-n, decay; una-n, charm (4th conjugation), etc. Pr In mod usage the -an is often changed into -un, thus köllun and kallan, iðrun and iðran, byrjun and byrjan, the later form being even the more usual. This change freq. occurs even in very old MSS., e.g. skemton, Mork. 72, 168; etlon, devise, 10, 34; vingon, friendsbip, 166, 178; eptir-leiton, seeking, 168; flimton, reviling, 28. from the 2nd weak conjugation feminines are formed in -ing, which is added to the root, doem-ing, judgment, damnation; fylk-ing, a rank or bost; leys-ing, loosening; kenn-ing, doctrine; lik-ing, likeness, parable; vird-ing, esteem; hegn-ing and hirt-ing, chastisement; birt-ing, brightening, publication; bekk-ing, knowledge; læg-ing, bumiliation; melt-ing, digestion; send-ing, despatch; legg-ing, lay-ing; freist-ing, temptation; fyll-ing, fulfilment; bygg-ing, building; rign-ing, pouring with rain; fced-ing, birth; lær-ing, teaching; scem-ing, beseeming; græd-ing, bealing; upp-fræd-ing, information; tæl-ing and ginn-ing, deception; adgrein-ing, distinction; menn-ing, manliness; hring-ing, pealing; deil-ing, division; beyg-ing and hneig-ing, inflexion; bend-ing, beckoning; lend-ing, alighting; ending, finishing; gero-ing, bedging; eld-ing, lighting; efn-ing, fulfilment; preyng-ing, pressing; and a great many others: a few, as kerling a carling, prenn-ing trinity, ein-ing unity, are formed from nouns, as are also the masculines in -ingr; lækn-ing, bealing, from lækna, að, is irregular or refers to a lost strong verb. in -an and -ing are counted by hundreds. III. from the 3rd weak conjugation and from the strong verbs, feminines are formed in ning:-from the 3rd weak, glad-ning, gladdening; kvad-ning, greeting; sad-ning, filling; vaf-ning, entanglement; hrak-ning, tossing; vak-ning, awakening; tal-ning, counting; sam-ning, agreement; tamning, taming; arning, tiling; farning, passage; varning, ware; hvatning, exhortation; setning, a position, thesis; lagning, laying down; skilning, understanding, discerning; rudning, clearing; studning, ning, upbolding; smur-ning, smearing, anointing; spur-ning, speering, asking; flut-ning, carrying; &-ning, baiting (zja), etc. B. from the asking; flut-ning, carrying; á-ning, baiting (zja), etc. strong verbs, rit-ning, writing; lot-ning, 'louting,' veneration (luta); get-ning, begetting; kos-ning, election; sod-ning, cooking; les-ning, gleaning; rad-ning, rebuke (rada); fra-drag-ning, subtraction; uppal-ning, breeding; hlut-tek-ning, partaking; haf-ning, elevation (hefja); upp-stig-ning, ascension (stiga); snú-ning, turning (snúa); nú-ning, rubbing (gnúa); bú-ningt, dress (búa), is masc.: gör-ning, a deed (göra), shews that this word has had a strong inflexion: jat-ning, confession (játa, tt), is irregular from the 3rd weak conjugation: drótt-ning, a mistress, a queen, is formed from drottinn, a lord. Cor This n is undoubtedly a remnant of the part. pass. In the case of the 3rd weak conjugation, this formation is an evidence that the participles in -inn were of early growth; it is curious that feminines in -ning were formed even from verbs in which that participle is not used, e. g. glað-ning, from gleðja, see p. xxiv. Some of the above words are in modern usage also masculine, e.g. barning and barningr, skilning and skilningr, görning and görningr; but the feminine is older and more correct.

2. a few masculines in -nabr are also formed from the same verbs, e.g. þrif-naðr, tbrift (þrifa); snú-naðr, profit (snúa); bú-naðr, busbandry (búa); met-naðr, ambition (meta); get-naor, begetting (geta); skap-naor, sbape (skapa); skil-naor, defrom other verbs, her-naor, barrying, freebooting parting (skilja): (herja); as also kost-naor, cost (kosta); spar-naor, saving (spara); tru-naor, trust (trua); té-naor, belp (tœja); fé-naor, cattle; dug-naor, energy (duga); lif-naor, living (lifa): unaor, delight (una); verk-naor, working (yrkja); fögn-uor, joy; jöfn-uor, equity; hagn-aor, comfort; sökn-uor, sorrow (for a lost thing); söfn-uor, congregation; vorn-uor, caution; arn-adr, intercession; þjóf-naðr, theft; (man-udr, a month, is different.) Altogether different are the old words, höl-or a bero, fromudr a promoter, gröndudr a destroyer; mjöt-udr, A. S. meotod = ruler; these words are very few, mostly poetical, and are used in an active sense, (see Grimm's Gr.iii. 241.) IV. feminines in -sla are formed from the 2nd weak conjugation, skir-sla, ordeal; geym-sla, keeping; foed-sla, food; kenn-sla, teaching; froed-sla, information; eyd-sla, spending; vig-sla, inauguration; reyn-sla, experience; get-sla, guarding, keeping; greið-sla, payment; veit-sla, banquet; hræð-sla, fright; fær-sla, sbifting; neyt-sla, taking food; bæn-heyt-sla, grant; reið-sla, leiðsla, herò-sla, hirò-sla, etc.; often spelt with z, veizla, etc. the monosyllabic feminines in -n are chiefly formed from the roots of verbs, not from the infinitive; heyr-n, bearing; spur-n, speering, news; skir-n, baptism; eig-n, owning, possession; sög-n, a saw, saying, tale; þög-n, silence; vör-n, defence; stjór-n, sway; sók-n, prosecution; fýs-n, desire; and-n, voidness; for-n, offerings; freg-n, news; id-n, activity; njos-n, espying; laus-n, freedom; raus-n, liberality; gaup-n, a gowpen; sjo-n and sy-n, sight; bja-n, oppression; sma-n, disgrace; boe-n, begging;

lik-n, bealing, mercy; og-n, awe, etc., but not very many; a few are from adjectives, as feik-n immensity, tig-n lordship, from feikinn immense, tiginn lordly: aub-na luck, stjar-na a star. VI. masculines in -dr (-tr): 1. with a radical r; al-dr, age (ala); gal-dr, spell (gala); hjal-dr, sound, battle (hjala); hlá-tr, laughter; lá-tr, litter (liggja); 21-dr, a plough (erja); gró-dr, growth (gró2); ró-dr, rowing (róa); les-tr, gleaning, reading (lesa). 2. with inflexive r; stul-or, theft (stela); bur-or, birth (bera); skur-or, a cut (skera); vor-or, a warder (verja); bur-or, wane (bverra); grof-tr, digging, burial (grafa); vöx-tr, growib (vaxa); fun-dr, finding; kos-tr, cbose (kjósa); má-ttr, might; pvá-ttr, a wash; drá-ttr, a draught; slá-ttr (cp. Engl. slaughter), mowing; há-ttr, mode (haga); snú-br (snúa), a twirl; blás-tr, a blast: ó-tti, awe (óg); fló-tti, flight (flýja); bô-tti, conceit (bykkja); skjálf-ti, trembling: cp. also kul-ði, cold; fjöl-ði, multitude; van-ði, custom;—which however are not formed VII. in -st, -str, masc., fem., and neut.; bak-str, from verbs. baking; rak-str, raking; rek-str, a drove; bor-sti, thirst (burr); trau-st, trust (from trúa); fre-st, delay (from firra); ri-st, step, cp. Engl. wrist; and rei-str, a serpent, poët. (from vrida, to writbe); ba-st (from binda); flau-st (from fljóta), etc.

B. From nouns and roots. I. with inflexive n, r, l, Masculines: -unn, a few words; apt-ann, evening; jöt-unn, a giant; him-inn, beaven; drótt-inn, a lord; morg-inn, morning; ar-inn, bearth: in pr. names, Od-inn, þrá-inn, etc.; Aud-unn. 2. in -urr, -arr; fjöt-urr, a fetter; bid-urr, wood-grouse; jof-urr, cp. Germ. eber; tot-urr, tatters; kog-urr and kong-urr, texture; jad-arr, a rim; ham-arr, a bammer; hum-arr, a lobster; naf-arr, a gimlet; goll-urr, q. v.; gag-arr, q. v.; sum-arr, sum-mer (obsolete as masc.): in pr. names, Hjálm-arr, Ein-arr, Böðv-arr, Stein-arr, Ott-arr, Gunn-arr, Iv-arr, Agn-arr, Yngv-arr, Ragn-arr, Gizurr. Vid-arr, Ulf-arr, etc. are of a different kind, viz. the latter part = -bari or -bere or -bard, thus Gunnarr = Gundebere; Einarr = Einbard. The pr. names in -an are chiefly of Gaelic origin, thus Bek-an, Kjart-an, Kalm-an, Kvar-an, Hnok-an, Kjar-an, Kýl-an, Feil-an, Bjól-an, Duf-an, Koðr-an, Kamb-an, Lun-an, Trost-an, etc., see 3. in -ull, -ill; jök-ull, an icicle; kögg-ull, articulus; Landn. röð-ull, anedge; söð-ull, a saddle; mönd-ull, axle-tree; skök-ull, a shaft; bong-ull, a stalk of seaweed; ong-ull, a book; rid-ull, a detachment of troops; bit-ull, a mouth-piece; tig-ull, a brick, a square; seg-ull, a magnet; stop-ull, a steeple; fer-ill, a track; snig-ill, a snail; lyk-ill, a key; bist-ill, thistle; fif-ill, dandelion; bio-ill, a wooer; ket-ill, a kettle; ref-ill, tapestry; hnyk-ill, a clew; skut-ill, a barpoon; dras-ill, a charger, borse; beit-ill, a berb; smyr-ill, a bawk; dep-ill, a blot; hef-ill, brails; hvirf-ill, the crown of the head: foreign, eng-ill, an angel; kyndill, a candle. Many of these were originally diminutives, but most of them have lost that sense, as jökull from jaki. \( \beta \). in -all; kad-all, a chain; vad-all, shallow water; kap-all, a borse. a few diminutives in -lingr; ket-lingr, a kitten; kid-lingr, a kidling; yrm-lingr, Lat. vermicula; bæk-lingr, Lat. libellus; ung-lingr, a young-III. in -ungr and -ingr, -lingr : ling, youth. 1. patronymic in plur.; Nifl-ungar, Germ. Niebelung; Völs-ungar, Skjöld-ungar, Skan-ungar, Kufl-ungar; Gyð-ingar, Jews; Yng-lingar, Knyt-lingar; in -lendingr, Groen-lendingar, etc.: in -firdingar, Vest-firdingar; Vik-ingar, 2. in many poët. words; siklingr, öblingr, an etbeling; mildingr; hildingr: in pr. names, Erl-ingr, Hær-ingr, etc. other words; kon-ungr, a king; sifj-ungr, a kinsman (poët.); bræðrungr and systr-ungr, a cousin; ná-ungr, a neighbour (eccl.); helm-ingr, a balf; fjórð-ungr, the fourth part, a farthing; fimt-ungr, the fifth part; sett-ungr, the sixth part; att-ungr, the eighth part; vetr-ungr and gemlingr, a yearling; höfr-ungr, a dolpbin; öld-ungr, an elder; bun-ingr, dress; görn-ingr, a deed; sköfn-ungr, a sbin-bone; gar-ungr, a jester; spek-ingr, a philosopher; vitr-ingr, a wise man; buml-ungr, an inch; grad-ungr, a bull: of boats, sexcer-ingr, six-oared; atter-ingr, eightoared; teinœr-ingr, ten-oared; byro-ingr, a ship of burden. in -ingi; höfð-ingi, a captain; ætt-ingi, a kinsman; heið-ingi, a beatben; band-ingi, a prisoner; foed-ingi, a native; leys-ingi, a free man; ræningi, a robber; mord-ingi, a murderer; let-ingi, a lazy man; 2umingi, a poor wretch; cer-ingi, a springal; sæl-ingi, an epicurean; Skrælingi, an Esquimaux; kunn-ingi, a friend; loem-ingi, a bird. in -undr; höf-undr, an author; völ-undr, q.v.; vis-undr, a bison: in -uni (obsolete), arī-uni, an beir; siī-uni, Goth. siponeis, a disciple; beim-uni, etc., Lex. Poët.

VI. in -ari, especially words such as dóm-ari, a doomster, judge; les-ari, a reader; skrif-ari, rit-ari, a writer; skap-ari, creator; skir-ari, baptist; gjaf-ari, giver; grœð-ari, bealer; Lausn-ari, Frels-ari, Redeemer; Keis-ari, Kaiser; mút-ari (poöt.); vartari; ridd-ari, a knight; stall-ari, stabularius; kval-ari, tormenter:there are few of these words in old writers, but they have increased, especially in nouns denoting business, leik-ari, a jester; skó-ari, a sboemaker; vef-ari, a weaver; prent-ari, a printer; songv-ari, a singer, musician; ekinn-ari, sút-ari, bak-ari, fiol-ari, bof-ari, hatt-ari; roed-ari,

an oarsman,-some of which occur in olden times: foreign, kjall-ari,

a cellar; salt-ari, a psalter: in -ali, -li, a few words, aði-li; rang-ali, a lobby; skark-ali, tumult; taf-ali, trouble; saf-ali, a sable; kast-ali, a castle: in -aldi, glóp-aldi, digr-aldi, Tas-aldi, pumb-aldi, leggj-aldi, hím-aldi, ribb-aldi, a very few words.

VII. in -andi, active participles; veg-andi, a slayer; bú-andi or bón-di (hús-bó-ndi, Engl. busband); fjá-ndi, a foe; fræ-ndi, a kinsman; and numberless participles when used as substantives, e.g. grát-andi, weeper; eig-andi, owner; fagn-endr, heyr-andi, etc.

VIII. in -si; van-si, dis-

grace; of-si, passion; gal-si, gaiety. Feminines: I. in -d, -0, or -t, formed chiefly from adjectives, and feminine also in cognate languages (e.g. old Germ. -ida); a vowel change takes place wherever the root vowel is changeable: the d, d, and t are phonetical changes depending on the final letter. In this way a great many feminines (more than a hundred) are formed, hz-o. beight; dyp-b, depth; vid-d, width; breid-d, breadth; leng-d, length; fæ-o, fewness; merg-o, multitude; stær-o, size; byk-t, thickness; byng-d, beaviness; erf-o, inberitance; grim-d, ferocity; heil-d, wholeness; helf-t, a balf; deil-d, a sbare; grein-d, distinction; frem-d, q.v.; scem-d, bonour; eilif-d, eternity; tryg-d, fidelity; hryg-d, sorrow; sek-t, guilt; spek-t, wisdom; nek-t, nakedness; hefn-d, revenge; nefn-d, a committee; vern-d, protection; gren-d, vicinity; vil-d, willingness; girn-d, desire; dirf-d, daring; dýr-d, glory; lyg-d, a lie: kyr-b, calmness; hvil-d, rest; reyn-d, experience; eym-d, misery; deyf-o, numbness; leyn-d, secrecy; fræg-o, fame; gnæg-o, wealth; hæg-d, ease; væg-d, mercy; mæg-d, affinity; vinsæl-d, popularity; væn-d, expectation; fegr-d, beauty; megr-d, meagreness; feig-d, feyness; myk-o, meekness: all in -sem-d, skyn-sem-d, reason; unadsem-d, delight; and many others formed from nouns and adjectives indiscriminately. Of a different kind are hul-d, mystery; skul-d, debt; afun-d, envy; nán-d, neighbourhood; vis-t, abiding; frét-t, news; dyg-o, virtue; gnot-t, abundance; sot-t, sickness; sæt-t, settlement: and still more nat-t, night; rod-d, voice; and similar words, which can be seen if compared with kindred languages (Germ., II. in -ska, prop. -iska, and thus causing umlaut; bernska, childhood; mæl-ska, eloquence; god-ska, grace; græ-ska, spite; gleym-ska, forgetfulness; fyrn-ska, age, decay; vit-ska, wisdom; mennska, manbood (and in compds, ragmenn-ska, cowardice; karlmenn-ska, valour; góð-mennska, gentleness; ill-mennska, cruelty; ú-m., slotb; var-m., meanness, etc.); heim-ska, foolishness; el-ska, love; il-ska and vánd-ska, evil passion; œr-ska, youtb; fifl-ska, folly; dæl-ska, liberty; tíð-ska and lýð-ska, usage, custom; kæn-ska, craft: in names of people or their tongues, En-ska, English; Scen-ska, Swedish; Grik-ska, Greek; Ir-ska, Irisb: irreg. and without umlaut, in Val-ska, Welsb; Dan-ska, Danish; and mod. as in Ital-ska, Italian; Span-ska, Spanish: in -eskja or -neskja, inserting n, forn-eskja, antiquity; vitn-eskja, knowledge; flat-neskja, flat land, plain, level; mann-eskja, a man (mod.); hatð-neskja, barsbness, barness. III. indecl. sem. in -i, -gi, -ni, formed from adjectives; bræð-i anger, from bráðr bot; mæð-i from móðr; hreyst-i valour, from hraustr; helt-i lameness, from haltr lame, etc., see p. xviii. (-usta), a few words; orr-osta, fight (cp. Germ. ernst); fulln-usta, fulfilment; holl-usta, bomage; kunn-usta, knowledge (Germ. kunst); þjónusta, service (Germ. dienst); for-osta, beadsbip; unn-usta, a spouse, (unn-V. in -átta, a few words; víð-átta, abroad; kunnusti, m. a lover.) átta, knowledge; bar-átta, battle; veðr-átta, weather, temperature, (for-VI. in -ung; hörm-ung, vexation; launátta, q. v., is different.) ung, secrecy; laus-ung, looseness; naud-ung, constraint; had-ung, indignity; sundr-ung, scattering; vero-ung (poet.), king's bousehold. in -und, a few words; bus-und, thousand; hor-und, Lat. cutis; teg-und, species, kind; of-und, spite; vit-und, knowledge; ti-und, teind, titbe; átt-und, the eighth part, fjaðr-und (obsolete): in local names, as Sól-und, Borg-und (Burgundy), Eik-und; bus-und and hör-und are also used as neut. 2. in -ynja, Lat. -ina, a very few words; &s-ynja, a goddess; for-ynja, an ogre; ulf-ynja and varg-ynja, a sbe-wolf, lup-ina: mod. -inna, keisara-inna, is scarcely used, and is borrowed through Dan. from Germ, and cannot therefore be called Icel. VIII. special; in -ingja, ham-ingja, luck: in -sa, heil-sa, bealtb. IX. a kind of diminutive; in -la, hris-la, a little twig; hynd-la, Lat. canicula (Mar. 494, v.l.); tvævet-la, a ewe two years old: in -ka, stúl-ka, qs. staul-ka (from stauli), a girl. Different are hál-ka, slippiness; hlá-ka, thaw; har-ka, bardness: as also -ga in mœb-gur, mother and daughter.

2. in a few names of mares; Mús-ka, a mouse-grey mare; Brún-ka, black; Raud-ka, red; Ljós-ka, light: in -na (and -ni masc.), also of horses, Skjó-na and Skjó-ni, pie-bald; Grá-na and Grá-ni, grey: in -lin, cp. Germ. -lein, of cows, Hringa-lin, Randa-lin, etc.

Neuters: I. the derivated neuters in -i (see p. xviii); they are formed from adjectives or from roots of words, as -leysi want, from -lauss; félauss penniless, whence féleysi 'pennilessness,' riki might, kingdom, from rikr mighty; lyti fault, from ljótr ugly; œòi madness, from 6òr mad; gœòi goods, from góbr good; frelsi freedom, from frjáls free; ágæti goodness, from ágætr good. They sometimes have a col-

lective sense; and in compounds any word may become neuter, regardless of its gender when simple, e. g. -berni from barn, a bairn; -menni from maor (stór-menni, ung-menni, góð-menni, ill-menni); -gresi from gras, (ill-gresi weeds, blom-gresi flowers); -neyti from nautr, (föru-neyti, fellowsbip); al-þingi, but þing; vald and veldi, power; nafn and -nefni, a name; stafn and stefni, a stem; band and -bendi, a string; garor and -gerði, a fence; ból and -bæli, a den; land and -lendi; sáð and sæði, seed; lund and -lyndi, temper; ord and -yrdi, a word; fugl and -fygli, a fowl; munnr and -mynni, mouth; helsi a necktie, from hals a neck; vætti testimony, from váttr a witness; hall-æri a bad season, famine, from ar a year; eoli and aoal, nature; -indeed any word may thus be changed into neuter. 2. in -endi; eyr-endi, errand; kvik-endi, a creature; heil-indi, bealth; væl-indi, gullet; chiefly only in plur., as vis-indi, science; hygg-endi, good sense; sannindi, trutb; tio-indi, tidings; lik-indi, likelibood; hlunn-endi, endowments; dýr-endi, costly things; rang-indi, injustice; rétt-indi, rights; leio-indi, tediousness; haro-indi, a bad season; sár-indi, soreness; klókendi, sbrewdness; frid-endi, fine things: in -erni, denoting kin, cp. Ulf. fabrein = πάτρα and γονείε, brebrabans = άδελφοί, whence Engl. bretbren, cp. also Lat. -ernitas; fad-erni, bród-erni, mód-erni, fatberbood, etc.; þjóð-erni, nationality (mod.); lund-erni, temper; líf-erni, conduct of life; besides sal-erni, siô-erni (q.v.): in elsi, a very few words, reyk-elsi, incense; fang-elsi, a prison; hrokk-elsi, a stone grig, is prob. different: in -ildi, fifr-ildi, a butterfly; pykk-ildi, callousness: in -di, el-di, q. v. (ala); upp-el-di, education: in -in, bynd-in, a sheaf; ald-in, fruit: in -ili, heim-ili, bome. II. in -sl (-sli); brig-sl, rebuke; kyn-sl, prodigy; smyr-sl, ointment; byng-sl, beaviness; boeg-sl, fins, (bogt, a bow); eym-sl, soreness; exl (qs. æk-sl, from vaxa), excrescence; skrim-sl, a monster; cer-sl, mad pranks, (cerr, mad); bei-sl, a bridle; byrm-sl, mercy; renn-sli, a watercourse. 2. in -sn; hœnsn, poultry; ræk-sn, rags; fylg-sni, q. v. III. in -al, etc.; 68-al, a feud; með-al, medicine (mod.); að-al, nature: in -an, gam-an, joy; and a few other words but little used, e.g. ó-ár-an, a bad season; ó-lyfj-an, poison; ó-át-an, offal of food: in -in, -n, ald-in, fruit; megin, main power; reg-in, gods; meg-n, power; reg-n, rain; vat-n, water: in -gin, fed-gin, father and daughter; syst-kin, brother and sister; meed-gin, mother and daughter: in -ad, her-ad, a county; hundr-að, bundred; for-að, q.v.; höf-uð, a bead: in -ald, kaf-ald, snow; fol-ald, a foal; ker-ald, a tub; haf-ald, q.v.; gim-ald, an opening; eisk-ald (poët.), beart; rek-ald, a wreck: in -arn, is-arn (poët.), iron; ak-arn, an acorn; fó-arn, a crop; und-arn, afternoon: in -t, fros-t, frost, from frjósa: in -ang, hun-ang, boney.

The following are to be regarded in the light of compds: masculines in -leikr and -leiki; kær-leikr, love; sann-leikr, trutb; heilag-leiki, boliness, (many words): in -dómr, -dæmi (n.), Engl. -dom, Germ. -thum, helgi-dómr, bolidom; Kristin-dómr, Christendom; heiðindómr, beathendom; mann-dómr, manhood; lær-dómr, learning; vísdómr, wisdom; konung-dómr, kingdom; jarl-dómr, earldom, etc.: in -skapr, Germ. -schaft, vin-skapr, friendship; fjánd-skapr, enmity; félag-skapr, fellowsbip; skáld-skapr, poetry; fifl-skapr, folly; greyskapr, meanness; greið-skapr, readiness, etc. (several words): in -angr, leid-angr, levy; far-angr, baggage, etc. II. feminines in -uo and -yogi, contr. from bygo, cp. A. S. bygd; denoting temper, mind, öl-uo, sincerity; ill-uo, spite; var-uo, beedfulness; ast-uo, love; mann-úð, bumanity; harð-úð, bardness; grimm-úð, cruelty; grunn-yogi, shallow mind, gullibility; haro-yogi, etc.: different are misk-unn, mercy; vark-unn, excuse (from unna, cp. afund, envy): in -semi from -samr, miskun-semi, mercy, etc. III. neuters in -æfi; aud-æfi, riches; ör-æfi, wilderness (only in plur.): in -orð, akin to A.S. wyrth = weird = fate, god-ord, priestbood; met-ord, dignity; gjaf-orð, marriage; vit-orð, intelligence; ban-orð, death weird; bón-orð, courting; lof-ord and heit-ord, promise; vátt-ord, testimony; leg-ord, q. v., in many of which it is simply derived from oro = word: in -læti, from adjectives in -látr, rétt-læti, righteousness; ör-læti, liberality, etc. Masculines in -dagi; bar-dagi, battle; ein-dagi, term; mál-dagi, a deed; skil-dagi, condition: feminine pr. names in -unnr, -ný, Steinunnt, Ing-unn, þór-unn, Sæ-unn, etc.; Sig-ný, Ás-ný, þór-ný, etc.: in -beiðr or -eiðr, -ríðr, Ragn-eiðr, Sig-ríðr: masculine pr. names in -mundr, -ndr, -or, Guo-mundr, prá-ndr, Eyv-indr, Ön-undr, Bár-or (qs. Bár-röðr), þór-ðr (qs. þór-röðr), and many others.

ADJECTIVES.—They are either simple, as fag-1, góð-1, sæt-1, or formed by inflexion:

I. in -ligr, Engl. -ly, Germ. -licb, in mod. usage spelt and pronounced -ligr, counted by hundreds,
ives, e. g. sein-ligr (seinn, slow, and -ligr); eilfi-ligr, eternal; sæl-ligr (sæll); grimm-ligr (grimmr), vitr-ligr, fagr-ligr, harð-ligr, fram-ligr, spak-ligr, fróð-ligr, kát-ligr, hag-ligr, rang-ligr, hrein-ligr, góð-ligr, feig-ligr, hiljóð-ligr (hljóðr, silent), væn-ligr, þung-ligr; veik-ligr, weakly; ung-ligr, heil-ligr; mín-ligr, like myself, etc.

B. with a binding vowel i or u, most of which seem to be formed from verbs; virðu-ligr, wortby (virða); mátu-ligr, deserved; kostu-ligr, costly (kosta); skipu-ligr, orderly (skipa); tígu-ligr, magnificent; riku-ligr, ricb, opulent; risu-ligr,

elevated, grand; -often in mod. usage spelt with ug, viroug-ligr, rikugligr, etc.: with i, sœmi-ligr, seeming (sœma); œski-ligr, desirable (œskja); hæði-ligr, ridiculous (hæða); œsi-ligr, violent (œsa); þægiligr, agreeable (pægja); drengi-ligr, bold; senni-ligr, probable (sanna); skyndi-ligr, sudden (skynda); æti-ligr, eatable (eta); hæfi-ligr, proper (hoefa); hyggi-ligr, prudent (hyggia); skemti-ligr, amusing (skemta); girni-ligr and fysi-ligr, desirable (fysa); glæsi-ligr, splendid (glæsa); leyni-ligr, a secret (leyna); heyri-ligr (heyra); eyði-ligr, empty (eyða); heppi-ligr, lucky; gzti-ligr, cautious (gzta); illi-ligr, ill-looking. formed from nouns; dýrð-ligr, glorious; and-ligr, spiritual; hold-ligr, carnal; likam-ligt, bodily; verald-ligt, worldly; Guo-ligt, godly; dag-ligr, daily; at-ligr, yearly; stund-ligr, temporary; sid-ligr, wellbred; mann-ligt, manly; gæfu-ligt, lucky; elli-ligt, aged; þrek-ligt, stout; undar-ligt, wonderful; víg-ligt, martial; grát-ligt, wailing; hlæg-ligr, laugbable; kvenn-ligr, womanlike; karlmann-ligr, manly; hóf-ligr, moderate; hégóm-ligr, vain: inserting s, yndis-ligr, charming.

8. with double inflexion; heilag-ligr, boly; vesal-ligr, wretched; mikil-ligr, grand; gamal-ligr, old-looking; frækn-ligr, valiant; að-dáanligr, wonderful; ymis-ligr, various; heimol-ligr, intimate. 1. as from strong verbs, a. participles of strong ticipial adjectives: B. participial adjectives from lost verbs; bog-inn, verbs, in -inn. bowed; tog-inn, stretched; hrokk-inn, curled; rot-inn, rotten; hok-inn, stooping; loð-inn, sbaggy; las-inn, dilapidated; snoð-inn, sborn; fú-inn, rotten; bólg-inn, bulged, swoln; lú-inn, weary; sólg-inn, gloat- $\gamma$ . sundry adjectives formed from verbs with a radical n; heiðinn, beathen; Krist-inn, Christian; tig-inn, noble; feg-inn, fain; eig-inn, own; cer-inn, ample; yfr-inn, id.; op-inn, open. δ. with a single n; jaf-n, even; for-n, old; gjar-n, willing; froek-n, valiant; syk-n, sackless; groen-n, green (from groa). e. many adjectives denoting apt, given to, or the like; id-inn, busy, sedulous; had-inn, mocking; hrees-inn, conceited; roed-inn, talkative; kost-gæt-inn, painstaking; hygg-inn, prudent; gæt-inn, watchful; skrýt-inn, funny; hlyd-inn, obedient; lyg-inn, mendacious; gleym-inn, forgetful; skreit-inn, untruthful; breyt-inn, fickle, shifty; feim-inn, sby; kim-inn, ironical; grett-inn, frowning; bell-inn, tricking; ryn-inn, prying; frett-inn, enquiring; hitt-inn, bitting; styrfinn, peevisb; slys-inn, bapless; hepp-inn, bappy, lucky; úf-inn, rougb; glim-inn, a nimble wrestler; send-inn, sandy, etc. 2. as from weak verbs: in -aōr; participles, tal-aðr, boð-aðr, kall-aðr, etc.: participial, aldr-aðr, aged; gaml-aðr, doted; vilj-aðr, willing; blessaor, blessed; bölv-aor, cursed; hug-aor, daring; ölv-aor, tipsy: in-or, hær-or, boary; lær-or, learned; reyn-dr, experienced; eyg-or, eyed; grein-dr, clever, discerning: different is kal-dr, cold, etc. 3. participles in -andi; les-andi, able to read: often in a gerundial sense, opolandi, intolerable; ohaf-andi, unfit; over-andi; oger-andi, impossible, etc.: from those in -andi come the Engl. words in -ing, d being changed III. in -igr, -ugr, -agr; in Goth. etc. all three forms are used indiscriminately; in Icel. the ancients prefer-igr, the modern-ugr; (-agr remains only in heil-agr, boly, from heil-l); aud-igr, wealtby; mátt-igr, migbty; blóð-igr, bloody; nauð-igr, unwilling; móð-igr, moody; göf-ugr,noble; öf-ugr,backward,inverse; höf-ugr, beavy; kunuigt, known; prott-ugt and öfl-ugt, strong; örd-ugt, arduus; grad-igt, greedy; vit-ugr, witty, clever; sid-ugr, well-bred; stöd-ugr, steady; synd-ugr, sinful; verd-ugr, wortby; minn-ugr, mindful; skyld-ugr, dutiful; heipt-igt, bating; kröpt-ugt, powerful; rud-ugt, ready, sagacious; slott-ugt, wily; leir-ugt, clayey; mold-ugt and ryk-ugt, dusty; snjó-ugr, snowy; hróð-ugr, exultant: in -úðigr, -minded; grimm-úðigt, fierce, etc. 2. simple forms, mostly poët., as spár-kar, prophecying; mein-gir, moaning, Lex. Poët. IV. in -ottr, O. H. G. -obt, A.S. -ibt, Germ. -icht; denoting colour, shape, etc.; dumb-óttr, dusky; skj-óttr, chequered; frekn-óttr, freckly; rönd-óttr, striped; flekkóttr, q.v.; skjöld-óttr; brönd-óttr, brindled; dröfn-óttr, q.v.; bíld-óttr, sokk-óttr, bles-óttr, gols-óttr, bleikál-óttr, móál-óttr, vind-óttr, etc., all of colour: of shape, or, as Lat.-osus, denoting all over, covered with; knöttóttr, ball-sbaped; tind-óttr, with peaks; bar-óttr, waved; kringl-óttr, round; hnöll-óttr, böll-óttr, ball-formed; hlykkj-óttr, crooked; göt-óttr, full of boles, ragged; sköll-óttr, bald; koll-óttr, bumble (cow); hruf-óttr, rugged; hnyfl-óttr, etc. := Lat. -osus, hrukk-óttr, rugosus; bylj-óttr, gusty; refj-óttr, crafty; göldr-óttr, a wily wizard; skerj-óttr, full of skerries; gör-óttr, poisoned; kvist-óttr, knotty; sök-ótt, baving many enemies, etc. etc.:—a rich harvest of such words is found in Hjaltalin's Icel. Botany, rendering the Lat. technical terms in -osus. -all, -ull, -ill; lit-ill, little; mik-ill, great, muckle; gam-all, old; ves-all, poor: as a kind of iterative adjective, denoting frequency or tendency, hverf-ull, shifty, changeable; svik-all, false; gjöf-ull, open-handed; pag-all, taciturn; spur-ull, speering, curious; stop-all, sbifting; för-ull, vagrant; smug-all, penetrating; rös-ull, stumbling, tottering (of a horse); at-all, fierce; hvik-ull, wavering; göng-ull and reik-all, rambling; hug-all, minding, observing; ris-ull, early rising; sog-ull, telling tales; svip-all, sbifty; (these words are not very numerous.) Fire In mod. usage -ull; büg-ull = pag-all; öt-ull, pert: but -all is kept in gam-all, ves-all. VI. in -samr; hof-samr, thrifty; skyn-samr, elever,

intelligent; feng-samr, q.v.; lan-samr, lucky; sid-samr, upright, bonest; frið-samr, peaceful; líkn-samr and miskun-samr, merciful; ró-samr, calm; grun-samr, suspicious; 10ju-samr, ousy; accessing; bard-working; vorkun-samr, forbearing; rök-samr, officious; gamansamr, merry; ard-samr, profitable; and many others. -skr, Germ. -sch, Engl. -isb; bern-skr, childish; mæl-skr, eloquent; prjót-skr, stubborn; ni-skr, stingy; bei-skr, bitter; dæl-skr, easy; fisi-skr, foolisb; heim-skr, silly; brei-skr, brittle; va-skr, kar-skr, hor-skr, röskr, vigorous; fri-skr, fresb: esp. in names of nations, Dan-skr, Danish; Scen-skr, Swedish; En-skr, English; Ir-skr, Irish; Skot-skr, Scottish; Val-skr, Welsb; Gri-skr, Greek; Finn-skr, Finnisb; Ger-skr, Russian; Bret-skr, Britisb (i. e. Welsb); Gaut-skr, Gautisb: in -eyskr, Suoreyskr, Orkn-eyskr, Fær-eyskr, from Sudor, the Orkneys, the Faroes: in -lend-skr, -lenzkr (-land), Is-lenzkr, Icelandic; Green-lenzkr, Greenlandisb (but Gren-skr of the county in Norway): in -doel-skr (dalr): in -ver-skr (-verjar), Vik-verskr, Þjóð-verskr (German), Róm-verskr (Roman), formed from Vik-verjar, pjóð-verjar, Róm-verjar (Romans): in -neskr, Sax-neskr, Saxon; Got-neskr, Gotbic; Frakk-neskr, Frankish or French:—this n belongs to the noun, cp. Saxon, Gotnar, Lat. Gotbones: hence the mod. names (formed by a false analogy, since the noun has no n), Rúss-neskr, Russian; Prúss-neskr, Prussian, etc.: in appellatives, him-neskr, beavenly (himinn); jaro-neskr, earthly (irreg.) VIII. in -ænn; cp. Goth. -ein; O. H. G. -in; A. S. (irreg.) -en; in five words, esp, denoting the quarters of heaven, austr-cenn, eastern; nor-cenn, northern, Norse; sudr-cenn, southern, Scot. southron; vestr-cenn, western: also aldr-cenn, aged; -in all these words the r seems to belong to the root: út-roenn, haf-roenn, blowing from the sea, are mod. words formed by analogy: ein-roenn, peculiar, odd, is qs. ein-rynn; but how can we explain fjall-roenn in Kristni S. ch. 6 in a verse of the year 998, unless this too is due to a false analogy? adjectives in -latr, -mannered; dramb-lutr, stor-latr; mikil-latr, proud; litil-latr, bumble; vand-latr, zealous; rett-latr, righteous; or-latr, liberal; få-låtr, silent, cold; pakk-låtr, tbankful, etc.: in -leitr, -faced, looking, föl-leitr, pale; pykk-leitr, etc.: in -eygr, -eyed, fagreygr, fair-eyed, etc.: in lyndr, -mooded, tempered, goolyndr, genile; ill-lyndr, pettisb; grá-lyndr, spiteful; fjöl-lyndr, fickle; fá-lyndr, melancholy; fljót-lyndr, bot-tempered; ör-lyndr, liberal, etc.: in -karr, varkárr, cautious; laun-kárr, lurking: in -ræðr, átt-ræðr, ni-ræðr, tíræðr, tólf-ræðr (see p. xxi), prob. akin to Goth. ga-raþjan = numerare; cp. also roo, a row: -these with several others may be regarded as compounds.

VERBS .- The 1st and 4th weak conjugations, as also the strong, consist of primitive words; the 2nd and 3rd weak consist of derivatives from nouns, adjectives, and preterites of strong verbs (see the remarks on the umlaut); the exceptions are the verbs of the 1st with inflexive syllables. Inflexions: I. in -na, denoting to become, grow so and so; these words seem originally to be formed from strong participles or adjectives in -inn, whence the n in the inflexion; and so they may serve as guides in tracing lost strong verbal in-1. where a participle or adjective in -inn exists; rod-na, to blusb (rodinn); vis-na, to wither (visinn); sof-na, to go to sleep (sofinn); dos-na, to get benumbed (dofinn); vak-na, to awake (vakinn); bog-na, to be bowed (boginn); klök-na, to be softened; drukk-na, to drown (drukkinn); prot-na, to come to an end (protinn); stork-na, to be curdled (storkinn); brot-na, to break (brotinn); rot-na, to rot (rotinn); sod-na, to be cooked (sod-inn); hlot-nast, to fall to one's lot (hlotinn); skrið-na, to slip (skriðinn); svið-na, to be singed (sviðinn); blik-na, to turn pale (blikja); slit-na, to be torn (slitinn); rif-na, to be rent (rifinn); vik-na, to give way (vikinn); hnip-na, to quail (hnip-inn); fu-na, to rot (fuinn); bráð-na, to melt (bráðinn); togna, to become leaky (toginn); bólg-na, to bulge, swell (bólginn); hnigna, to decay (hniginn); gis-na, to be 'geizened' (gisinn); las-na, to decay (lasinn); slok-na, to be quenched; hang-na, to become hanginn. where a lost participle can be suggested; pag-na, to become silent; glupna, q. v.; kvik-na, to be engendered; hit-na, to become bot; fit-na, to grow fat; dig-na, to get wet; glio-na, q.v.; doo-na, q.v.; los-na, to get loose; stik-na, to be roasted; por-na, to be dry (purr, porrinn); lif-na, to become alive; pio-na, hlá-na, and pá-na, to thaw; kaf-na, to be choked; hiad-na, to wane. 2. formed from plain adjectives, perhaps by way of analogy to the above; hard-na, to barden, grow bard (hardr); stirdna (stiror, stiff); bykk-na (bykkr, stout); sort-na, to become black (svartr); hljóð-na, to become silent (hljóðr); föl-na, to grow pale (fölr); gul-na, to grow yellow (gulr); ves-na, to grow worse (verri); bat-na, to grow better (bati); blá-na, to grow blue (blár); grá-na (grár, grey); dökk-na, to darken (dökkr, black); vök-na, to get wet (vökvi); súr-na, to get sour (súrr); hvít-na, to whiten (hvítr); sár-na, to smart (sárr); volg-na (volgr, lukewarm); glad-na, to be gladdened (gladr); meyr-na (meyrr, Germ. mürbe); hlý-na, to get warm (hlýr); tré-na, to dry (tré, a log); ré-na, to sink, dwindle; gild-na (gildr, stout).

3. the sense is different in such words as sam-na, to collect (saman); gam-na (gaman); fag-na, to rejoice (feg-inn); sak-na, to miss; gag-na, to gain; tig-na,

to bonour (tiginn): as also Krist-na, to Christianize (Kristinn); drótt-na; to rule (dróttinn); var-na, to shum; spyr-na, to spurm, etc.

II. in -ga, from adjectives in -igr; auð-ga, to enrich (auðigr); hel-ga, to ballow (heilagr); ráð-gast, to take counsel, see p. xxiv.

2. in -ka, formed from adjectives, to become (and to make) so and so; hæk-ka, to beighten; læk-ka, to lower; fæk-ka, to become few; dyp-ka, to deepen; mín-ka, to lessen; smæk-ka, to become smaller; stoek-ka, to become larger; breið-ka, to become broad; víð-ka, to widen; mjók-ka, to make narrow; sið-ka, to become 'sid;' sein-ka, to make slow, etc., see p. xxiv; some of these are also intrans., e. g. mín-ka, to lessen and to become less.

III. in -sa and -ra, a kind of iterative verb mentioned in p. xxiv.

IV. in -la, id.

Final Remarks on the Formation of Words. From the roots fresh words branch out by means of prefixed or suffixed syllables; the ablaut is probably due to a prefix (reduplication), the umlaut to a lost inflexion; root vowels seem not to change of themselves, but from some outward cause. Ablaut, umlaut, and inflexions are the three chief agents in forming words. All three degrees of formation may be found in a single word; e.g. kann (knew) is a strong preterite, formed by way of ablaut; whence kenna, to teach, by umlaut; whence kenn-sla, teaching, by inflexion: or to take another example,-from heil-l, whole, comes heil-agt, holy, whence hel-ga, to sanctify, whence helgan (i. e. hel-g-a-n), where we have ablaut + threefold inflexion: so also from son atonement, sacrifice (in sonar-göltr, sonar-dreyri, sacrificial blood, Germ. sübne), is formed syn-b (in old MSS. spelt syn-b), a sin, a thing to be atoned for, whence synd-ugr sinful, whence syndg-a to sin, whence syndga-n (syn-d-g-a-n) sinfulness. Yet beyond són with its long vowel, as well as heill with its diphthong, lie primitive words whence son and heill were formed by means of ablaut, and so in many other cases. The growth of words is slow, and between the first and last of these formations centuries elapsed; -són is a heathen word, synd and derivatives are Christian; heill, heilagr, and helga are heathen, whereas helgan is Christian. Many of the inflexious are the latest, and from them were formed fresh words to express ideas unknown in heathen times: such especially are most of the feminines in -n and -ing (from verbs) of late growth, and but few of them perhaps known to the men of the 10th century (the Saga time); some of the new words displaced older, e.g. hugga-n, comfort; but likn is older: again, the umlaut belongs to the early, the ablaut to the earliest stage of the language, -domr (doom), doema (deem), dæming (deeming, damnation), represent the three steps. In some instances the succession is different, and an inflexion comes between ablaut and umlaut, thus burr dry, bor-sti thirst, whence byr-str thirsty; gróa to grow, gró-or growth, whence græða to beal, whence græð-sla bealing; and many others.

#### Pet Names.

These are diminutives, and in compound names are chiefly formed by a sort of contraction and by changing a strong declension into a weak (usually in the latter, but sometimes in the former part of the name), or by adding -si, -ka, or the like: I. girls; Sigga from Sig-rior; Gunna from Guo-run; Inga from Ing-unn, Ing-veldr; Imba from Ingi-björg; Gudda from Guð-riðr; Manga from Mar-grét; Valka from Val-gerðr; Ranka from Ragn-eiðr and Ragn-hildr; Jóka from Jó-hanna; Tobba from Þor-björg; Sissa from Sig-þrúðr; Kata (Engl. Kate) from Katrin; Kitta from Kristin; Asta from As-triòr; pura from pur-iòr; Dóra from Hall-dóra, etc.; Dísa from Val-dís, Vig-dís, Her-dís, etc.; Geira from Geir-laug; Friòa from Hólm-fríðr, etc.; Þrúða from Jar-prúðr, Sig-prúðr; Lauga from Guð-laug; Ása from Ás-laug.

II. boys; Siggi from Sig-urðr; Gvendr II. boys; Siggi from Sig-uror; Gvendr from Guo-mundr; Simbi from Sig-mundr; Brynki from Bryn-jólfr; Steinki from Stein-grimr; Mangi from Magnús; Rúnki from Rún-ólfr; Sveinki from Sveinn; Sebbi from Sig-björn, Svein-björn (rare); Erli from Erl-indr (Erlingr); Gutti from Guthormr, or rarely Guð-brandr, - nú skal hann Gutti (Guddi?) setja ofan, Safn ii. 128; Kobbi from Jakob; Valdi from por-valdr; Mundi or Asi from As-mundr, etc.; Laki from por-lakr; Leifi from por-leifr; Lafi from Olafr; Eyvi from Eyj-olfr; Keli from por-kell; Laugi from Gunn-laugr; Tumi (Engl. Tommy) from Thomas occurs in Icel, as an independent name about the middle of the 12th century (Sturl.), and was probably borrowed from the English; Fúsi from Vig-fús; Grímsi from Grímr; Jónsi from Jón (Engl. Johnny); Björsi from Björn; Bensi from Benedikt. These names, and others similar to them, are not of yesterday, but can be traced back even to the heathen time; many of the old names with weak declension in -i and -a were probably originally pet names, e. g. Bjarni from Björn; Arni (Arne) from Örn; Bersi from Björn; Karli (Engl. Charley) from Karl; Jóra from Jóreiðr; Ragna from compounds in Ragn-, Ragn-eiðr; Ingi and Inga from compounds in Ing.; Goddi (Laxd., cp. Germ., Götze) probably from compounds in Goo. (Guðmundr) as the present Gudda of girls; Boddi (a name of the 8th century) from those in Böd-, (A. S. Beadu-); Dabi (occurs in an Icel. colonist family from the British Isles in the 10th century) probably from Davio (Davy); Sebbi and Ubbi occur on Swedish Runic stones; Helgi (old form Hölgi) from Há-leygr, Nj. ch. 94. Only a few instances in the Sagas bear directly on this subject; one is the dream of earl Hakon (year 994) of his son Erling's death; 'nú er Ulli dauor,' qs. Erli or Erlingr; cp. also the name of Snorri Gooi from Snerrir, Eb. ch. 12. (12) Of a similar kind are At-li, Goth, att-ila, Lat. paterculus; Gam-li.

### Compound Words.

Of these the Dictionary gives the best account; when the former part is an uninflected root word a hyphen is usually printed between the component parts, with a few exceptions, such as words com pounded with particles like afar-, all-, fjöl-, full-, gagu-, etc.; and some other words, as fé-, goð-, gull-, etc. Again, the Icel. has an almost unlimited stock of compound words formed by means of the genitive. Many of these are used both as compounds and as two separate words, and are therefore given under the head of the principal word, e. g. barn with barns- and barna-: in these cases it depends upon the genitive whether the alphabetical order is preserved or not; this is mostly the case in words like batr, bats-bord, but not so in bedr, gen. bedjar-; or in beini, beina-; baula, baulu-. As compounds are made from both gen. plur. and sing, they are sometimes double, e. g. under the head barn, both barns- and barna-. But chiefly are to be noticed words with the u- umlaut, because a is the first and  $\ddot{o}$  the last letter in the alphabet; thus e.g. föður- is the compound form of fabir (father), and would if simple stand at the end of the letter, whereas now it stands near the beginning, s.v. fabir; as also bjarnar-

under björn; bjarkar- under björk; still greater is the leap in compounds from words such as alda, a wave, gen. öidu- (p. 11); so also the compounds from öld (age), önd (soul), örk (arcb), örn (eagle), öxl (shoulder), which are aldar-, andar-, arkar-, arnar-, axlar-; but these words are few. Icel. printing, in editions of Sagas as well as in modern books, has no fixed rule as to the spelling of such compound words, and often connects them in hundreds of cases where they are evidently separate; in old writers, e.g. in Mar. S., musterisferd, journey to the temple, 14; freistnistorm, storm of temptation, 433; uppstigningar-staor, place of ascension, 588; snubbanaroroum, snubbing language, 567; uppsprettubrunnr, 27; stjörnubókarmenn, astronomers, 30; spektarþögn, silence of wisdom, id.; umskurðarskirn, baptism of circumcision, 35; Austrvegskonungar, the kings of the East, id.; vistarveizluna, giving shelter, Mork. 67, etc.; and in mod. writers, e.g. in the 4th hymn of the Passíu-Sálmar, trúarsjónin, the eye of faith; dreyralzkir, brooks of blood; lausnargjald, 'lease-gild,' ransom; life-zbarnar, life veins; Arkargluggi, window of the Ark; hrygbarskuggi, the shadow of sorrow; sólarbjarmi, the brightness of the sun; hrygdarmyrkr, the darkness of grief; svalavatn, the refreshing water; reidisproti, wrath's rod; svalalind, a refreshing well; hjartablód, beart's blood, all spelt as one word, even without a hyphen between them. Again, the old MSS. separate too much, or rather keep no rule whatever. We have not thought of giving a full list of these and similar words, for this would be impossible. From such words as maor, barn, fótr, hönd, etc. hundreds of similar compounds may easily be formed, most of which are in a grammatical sense rather sentences than single words; but many are given, especially from old writers. For a native these things are of little moment; but for the sake of lexicography a more distinct and regular spelling is much needed.

#### REMARKS ON THE SPELLING IN VELLUM MSS.

A regular spelling has been adopted in most editions during the last hundred years—before that time few editions had been issued: this spelling was fixed by Icel. scholars of that time, and was chiefly founded upon the average spelling in the vellums, partly upon a few noted MSS. (e. g. the Arna-Magn. 132 folio, and 66 folio), and with reference to the living Icel. language. But of late many of the oldest MSS. and fragments have been carefully and exactly printed. A few hints are therefore needed to guide the reader how in these cases to use the Dictionary, which in the main holds to the normal spelling. The spelling varies much, not only in MSS. of different times, but in the same MS.; very few of them follow any fixed plan, and the same word is differently spelt even in the same line; yet in many particular instances the spelling is instructive, and even more correct than the accepted orthography, and must not be left out of sight by those who study the growth and history of the language.

A. In inflexions:

I. vowels:—the MSS. use o and u as well as e and i indiscriminately in declensions of nouns and verbs, the oldest almost always o and e, as tungor, tongues; oldor, waves; timom, times; boōoōot, kolloōom, gorōosk, etc.: e, i, as time, a time; elle, age; fader, father; timenn, the time; boōaōer, fylger, etc.: most MSS. (the later) prefer u, and so it has come into the normal spelling; for the use of e, see introduction to that letter (signif. B), p. 114: in inflexions, -oll, -orr, -oōr, -osta, -on, instead of -ull, -urr, -ulr, -usta, -un (see pp. xxxii, xxxiii); as also in dat, bl. with the article, timonom, hondonom; the pret. toloō, dicta; kolloō, vocata; kolloōom, vocavimus: also -endi, -endi, -ell, instead of -indi, -inn, -ill.

II. consonants:—the reflex. is in very old MSS. spelt -sc (-zc or -sp), but in the usual way -z, -zt, -szt.

B. In root syllables: I. vowels: 1. long and short vowels are usually not distinguished, except in very few MSS., e. g. Ann. Reg., which MS. is of a like interest for Icel. in this respect, as the Ormulum for Early English. Later MSS. began to distinguish by doubling the long vowels,  $aa = \acute{a}$ ,  $ij = \acute{i}$ ,  $oo = \acute{o}$ ,  $w = \acute{u}$ , but mostly without a fixed rule; this way of spelling has remained in English, e.g. Engl. foot = Icel. fót, blood = blóð. At last the marking the long vowels with an accent was resumed, as taught by Thorodd. special letters, a. the spelling of ö varies very much; the ancients had a double  $\ddot{o}$  sound ( $\phi$  and  $\omega$ ), but both were soon confounded, and ö was spelt indiscriminately in a sixfold or eightfold fashion, o, a, au, av, a, o (born, barn, baurn, barn, born, born), and was thus confounded with several vowels, e. g. with the diphthong av, the o and  $\phi$ , the a and æ, e. g. ravð may be = rauð red or röð a row, log may be log a lowe or lög laws, lavg may be laug a bath or lög laws, holl may be hæll a beel or höll a ball, etc.; in print ø was used for about two hundred years, till at the beginning of this century it was replaced by the present ö, which was probably borrowed from the German.  $\beta$ , the e and  $\alpha$ 

were confounded, and in some few MSS. it is almost a rule, as the Mork., the Njála (Arna-Magn. 468), the Kb. of Sæm., and the fragment Arna-Magn. 748, cp. e. g. the print of Baldrs Draumar in Sæm. Edda by Möbius, pp. 255, 256; thus teki = toeki, seti = sæti, reður = rœdur, beta = bœta, be = bœ (a bouse), sekia = sœkja, fela = fœla, mela = mæla, and vice verså; g, æ, instead of e, setti = setti, ælli = elli, see introduction to letter E, p. 113;  $\alpha i = ei$  freq. In the east of Icel. the æ and æ were, up to the beginning of the 18th century, sounded not = Engl. long i as they are at present, but as Germ.  $\bar{e}$  or  $\ddot{a}$ , Engl.  $\bar{a}$ , with a protracted sound: many puns referring to this provincialism are recorded by Jon Olafsson, e. g. the ditty, mer su merin (=mærin) ljósa i minni er,—the pun is in merr = a mare and mær = a maid being sounded alike; Hann Bersi minn i Bē! Hún er gengin á reður með honum, see Jon Olassson, Essay on Icel. Orthography of the year 1756 The poet Stefan Olafsson, a native of the east of Icel. (died 1688), still rhymes brekr (i. e. brækr) and lekr (=stillat). It is likely that the MSS above named were written, if not composed, in the east of Icel. In still earlier times this pronunciation was no doubt universal, but not so six or seven hundred years ago. Icel. (see p. xxix) confounded the two sounds a (a) and a (a); yet for a long time afterwards both characters g and o were still used, but upside down, without any regard to etymology, till at last the Roman æ took the place in writing of both g and o.  $\delta$ . the u and v were used indiscriminately, e. g. tvngv = tungu, bvndv = bundu'; and, on the other hand, ualld = valld, uera = vera, uit = vit, etc. e. the i served for i and j (ior $\delta = j$ ör $\delta$ ): ja is especially in very old MSS. often spelt ea, earn = jarn (cp. Thorodd in Skálda): in old poems the j always serves as a vowel in alliteration, which in mod. usage sounds harsh, though it may be used; but ia, io, etc. were, on the other hand, one syllable, and old grammarians speak of i as a 'changeling,' being sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant: it is likely that the pronunciation was similar to ea in Engl. tears, fear, whereas in mod. Icel. usage j before a vowel is sounded as Engl. y before a vowel. \$. in Norse MSS. ey is usually spelt øy, høyra, øyra, = heyra, eyra, and is sounded thus in mod. Norse  $\eta$ . many old Icel. MSS, confound y and i in a few words and forms, especially in the prepositions firir, ifir, = fyrir, yfir; the verbs skildi, mindi (subj.), þikkir, = skyldi, myndi, þykkir; minni = mynni (ostium) and minnask = mynnask, 'to mouth,' to kiss; kirkja = kyrkja, cp. Scot. kirk; before ngv, as singva = syngja to sing, Ingvi = Yngvi, lingva = lyngva, etc.: mikill and mykill, mickle, much: the inflex. -indi and -yndi. 0. the ey is used in some few MSS. instead of \$\phi\$ in such words as seynir, seyni, = synir, syni; geyrva = gorva. s. the o instead of the later u in a few words, but only in very old MSS., as goo = guo, goll = gull, fogl = fugl, oxi = uxi, mon (the verb) = mun, cp. Engl. God, gold, fowl, ox. K. the ø and æ are in very old MSS. spelt so, e.g. keomr

= kømr (i. e. kemr), feoda = fæda. II. consonants: radical l is almost always doubled before the dentals d or t without regard to etymology; the MSS. thus spell holld flesh, molld mould, valld power, skalld poet, hallda to bold, hollt a bolt, kallt cold; but not so if the d is inflexive and soft, e. g. skyl-ði, þol-ði, val-ði, hul-ði, etc., from skulu, þola, velja, hylja; as also gal-ðr from gala, kul-ði from kul, skul-ð from skulu a debt, etc. This was no doubt due to the I having in the former case been pronounced aspirate (as it still is), similar to Welsh II, the I in hollt being sounded exactly as bl at the beginning of syllables. B. the z instead of s was almost always used after the double consonants (with a dental sound), ll, nn, nd, ld, dd, tt, lt, nt, ro, and t, e.g. in the genitives gullz, munnz, sandz, valdz, oddz, hattz, holltz or hollz, fantz, garðz, knutz or knúz, as also in botz, vaz or vatz, from gull, munnr, ... knútr, botn, vatn; in the common spelling gulls, munns, etc.: again, guls from gulr, dals from dalr, etc. This is not a mere variation of spelling; the sibilant in the former cases was no doubt sounded as Engl. z, viz. with a lisping sound; the z sound is now lost in Icel., and s is spelt wherever it is etymologically required.  $\gamma$ , the p instead of  $\delta$  ( $\ell$ ) was used throughout as final (inlaut, auslaut) in very old MSS., in later p and  $\delta$  indiscriminately, e. g. gup, orb, sech, dyph, = guð, orð, sekt, dypt (qs. sekð, dypo); as also in inflexions, tocob, vitob, scolob, hafib, = tókut, vituo, skulut, hafit; in modern and better spelling tókuð, vituð, skuluð, hafið, etc., see introduction to letter D (signif. B), p. 93. 8. the qu = kv

in imitating Latin MSS., e. g. quama, necquerr, quior, quiquan, quequa, = kváma, nekkverr, kviör, kvikvan, kveykja, (hv very seldom occurs in good old MSS.); perhaps the qu had a peculiar sound, like that of the English queen; in mod. Icel. pronunciation there is only a single k sound throughout: for the use of c, see Dictionary, p. 93. 2. Norwegianisms, a. the spelling with v before u in verbal forms, as vultu, vurðu, vorðinn, from velta, verða, = ultu, urðu, orðinn; these neither occur in very old MSS. nor in alliteration in old poets nor in mod. pronunciation.  $\beta$ . the dropping of b before the liquids l, n, r, and writing lutr, not, ringr, instead of hlutr a lot, hnot a nut, hringr a ring; this dropping of the b seems to have come into fashion with Icel. writers and transcribers after the union with Norway; but as early as the 15th century MSS. had resumed the old correct form, which had never been lost, and which has been preserved in speech as well as writing up to the present day, Icelanders being now the only people of all the Teutonic races who have preserved this sound; but it is curious that the Icel. transcribers, having the b sound in their ears, frequently blundered, and br, bn occur now and then, which never happens with Norse transcribers; there is, for example, no need of any stronger evidence that Hauk Erlendsson (the writer of the vellum Hauks-bok) was a native Icelander, than that, although he tries to spell in the Norse way, the b creeps in, see, for instance, facsimile I in Landn. (Isl. i, Ed. 1843), where l. 11 hrafnkels, but l. 12 rafnkels. many special usages see the introduction to each letter.

# ICELANDIC GRAMMARS.

- Bunoifr Jónsson (died 1654); he wrote in Latin the first Icelandic Grammar, Grammaticae Islandicae Rudimenta, Copenhagen 1651: it was republished by Hickes at Oxford in 1688, but with many misprints, and in his Thesaurus in 1703: Hickes also made the index of the words occurring in the book. This Grammar is formed upon the Latin principle, and is a useful book; the author was an Icelandic schoolman, rector of the College at Holar in Iceland, and a learned man.
- Jón Magnússon (born 1664, died 1739, a brother to Arni Magnússon); his Grammatica Islandica (also in Latin) was never published, but exists at Copenhagen in the author's autograph; it is less interesting than the above.
- Rank (Rasmus Kristian), the famous Danish linguist (born 1787, died 1832), wrote three Icelandic Grammars:
  - a. Veiledning til det Islandske Sprog, Copenhagen 1811 (in Danish).
  - B. Anvisning til Isländshan, written in Swedish and published at Stockholm in 1818; this is the best of the three which Rask wrote, and it was rendered into English by Mr. Dasent in 1843.
  - y. Kortfattet Veiledning til det Old-nordiske eller Gamle Islandske Sprog, Copenhagen 1832 (in Danish), rendered into English by B. Thorpe.
- Grimm, Jacob (born 1785, died 1863), in his Deutsche Grammatik, first in 1819 in one volume, but recast in the great Teutonic Grammar of 1822 sqq.; the Icelandic paradigms are contained in vol. i,—the nouns, pp. 650-665; the adjectives, pp. 736-743; the verbs, pp. 911-928; the formation of words etc. in the following volumes (ii-iv). The work of Grimm is rightly regarded as the key-stone for the knowledge of Teutonic languages.
- Unger, C. B. (and P. A. Munch), Det Norske Sprogs Grammatik, Christiania 1847, chiefly founded on Grimm's work.
- Halldór Friðrikason, Íslenzk Málmynda-lýsing, Reykjavík 1861; a small book, but curious as being the only Icelandic Grammar written in Icelandic.
- GRAMMATICAL Essays on the spelling of MSS.:

  a. Frumpartar Islenzkrar Tungu by Kontad Gislason, Copenhagen 1846.

  B. The Prefaces to the various Editions, especially in those edited within the last twenty years,



# A—Á

A is the first letter in all the alphabets of Phenician extraction. The Runic alphabet, being confused and arbitrary, makes the sole exception to this rule.

A. Pronunciation: it is either simple (a) or diphthongal (a). The simple a is pronounced long or short; when long it is sounded like the long Italian a as in padre, or as in Engl. father; when short, like the short Italian a as in cambio, or as in Engl. marry. The á-though in grammars commonly called a long vowel—is phonetically diphthongal (a + u), and sounds like Engl. ou or ow: Engl. thou and Icel. pá, now and ná, have almost the same sound. Again a and a have, like all other vowels, diphthongs or simple, a deep, full chest-sound if followed by a single consonant, or by more than one weak consonant (a liquid followed by a media). They sound short if followed by two or more strong consonants (a double mute or liquid): thus the a and a sound long in tal, sermo; sat, sedebat; mān, mancipium; tal, dolus; ar, remus; sat, sessio; hatr, odium; haror, durus; kāldr, frigidus; vāndr, difficilis; tāmdr, domitus, etc. But short in hatt, pileum; hatt, modum; mann, bominem; bann, interdictum; hall, lubricus; kalt, frigidum; ramt, acidum; hart, durum; vant, assuetum, etc.; the consonants shortening the sound of the preceding vowel. The a is also short in all endings, verbal or nominal, tālā, tālār, tālāðā, dixi; tālāst, dicitur; vākā, vigilia; fāgrān, pulcbrum, etc. Etymologically a distinction must be made between the primitive á, as in sátu (sedebant), átu (edebant), gátu (poterant), and the á produced by suppressing consonants; either nasals, as in á, ást, áss, báss, gás, = an, anst, ans, bans, gans; or gutturals, b, g, k, as in \(\delta\) (aqua), s\(\delta\) (videbat), l\(\delta\) (jacebat), m\(\delta\) (debet), n\(\delta\) (nox), dr\(\delta\) tir (tractus), and a great many others; or labials, v, f, as in \(\delta\) = af, \(\delta\) ir = afr, h\(\delta\) but h\(\delta\) fan; or dentals, as in nál (acus) [Goth. nepla, Engl. needle], vál (ambitus, mendicitas) [A.S. vädl], etc. In very early times there was no doubt an audible distinction between these two kinds of  $\dot{a}$ , which however is not observed even by the earliest poets, those of the 10th century. The marking of the diphthongal vowels with an acute accent is due to the Icelandic philologist Thorodd (circa 1080-1140), and was probably an imitation of Anglo-Saxon. The circumflex, applied by Jacob Grimm, is unknown to Icel. authors of whatever age. Thorodd, in his treatise on the vowels (Skálda, pp. 160 sqq.), distinguishes between three kinds of vowels, viz. sbort, long (i.e. diphthongal), and nasal. The long ones he proposes to mark with an acute ('); the nasals by a dot above the line ('). The vowels of his alphabet are thirty-six in number. According to his rule we should have to write, af (ex), at (esus), a (in). No doubt the a was also nasal in the verbs and the weak nouns, koma (=koman), auga (gen.); and also when followed by an n, e.g. vanr (assuefactus). The distinctive marking of the nasals never came into practice, and their proper sound also disappeared; neither is this distinction observed by the poets in their rhymes. The marking of the diphthongal vowels-either the primitive vowels or those formed by agglutination-by an acute accent, according to the rule of Thorodd, is indeed used in a very few old Icel. parchment fragments of the 12th century. The only MS. of any considerable length which strictly observes this distinction is the Ann. Reg. Isl. 2087. 4b. Royal Libr. Copenhagen, written in Icel. at the end of the 13th century. In the great bulk of MSS. both kinds of vowels are treated alike, as in Latin. About the middle of the 14th century the doubling of vowels, especially that of aa (a) = a, came into use, and was employed through more than three centuries, until about 1770 the Icelanders resumed the spelling of Thorodd, marking diphthongal vowels by an acute accent, but following the rules of modern pronunciation. The diphthong auin Norse freq. spelt ou—has at present in Icel. a peculiar sound, answering to äu or eu in German, and nearly to Engl. oi. The Norse pronunciation is different and perhaps more genuine.

B. Changes.

I. a changes into e, & into æ: this change—

a part of a more general transformation, by Grimm termed umlaut,

vowel-change'—is common to all the Teutonic idioms, except the
Gothic (v. letter E and Æ).

II. a changes into ë (a), & into a:

this transformation is peculiar to the Scandinavian branch, esp. the
Icelandic idiom, where it is carried on to the fullest extent—in old
Swedish and Danish its use was scanty and limited. It takes

I. a changes into e, & into æ: this change—

ek hánum, Skálda (Thorodd), 162; ol (=

at tönnunum er bitsins ván (morsús exsp.

Grágás, lýsa sár sit (vulnus) eðr sár (vulnus)

sár en minni (vulnera leviora), 170; en

síðan es sár eða ben voru lýst, 175; engi

ræð, 176, 177; mál, ii. 51; vár, 158, etc.

1. in monosyllabic nouns with a for their radical vowel, feminines, öld, periodus; önd, anima; örk, arca; för, iter; höll, aula; hönd, manus; sök, causa, etc. β. adjectives in fem. sing. and in neut. pl., öll, tota; fögr, pulcbra; hörð, dura; hölt, clauda; sönn, vera; from allr, etc. γ. in plur. neut., bönd, vincula; börn, τέκνα; lönd, terrae; from band, etc. 8. in singular masculines with a suppressed u in the root, hjörtr, cervus; fjörðr, sinus; björn, ursus; örn, aquila, 2. in dissyllables a radical a, when followed by a final u (-u, etc. -ur, -um, etc.), in Icel. constantly changes into ö,-öllum, cunctis; mönnum, bominibus; köllum, vocamus; võkum, vigiliis and vigilamus; vökur, vigiliae, etc. Danes and Swedes here retained the a; so did a great part of Norway. The change only prevailed in the west of Norway and the whole of Iceland. Some Norse MSS. therefore constantly keep a in those cases, e. g. Cd. Ups. De la Gard. 8 (Ed. C. R. Unger, 1849), which spells allum, cunctis; hafuð, caput; jafur, rex; andverðr, adversus; afund, invidia, etc. (v. Pref. viii.) Other Norse MSS. spell a and ö promiscuously; allum or öllum, kallum or köllum. In Icel. this change prevailed about the year 1000. Even at the end of the 10th century we still frequently meet with rhymes such as baro-jarou, bang-8. a in inflexions, in penultimate syllables, if followed by u, changes into u (or ö); thus keisurum, caesaribus; vitrurum, sapientioribus; hörðurum, durioribus; hörðustum, durissimis: pret. pl., sköpuðu, creabant; töluðu, dicebant; orrustu, pugnam. In part. pass. fem. sing. and neut. pl., sköpuð, creata; töluð, dicta; töpuð, perdita. Neut. pl. in words, as sumur, aestates; heruð, pagi. This change is peculiar to Iceland, and is altogether strange to Norse MSS., where we constantly find such forms as ætlaðu, putabant; gnagaðu, mordebant; aukaðu, augebant; skapað, creata; kallað, dicta; skaparum, tapaðum, ágætastum, harðarum, skín-andum; kunnastu, artem, etc. This difference, as it frequently occurred at early times, soon gave the Icel. idiom a peculiar and strange sound,—amarunt would, in Icelandic, be ömurunt. Norse phrases—as með bænum ok fastu (föstu) hafðu (höfðu) með sér vaxljós, ok dýrkaðu (dýrkuðu) þa hælgu hátíð með fastu (föstu) ok vaktu (vöktu) þar um nóttina með margum (mörgum) aðrum (öðrum) vanfærum mannum (mönnum), O. H. L. 87—sound uncouth and strange to Icel. ears; and so no doubt did the Icel. vowel transformations to Norse ears. 4. endings in -an, -all, e. g. feminines in -an, as hugsan, ætlan, ibran, frequently change into -un,—hugsun, ætlun, ibrun, and are now always used so: gamall, vetus, f. gömul; einsamall, solus, f. einsömul. In modern Norse, gomol, eismol (Ivar Aasen); atall, atrox; ötull, strenuus; svikall, perfidus, and svikull; prifnaor, mundities, and 5. in the cases correlative to II. 1, 2, the  $\acute{a}$  in its turn changes into a vowel, by Thorodd marked &; this vowel change seems to have been settled about the beginning of the 11th century, and prevailed in Iceland during the 12th, being constantly employed in MSS. of that time; about the end of that century, however, and the beginning of the next, it fell off, and at last became extinct. Its phonetical value, therefore, cannot now be precisely stated: it no doubt had an intermediate sound between  $\dot{a}$  and  $\dot{o}$ , such as  $\ddot{o}$  (o) has between a and o. Thorodd proposed to mark the short 'umlaut'  $\ddot{o}$  by  $\omega$ ; and the vowel change of  $\acute{a}$ by & (in the MSS. however commonly written o). Instances: fem., δ, amnis; δst, amor; δl, funis; δι, remus; log, lignum; skt δ, libel-Instances: fem., lus; sott, pax; sol, anima; nol, acus; von, spes: masc., hottr, modus; prodr, filum; pottr, funis; mottr, vis; des, deus; der, nuntius: neut. pl., sor, vulnera; tor, δάκρυα; mol, dicta; rob, consilia; vor, vera: adj. fem. and neut., kot, læta; fo, pauca; smo, parva; ho, alta; fom, paucis; hom, altis: verbs, so, videbant (but sa, videbat); gotu, capie-bant; otu, edebant (but at, edebat), etc.: v. Frump. 26-28: e. g. sar (vulnus) veitti maðr mér eitt (unum), sór mörg (multa vulnera) veitta ek hánum, Skálda (Thorodd), 162; ol (=öl, cerevisia) er drykkr, ol er band (vinculum), id. 163; tungan er málinu von (= von, assuefacta), en at tonnunum er bitsins von (morsus exspectatio), id.: frequently in the Grágás, lysa sár sitt (vulnus) eor sór (vulnera) ef ficiri eru, Kb. i. 151; sor en minni (vulnera leviora), 170; en meire sor (graviora), 174; síðan es sór eða ben voru lýst, 175; engi sór (nulla vulnera), sor, and

changed into vo; v6 of the 14th century being an intermediate form: thus von, spes; votr, madidus; vor, ver; vorr, noster; vodi, periculum; koma, adventus; voru, erant, etc.: so also the á in the dat. hánum, illi, now honum, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; kómu = kvámu = kvómu, veniebant, etc. In Norway a was often changed into æ in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as hæna, illam; þær, þænn, þæt, ibi, illum, illud; hence originate the mod. Dan. bende, der, den, det; in some Norse dialects even still dar, dat. The short a in endings in mod. Dan. changed into e (a), e. g. komme, uge, talede, Icel. koma, vika; whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple a, which makes their language more euphonious than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an a before ng, nk, has changed into a, thus langr (longus), strangr (durus), krankr (aegrotus) are spelt långr, kránkr, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say langr, strangr, etc., which is the pure old form. The a becomes long when followed by If, Im, Ip, thus alfr, genius; alpt, cygnus; halfr, dimidius; kalfr, vitulus; sjalfr, ipse; this is very old: the fem. holf, dimidia, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an  $\vec{a}$ , not  $\vec{a}$ ;  $j\vec{a}=j\vec{a}$  in hjálpa, skjálfa, etc. The lengthening before lmis later,-álmr, ulmus; hálmr, calamus; sálmr, psalmus; hjálmr, galea; málmr, metallum, etc. In all these cases the  $\acute{a}$  is not etymological. Also before In in the plur. of alin, alnar not alnar: Ik, alka = alka, alca; bálkr = balkr; fálki = falki, falco: háls = hals; frjáls = frjals; járn = jarn; skáld = skald; v. those words: aarni, dat. of arinn, v. that word: the proper name Árni, properly Arni: abbati, abbas, ábóti: Adám, on the contrary, changed into Adam; Máría into Maria, Mary. The old spelling is still kept in máriatla, motacilla pectore albo, etc. In the 1st pers. pret. indic. and in the pres. and pret. conj. we have a changed into i, e.g. talada to taladi, locutus sum; sagda, dixi, vilda, volui, hafda, babui, to sagði, vildi, hafði: in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., hefða, baberem, hafa, babeam, to hefdi, hafi. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e. g. in the Hulda, Cd. A. M. 66, fol. = Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Árnes and Gullbringusysla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. ek vilda, sagða, hafða, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

D. a answers to Goth. a; A. S. ea (a, ä); allr, totus; Goth. alls; A. S. eall: the primitive & to Goth. ê, satu, Goth. setun, sedebant; grata, grêtan, lacrymari; láta, lêtan; vápn, vêpn, arma; vágr, vêgs, fluctus. The Icel. secondary á, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel plus a consonant, such as an, ab, or the like. A.S. & commonly answers to Icel. &, láta, A.S. lætan; dáð, A.S. dæð; þráðr, A.S. þræð, Engl. thread; mál (καιρόs), A.S. mæl, cp. Engl. meal. The A.S. â, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. εi. The diphthong au answers to Goth. au, A.S. ea,-rauor, Goth. rauds, A.S. read, Engl. red. In English the a seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A.S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel. is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as Tems, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

E. The Runic character for a was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) & [A.S. ]; so in the Golden horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), and in the Bracteats. The Saxons called it ôs = ass, deus. In the Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (fubork). The Scandinavians in their Runes used this character for o, and called it 688, ostium, probably misled by the A. S. pronunciation of the homely word áss. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A.S. Rune j, ger, annona, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (hnias, A.S. hnijs), called according to the northern pronunciation ar, annona: this letter, + or +, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. j,  $\phi$ .

-A or -AT or -T, a negative suffix to verbs, peculiar to Iceland and a part, at least, of Norway. Occurs frequently in old Icelandic poetry and laws, so as almost to form a complete negative voice. In the 1st pers. a personal pronoun k(g) = ek is inserted before the negative suffix, in the 2nd pers. a t or tt. As a rule the pron. is thus repeated; má-k-at-ek, non possum; sé-k-at-ek, non video; hef-k-at-ek, non babeo; skal-k-at-ek; vil-k-at-ek, nolo; mon-k-at-ek, non ero, etc.: 2nd pers. skal-t-at-tu; mon-t-at-tu; gaf-t-at-tu, non dabas: and after a long vowel a tt, matt-attu, sátt-at-tu; so almost invariably in all monosyllabic verbal forms; but not so in bisyllabic ones, máttir-a-pú, non poteras: yet in some instances in the 1st pers. a pronominal g is inserted, e.g. bjargi-g-a-k, verbally servem ego non ego; höggvi-g-a-k, non caedam; stöövi-g-a-k, quin sistam; vildi-g-a-k, nolui; hafði-g-a-k, non babui; mátti-g-a-k, non potui: görði-g-a-k, non feci: if the verb has gg as final radical consonants, they change into kk, c. g. þikk-at-ek = þigg-k-at-ek, nolo skalat fyl telja, 89; skalat hann banna fiskför, 123; skalat hann lógæ

C. OTHER CHANGES: - in modern Icel. the old syllable vá has acipere. In the 3rd pers. a and at or t are used indifferently, t being particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus, -skal-at or skal-a, non erit; but skolo-t, non sunto: forms with an hiatus, however, occur, -biti-a, non mordat; renni-a, ne currat; skridi-a, id.; leti-a, ne retardet; væri-a, ne esset; urdu-a, non erant; but biti-t, renni-t, skrioi-t, urou-t are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Oland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, sa'r aigi flo, wbo did not fly, old Icel. flo-at,' Baut. 1169. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws): but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e.g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the Haustlöng four times, in Ynglingatal four times, in Hákonarmál once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel. the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: Völuspá, e. g., prefers the negation by né (using vas-at only once, verse 3). In the old Hávamal the suffix abounds (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 20, 30, 34, 37-39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113-115, 126-128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In Skírnismál, Harbarðsljóð, Lokasenna-all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century—about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3, 4, 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) abounds in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of -at, -gi, or né): so, too, does Hallfred (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skálaglam in Vellekla (circa 940-995), and Thorarin in the Mahlidingavisur (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995-1000) there occur mon-k-a0-ek, tekk-at-ek, vil-k-at-ek, hlífði-t, mon-a, es-a; cp. the Kristni S. and Njala. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. Sighvat (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the Sólarljóð there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the Völsungakviour are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these -at and conj. eigi are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. The suffixed verbal negation was used, a. in the delivering of the oath in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the Grágás, runs in the 1st pers., hefca ek fé borit í dóm benna til liðs mér um sök þessa, ok ek monka bjóða, hefka ek fundit, ok monka ek finna, hvárki til laga né ólaga, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as to ek hefka, ek monka (new Ed.): 3rd pers., hefirat hann fé borit í dóm þenna ok monat hann bjoba, ok hefirat hann fundit, ok monat hann finna, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. β. the Speaker (lögsögumaðr), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (lögberg), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command es and skal (yet seldom in plur.): erat in the dictatorial phrases, erat skyldr (skylt), non esto obligatus; erat landeigandi skyldr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 17; erat hinn skyldr, 21; yngri maor era skyldr at fasta, 35; enda erat honum þá skylt at..., 48; erat þat sakar spell, 127; era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa, 154; erat hann framar skyldr sakráða, 216; ok erat hann skyldr at ábyrgjask þat fé, 238; ok erat hann skyldr, id.; ok erat sakar aðili ella skyldr, ii. 74; erat hinn skyldr við at taka, 142; erat manni skylt at taka búfé, 143; enda erat heimting til fjár þess, 169; era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vili, 200; ok erat beim skylt at tiunda fó sitt, 211; ok erat hann skyldr at gjalda tíund af því, 212; erat kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr, 228; ef hann Skalat: skalat maor eiga fé óborit, i. 23; erat landeigandi, i. 136. skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn, 55; skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik, 62; skalat hann þat svá dvelja, 68; skalat hann til véfangs ganga, 71; skalat aðilja í stefnuvætti hafa, 127; ok skala hann gjalda fyrir þat, 135; ok skalat hann með sök fara, 171; enda skalat hann fleirum baugum bœta, 199; skalat hann skilja félagit, 240; skalat hann meiri skuld eiga en, ii. 4; skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta, 5; skalat hann lögvillr verða, svá, 34; skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat fé, 59; skalat enn sami maðr þar lengt vera, 71; ok skala honum bæta þat, 79;

fé því á engi veg, 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reiðast við fjórðungi vísu, 183. Plur. : skolut menn andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. instances are rare: tekrat þar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok um telrat þat til sakbóta, ok of telrat þá til sakbóta (it does not count), 178; ef hann villat (will not) lýsa sár sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úmaga, 248; ræðrat sá sínum ómögum á hendr, ii. 18; verðrat honum at sakarspelli and verðrat honum þat at s., i. 63; verðrat honum þat at sakarvörn, 149; kömrat hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfat hann bíða til pess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann frå aðra aura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form: kömskat hann til heimtingar um þat fé, be loses the claim to the money, ii. 180, etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, Viga-Glum, pp. 102, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oathvask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, rauðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg-said, vask at par, vák at par, rauðk at par. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal ek between the verb and par, and pronouncing - instead of - o. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af vöru, sleikði um þvöru, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr sá er v., so in Grett.); erat héra at borgnara þótt hæna beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlums vant kvað refr, dró hörpu á ísi, 19: also in some phrases, referred to as verba ipsissima from the heathen age erat vinum lift Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thorodd employs it twice or thrice: pví at ek sékk-a pess meiri pörf, because I do not see any more reason for this, Skálda 167; kannka ek til þess meiri ráð en lítil, I do not know, id.; mona (will not) min móna (my mammy) við mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monathu i því flóði verða, thou shalt not: esa þat undarligt bott, it is not to be wondered at; hann mattia sofna, be could not sleep; moncaþ ek banna, I sball not mind, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrt á strætum, was not, Post. 645. 84; nú mona friðir menn hér koma, Niðrst. 623. 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eirspennill (A. M. 47, fol.) [Etymon uncertain; that at is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in at-tu, and the anastrophe in t, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the t is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish dinna, canna is quite accidental.]

abbadís, f. abbess, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365. abbast, ab, dep. (=amast), to be incensed at, vex, molest; a-vid e-t,

Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppá e-t, Nj. 194.

abbindi = af-bindi, n. tenesmus, Hm. 140; cp. Fél. ix. 185, where it is

AD = at, v. that word. ao- in compds, v. at-. -ao, suff. neg., v. -a. a. mytulus testa planiuscula, ADA, u, f. (and compo ööu-skel, f.) β. fem. pr. n., Edda.

ADAL, [O. H. G. adal, genus; cp. also A. S. ébele, nobilis; Old Engl. and Scot. etbel; Germ. edel; ebla- and ebal- came from mod. Dan. into Icel. aball, nobility. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] nature, disposition, inborn native quality, used only in poetry; jobs a., childish, Yt. 13; osnotrs adal, foolish, insipid, Hm. 106; args a., dastardly, Ls. 23, 24; drengs a., noble, Km. 23; ódyggs a., bad, Hsm. 19. the sense of offspring; abul Njarbar (where it is n. pl.?), the gods, the offspring of Njord, Hallfred in a poem, vide Fs. 59. II. used in a aðal-akkeri, n. sbeet-ancbor, Fms. great many compos, chief-, bead-. x. 130: β. metaph., Bs. i. 756. aðal-bjórr, s, m. prime beaver skin, Eb. (in a verse). aðal-borinn, part., v. óðalborinn. aðal-ból, n a manor-bouse, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. aðal-festr, f., v. aðal-fylking, f. main force, main body, Hkr. ii. 361. alaðsfestr. aðal-henda, u, f., v. alhenda. adal-haf, n. the main, Fms. iv. 177. abal-hending, f. full, complete rhymes, such as all-ball, opp. to skothending, q.v., Edda (Ht.) aðal-hendr, adj. verse in full rbyme, Edda, aðal-kelda, u, f. chief well, Karl. 442. aðal-kirkja, ju, f. chief part of a church, viz. choir and nave, opp. to forkirkja, Sturl. ii. 59. adalliga, adv. completely, thoroughly; a. daudt, quite dead, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, quite old, iii. 171. aðal-mein, n. great pain, Fms. vi. (in a verse). aðal-merki, n. the bead-standard, Pr. 177. aðalaðal-skáli, a, m. the chief apartritning, f. chief writing, Sks. 13. ment of a skáli, the ball, as distinguished from a forhús, Eb. 43. taré, n. trunk of a tree; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (2 proverb), Fms. iv. adal-troll, n. downright ogre, Fas. iii. 179. aðal-túlkr, s, m. adal-tupt, f. esp. in pl. ir = 60als-toptir, chief advocate, Bs. i. 445. the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm (Norse), flytja hús af aðaltóptum, remove it, N. G. L. i. 379

aoild, older form aoilo, pl. ir, f. [root aoal], v. the following word abili. It doubtless originally meant chiefdom, beadship, but it only occurs in the limited legal sense of chief-prosecutorship or defendantship, and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing obsolete after the year 1272, and does not occur in the codes Jb. or Js. In early times there were no public prosecutions or lawsuits; the abild devolved together with the erfo (beirsbip) on the principal male heir, if of age; erfo and adild go together, the first as a right, the last as an incumbent duty, like an English trusteeship; til erfoar ok abiloar, Eb. ch. 38. In the year 993 a law was passed to the effect that male heirs under sixteen years of age should be exempted from abild, neither should heiresses ever be abili. In such cases the abild devolved on the next male heir above sixteen years of age, who then got a fee for executing this duty, Bs. i. 675. The abild also could be undertaken by a delegate, called at fara með handselda sök, sök handseld, vörn handseld, fara með sök, carry on a suit, etc., v. Grágás Vs. ch. 35, (of abild in a case of manslaughter,) and in many other places; Eb. ch. 38, Bs. i. 675 (Rs. in fine), Bjarn. (in fine), Njála, and many others: v. Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal. сомрр: aðilðar-maðr, m. = aðili, Sturl. iii. 240, Orkn. 212.

abili, ja, m. the chief-defendant or prosecutor in an Icel. lawsuit in the time of the Commonwealth. It seems to have meant originally bead, chieftain, princeps. A standing word in the Gragas and the Sagas. As to the form, the older one is that which preserves the j in the terminations, gen. dat. acc. abilja, plur. -jar, acc. -ja, dat. -jum. The Grágás constantly employs this form. The Njála and some of the Sagas drop the j and write aðila etc. In the Grágás aðilja seems to occur as an indecl. word—at least four times in the Kb.—used as nom. pl.: but as -ar in old MSS. is frequently marked by a single 'a' with a little stroke (a), this may be a misinterpretation. The indeclinable form occurs in the Kb. (p. p.) 25 and 109 (only preserved in the Kb.); Kb. 147, 170 has adilja, where the Sb. has in both passages aðiljar: cp. however guðsifja and -bræðra. There is a distinction between a sóknar-aðili or sakar-aðili, prosecutor, and a varnarabili, defendant. Either with gen. or prep. at, varnar-a., sóknar-a., sakar-a.; or inversely, a. sakar, a. varnar, a. frumsakar, Kb. 42, 124; a. máls, 126; a. vígsakar, in a case of manslaughter, 167; or vígsakar a. (often); a. fésakar, in a lawsuit about compensation, 123; a. legorossakar, case of legord, 194: with at, varnir pær er hann er aðili at, 175; aðili at legords sekt, App. iv. 46, Grág. Kb. 15, 211; cp. also § 58, p. 103: hann er aðili at sök, bæði sækjandi ok seljandi, chief-plaintiff, either for carrying it on bimself or by a delegate, Kb. 208. In the case of a delegate being the abili, the challenge of jurors and judges on account of relationship was to be made in respect to the chief adili, not the delegate, Kb. 127.

AF, prep. often used elliptically by dropping the case, or even merely adverbially, [Ulf. af; A.S. and Engl. of, off; Hel. ab; Germ. ab; Gr. ἀπό; Lat. a, ab.] With DAT. denoting a motion a loco; one of the three prepp. af, or, frá, corresponding to those in loco-á, í, við, and ad locum-á, í, at. It in general corresponds to the prepp. in loco—á, or in locum—til, whilst ór answers more to i; but it also frequently corresponds to yfir, um or i. It ranges between or and frá, generally denoting the idea from the surface of, while or means from the inner part, and frá from the outer part or border. The motion from a bill, plain, open place is thus denoted by af; by or that from an enclosed space, depth, cavity, thus af fjalli, but or of a valley, dale; af Englandi, but or Danmörk, as mörk implies the notion of a deep wood, forest. The wind blows af landi, but a ship sets sail frá landi; frá landi also means a distance from: af hendi, of a glove, ring; or hendi, of whatever has been kept in the band (correl. to á hendi and í hendi). On the other hand af is more general, whilst frá and ór are of a more special character; frá denoting a departure, or an impulse or force; a member goes home af bingi, whereas or may denote an inmate of a district, or convey the notion of secession or exclusion from, Eb. 105 new Ed.; the traveller goes af landi, the exile or landi: taka e-t af e-m is to take a thing out of one's band, that of taka frá e-m to remove out of one's sight, etc. In general af answers to Engl. of, off, or to out of, and frá to from: the Lat. prepp. ab, de, and ex do not exactly correspond to the Icelandic, yet as a rule or may answer to ex, af sometimes to ab, sometimes to de. Of, off, from among: with, by; on account of, by means of, because of, concerning, in respect of.

A. Loc. I. WITH MOTION, off, from: 1. prop. corresp. a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but á hendi), Ld. 32; Höskuldr lætr bera farm af skipi, unload the ship (but bera farm á skip), id.; var tekit af hestum þeirra, they were unsaddled, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af bæ sínum, be was away from bome, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af hesti sinum, jumped off bis borse (but hl. á hest), 83; hlaupa, stökkva af baki, id., 112, 264; Gunnarr skýtr til hans af boganum, from the bow, where af has a slight notion of instrumentality, 96; flyja af fundinum, to fly from off the battle-field, 102; rida af prihyrningshálsum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótinu, to go from the meeting, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok for, 625. 85; Flosi kastadi af sér skikkjunni, threw bis cloak off bim (but kasta á sik), Nj. 176; taka Hrungnis fót af honum, of a load, burden, Edda 58; land pat er hann fiskoi af, from which he set off to fish, Grag. i. 151, is irregular, frá would suit better; slíta af baki e-s, from off one's back, β. where it more nearly ii. 9; bera af bordi, to clear the table, Nj. 75. answers to i; beir koma af hafi, of sailors coming in (but leggia i haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orkneyjum (but i or til O.), 131; þeim Agli word in the Icel. codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became first vel ok komu af hafe i Borgarfjörð, Eg. 392; hann var útlagi (out-

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lawed) af Noregi, where or would be more regular, 344; af Islandi, of a pingmarki, Grág. i. 25; vera um nótt af várþingi, 115; meðan hann er traveller, Fms. x. 3; búa her af báðum ríkjunum, to take a levy from, 51; hinir beztu bændr ór Norðlendingafjórðungi ok af Sunnlendingafjórðungi, the most eminent Southerners and Northerners, 113; Gizzurt gékk af útsuðri at gerðinu, from south-west, Sturl. ii. 219; prestar af hvárutveggja biskupsdæmi, from either diocess, Dipl. ii. 11; verða tekinn af heimi, to be taken out of the world, 623. 21; gruflar hon af læknum, scrambles out of the brook, Isl. ii. 340; Egill kneyfôi af horninu í einum drykk, drained off the born at one draught, literally squeezed every drop out of it, Eg. 557; brottu af herbúðunum, Fms. x. 343. out of it, Eg. 557; brottu af herbúðunum, Fms. x. 343. v. of things more or less surrounding the subject, corresp. to yfir or um; láta þeir þegar af ser tjöldin, break off, take down the tents in preparing for battle, Eg. 261; kyrtillinn rifnadi af honum, bis coat burst, caused by the swollen body, 602; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína, be untied bis sboes (but binda á sik), 716; Steinarr vildi slíta hann af sér, throw him off, of one clinging to one's body, 747; tók Gísli þá af sér vápnin, took off bis arms, Fms. vii. 39. Of putting off clothes; fara af kápu, Nj. 143; far þú eigi af brynjunni, Bs. i. 541; þá ætlaði Sigurðr at fara af brynjunni, id.; þá var Skarphéðinn flettr af klæðunum, Nj. 209: now more usually fara ór klæðum, fötum, exuere, to undress. 8. connected with út; fostudaginn fór út herrinn af borginni, marched out of the town, Nj. 274; ganga út af kirkjunni, to go out of the church, now út úr. Fms. vii. 107: drekki hann af þeirri jörðunni, of something impregnated e. more closely corresponding to frá, being with the earth, Lækn. 402. in such cases a Latinism (now frá); bréf af páfa, a pope's bull, Fma x. 6; rit af hánum, letter from bim, 623, 52; bréf af Magnusi konungi, a letter from king Magnus, Bs. i. 712; farið þér á brautu af mér í eilífan eld, Hom. 143; brott af drottins augliti, Stj. 43. . . . . denoting an uninterrupted continuity, in such phrases as land af landi, from land to land, Eg. 343, Fas. ζ. denoting an uninterrupted ii. 539; skip af skipi, from sbip to sbip, Fms. v. 10; brann hvat af öðru, one after another, of an increasing fire, destroying everything, i. 128; brandr af brandi brenn, funi kveykist af funa, one from another, Hm. 56; hverr af ödrum, one after another, in succession, also hverr at ödrum, Eb. 272, 280 (where at in both passages). 2. metaph., at ganga af e-m daudum, to go from, leave one dead on the spot, of two combatants; en hann segiz bani hins ef hann gekk af dauðum manni, Grág. ii. 88 Hkr. i. 327; undr þykir mér er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þér starf petta, would not take this toil from thee, Nj. 77; begnar hans glöddust af honum, were fain of bim, Fms. x. 380; at koma beim manni af sér er settr var á fé hans, to get rid of, Ld. 52; vil ek þú vinnir af þér skuldina, work off the debt, Njard. 366; reka af ser, to repel, Sturl. ii. 219; hann á þá sonu er aldri munu af oss ganga, who will never leave us, whom we shall never get rid of, Fas. i. 280; leysa e-n af e-u, to relieve, 64; taka c-n af lifi, to kill, Eg. 48, 416, Nj. 126; af lifdögum, Fms. vii. 204; ek mun ná lögum af því máli, get the benefit of the law in this case, Eg. 468; muntu enga sætt af mér fá, no peace at my band, 414; risa af dauda, to rise from death, Fms. ii. 142; guð bætti honum þó af þessi sótt, bealed bim of this sickness, ix. 390; vakna af syn, draumi, svefni, to awaken from a vision, dream, sleep, 655 xxxii. 1, Gisl. 24, Eb. 192, Fas. i. 41. Rather with the notion out of, in the phrase af ser etc., e. g. sýna e-t af sér, to shew, exhibit a disposition for or against, Ld. 18; gera mikit af sér, to shew great prowess, Isl. ii. 368; ef þú gerir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, unless you make more of thyself, Edda 32; Svipdagr hafði mikit af sér gert, fought bravely, Fas. i. 41; góðr (illr) af sér, good (bad) of oneself, by nature; mikill af sjálfum sér, proud, bold, stout, Nj. 15; agætastr maor af sjalfum ser, the greatest bero, Bret .: gódr af sér, excellent, Hrafn. 7; but, on the contrary, af sér kominn ruinous, in decay; this phrase is used of old houses or buildings, as in Bs. i. 488 = Sturl. l. c.; af sér kominn af mæði can also be said of a man fallen off from what he used to be; kominn af fótum fram, off bis legs from age, Sturl. i. 223, Korm. 154 (in a verse). II. WITH-OUT MOTION : 1. denoting direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds, from; tengja skip hvárt fram af stafni annars, to tie the ships in a line, stem to stern, Fms. i. 157, xi. 111; svá at þeir tóku út af borðum, intted out of the boards, of rafters or poles, iv. 49; stjarna ok af sem skast, of a comet, ix. 482; luka upp af hrossi, to open a gate from off a borse, Grág. ii. 264; hon svarar af sínu sæti sem álpt af báru, Fas. i. 186; þar er sjá mátti utan af firði, af þjóðleið, that might be seen from the fareway on the sea when sailing in the firth, Hkr. ii. 64; bá mun hringt af (better at) Burakirkju, of bells rung at the church, Fms. xi. 160; gengr par af Medalfellsströnd, projects from, juts out, of a promontory, Ld. 10.

2. denoting direction alcohol. 2. denoting direction alone; upp af víkinni stóð borg mikil, a burg inland from the inlet, Eg. 161; lokrekkja innar af seti, a shut bed inward from the benches in the ball, Isl. ii. 262; kapella upp af konungs herbergium, upwards from, Fms. x. 153; vindr stóð af landi, ibe wind stood off ibe land, Bárð. 166. 

B. metaph., standa af e-u, vide VI. 4. 

Y. ellipt., halladi af nordr, of the channel, north of a spot, Boll. 348; also, austr af, suor af, vestr af, etc. 3. denoting absence; pingheyendr skulu eigi vera um nott af þingi (away from the meeting), eðr lengr,

af landi héðan, abroad, 150. β. metaph., guð hvíldi af öllum verkum sínum á sjaunda degi, rested from bis labours, Ver. 3. distance; pat er komit af þjóðleið, out of the high road, remote, Eg. 369; af þjóðbraut, Grág. ii. 264, i. 15; Otradalr (a farm) var mjök af vegi, far out of the way, Hav. 53.

B. TEMP. past, from, out of, beyond: 1. of a person's age, in the sense of having past a period of life; af omaga aldri, of age, able to support oneself, Grág. i. 243; af æskualdri, stricken in years, having past the prime of life, Eg. 202; litið af barnsaldri, still a cbild, Ld. 74; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, no longer in the prime of life, Hav. 2. of a part or period of time, past; eigi síðar en nótt er af pingi, a night of the session past, Grag. i. 101; på er sjau vikur eru af sumri, seven weeks past of the summer, 182; tiu vikur af sumri, lb. 10; var mikit af nótt, much of the night was past, Hav. 41; mikið af vetri, much of the winter was past, Fas. ii. 186; pridjungr af nott, a third of the night past, Fms. x. 160; stund af degi, etc.; tveir mánoor af sumri, Ghl. 3. in adverbial phrases such as, af stundu, soon; af bragði, at once; af tómi, at leisure, at ease; af nýju, again; af skyndingu, speedily; af bráðungu, in a burry, etc.

C. In various other relations:

I. denoting the passage or transition of an object, concrete or abstract, of, from. 1. where a thing is received, derived from, conferred by a person or object; biggja lid af e-m, to derive belp from, Edda 26; taka traust af e-m, to receive support, comfort from, Fms. xi. 243; taka mála af e-m, to be in one's pay, of a soldier, Eg. 266; halda land af e-m, to bold land of any one, 282; veroa viss af e-m, to get information from, 57, Nj. 130; taka við sök af manni (a law term), to undertake a case, suit, Grag. i. 142; hafa umboo af e-m, to be another's deputy, ii. 374; vera good (ills) maklegr af e-m, to deserve good (bad) of, Vd. 88 (old Ed., the new reads frá), Fs. 45; afla matar af eyjum, to derive supplies from, Eb. 12. 2. where an object is a. prop. out of a person's hand; þú skalt hnykkja taken by force: smiôit af honum, wrest it out of bis band, Nj. 32; cp. taka, prífa, svipta e-u (e-t) af e-m, to wrest from.

β. metaph. of a person's deprival of anything in general; hann tok af ber konuna, carried thy wife off, Nj. 33; tók Gunnarr af þér sáðland þitt, robbed thee of seedland, 103; taka af honum tignina, to depose, degrade him, Eg. 271; vinna e-t af e-m, to carry off by force of arms, conquer, Fms. iii. 29; drepa menn af e-m, for one, slay one's man, Eg. 417; fell par lio mart af Eyvindi, many of Eyvind's people fell there, 261. y. in such phrases as, hyggja af e-u (v. afhuga), hugsa af e-u, to forget; hyggja af harmi; sjá af e-u, to lose, miss; var svá ástuðigt með þeim, at hvargi þóttist mega af öðrum sjá, neitber of them could take his eyes off the other, Sturl. i. 194; svá er mörg við ver sinn vær, at varla um sér hon af honum nær, Skálda 163. noting forfeiture; þá eru þeir útlagir, ok af goðorði sínu, bave forfeited their priesthood, Grag. i. 24; telja hann af raðunum fjar síns alls, oust one, on account of idiocy or madness, 176; verda af kaupi, to off the bargain, Edda 26; þá skalt þú af allri fjárheimtunni, forfeit all the claim, Nj. 15; ek skal stefna per af konunni, summon thee to forfeit, a case of divorce, id.; ella er hann af réttarfari um hana, bas forfeit, a case of directions, generally feited the suit, Grag. i. 381.

B. ellipt., at terr emuses of, feited the suit, Grag. i. 140.

II. denoting relation of a part to a whole, off, footone is band, bead, bead of, Lat. de; höggva hönd, höfuð, fót af e-um, to cut one's band, bead, foot off, Nj. 97, 92, Bs. i. 674; höggva spjót af skapti, to sever the blade from the shaft, 264; hann let ba ekki hafa af födurarfi sinum, nothing of their patrimony, Eg. 25; vil ek at þú takir slíkt sem þér líkar af varningi, take what you like of the stores, Nj. 4; at pú eignist slíkt af fé okkru sem pú vill, 94. 

β. ellipt., en nú höfum vér kjörit, en þat er af krossinum, a slice of, Fms. vii. 89; Þórðr gaf Skólm frænda sínum af landnámi sínu, a part of, Landn. 211; hafði hann þat af hans eigu er hann vildi, Sturl. ii. 169; par lá forkr einn ok brotið af endanum, the point broken off, Háv. 24, Sturl. i. 169. y. absol. off; beit hann höndina af, þar sem nú heitir úlfilðr, bit the band off, Edda 17; fauk af höfuðit, the bead flew off, Nj. 97; jafnt er sem þér sýnist, af er fótrinn, the foot is off, id.; af bæði eyru. both ears off, Vm. 29.

2. with the notion of = 2. with the notion of= among; mestr skörungt af konum á Norðrlöndum, the greatest beroine in the North, Fms. i. 116; hinn efniligasti maor af ungum mönnum í Austfjörðum, the most hopeful of youths in the Eastfirths, Njarð. 364; af (among) öllum hirðmönnum virði konungr mest skáld sín, Eg. 27; ef hann vildi nokkura kaupa af þessum konum, Ld. 30; ör liggr þar úti á vegginum, ok er sú af þeirra örum, one of their own arrows, Nj. 115. 

β. from, among, belonging to; guð kaus hana af öllum konum sér til móður, of the Virgin Mary, Mar. A. i. 27. y. metaph., kunna mikit (lítið) af e-u, to know much, little of, Bragi kann mest af skaldskap, is more cunning of poetry than any one else, Edda 17. 8. absol. out of, before, in preference to all others; Gunnarr baud per god bod, en pu vildir eingi af taka, you would choose none of them, Nj. 77; rada e-t af, to decide; ho mun fadir minn mestu af ráða, all depends upon bim, Ld. 22; konungr kveðst því mundu heldr af trúa, preferred believing that of the two, Eg. 55; var honum ekki vildara af ván, be could expect nothing better, 364.

3. with the bá eru þeir af þingi (away from the meeting) ef þeir eru ór (out of) additional sense of instrumentality, with; ferma skip af e-u, to freight a ship

with, Eg. 364; hlaða mörg skip af korni, load many sbips with corn, denoting state of mind; af mikilli æði, in fury, Nj. 116; af móð, in Fms. xi. 8; klyfja tvá hesta af mat, Nj. 74; var vágrinn skipaðr af herskipum, the bay was covered with war ships, 124; fylla ker af glodum, fill it with embers, Stj. 319; fylla heiminn af sinu kyni, to fill the world with his offspring, Ver. 3. III. denoting the substance of which a thing is made, of; used indifferently with or, though or be more frequent; beir gerðu af honum jörðina, af blóði hans sæinn ok vötnin. of the creation of the world from the corpse of the giant Ymir; the poem Gm. 40, 41, constantly uses or in this sense, just as in modern Icelandic, Edda 5; svá skildu þeir, at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efni, 147 (pref.); húsit var gert af timbrstokkum, built of trunks of timber, Eg. 233; hjöltin vóru af gulli, of gold, golden, Fms. i. 17; af osti, of cheese, but in the verse l. c. or osti, Fms. vi. 253; línklæði af lérepti, linen, Sks. 2. metaph. in the phrases, gora e-t af e-u (to dispose of), verda af (become of), hvat hefir þú gört af Gunnari, what hast thou done with Gunnar? Njard. 376; hvat af motrinum er ordit, what has become of it? of a lost thing, Ld. 208; hverfr Ospakr á burt, svá eigi vita menn hvat af honum er ordit, what has become of him? Band. 5. IV. de-1. parentage, of, noting parentage, descent, origin, domicile, abode: from, used indifferently with frá; ok eru af þeim komnir Gilsbekkingar, descend from them, but a little below-frá honum eru komnir Sturlungar, Eb. 338, cp. afkvæmi; af ætt Hörðakára, Fms. i. 287; kominn af Trojumönnum, xi. 416; af Asa-ætt (Kb. wrongly at), Edda I. B. metaph.. vera af Guði (theol.), of God, = righteous, 686 B. 9; illr ávöxtr af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; Asia er kölluð af nafni nokkurar konu, derives ber name from, Stj. 67; af honum er bragt kallaði skáldskapr, called after bis name 2. of domicile; af danskri tungu, of Danish or Scandinavian origin, speaking the Danish tongue, Grag. ii. 73; hvadan af löndum, whence, native of what country? Isl.

B. especially denoting a man's abode, and answering to  $\alpha$  and  $\epsilon$ , the name of the farm (or country) being added to proper names, (as in Scotland,) to distinguish persons of the same name; Hallr af Siou, Nj. 189; Erlingr af Straumey, 273; Astrior af Djupárbakka, 39; Gunnarr af Hlíðarenda (more usual frá); Þórir haklangr konungr af Ögðum, king of Agdir, Eg. 35, etc.; cp. or and frá. V. denoting a person with whom an act, feeling, etc. originates, for the most part with a periphrastic passive: the Old Engl. of; as, ek em sendr hingad af Starkadi ok sonum hans, sent bitber by, Nj. 94; inna e-t af hendi, to perform, 257; bó at alþýða væri skirð af kennimönnum, baptized of, Fms. ii. 158; meira virðr af mönnum, bigber esteemed, Ld. 158; ástsæll af landsmönnum, beloved, Ib. 16; vinsæll af mönnum, Nj. 102; í allgóðu yfirlæti af þeim feðgum, bospitably treated by them, Eg. 170; var på nokkut drukkið af alþjóð, there was somewhat hard drinking of the people, Sturl. iii. 229; mun þat ekki upp tekið af þeim sökudólgum mínum, they will not elutch at that, Nj. 257; ef svá væri í hendr þér búit af mér, if I had so made everything ready to thy bands, Ld. 130; bá varð fárætt um af föður hans, bis father said little about it, Fms. ii. 154. 2. it is now also sometimes used as a periphrase of a nom., e. g. ritao, bytt af e-m written, translated, edited by, but such phrases scarcely occur in old writers. VI. denoting cause, ground, reason: 1. originating from, on account of, by reason of; af frændsemis sökum, for kinsbip's sake, Grag. ii. 72; omali af averkum, speechless from wounds, 27; af manna völdum, by violence, not by natural accident, of a crime, Nj. 76; af fortölum Halls, through his pleading, 255; af astsæld hans ok af tölum þeirra Sæmundar, by bis popularity and the eloquence of S., Ib. 16: af ráðum Haralds konungs, by bis contriving, Landn. 157; tibygör af frosti ok kulda, because of frost and cold, Hkr. i. 5. \quad \text{\beta}. \quad adverbially, af pvi, therefore, Nj. 78; af hvi, wby \text{\text{\$\geq}} 686 \quad \text{B. 9; } \quad \text{\text{\$\geq}} \text{veror bondi heidinn af barni sinu, viz. if he does not cause his child to be christened, K. p. K. 20. 2. denoting instrumentality, by means of; af sinu sé, by one's own means, Grag. i. 293; framsæra e-n af verkum sinum, by means of one's own labour, K. p. K. 42; draga saman auð af sökum, ok vælum ok kaupum, *make money by*, 623. 1; af sínum kostnaði, *at bis own expense*, Hkr. i. 217. **B**. absol., hún fellir á mik dropa svá heita at ek brenn af öll, Ld. 328; hann fékk af hina mestu sæmd, derived great bonour from it, Nj. 88; elli sótti á hendr honum svá at hann lagðist í rekkju af, be grew bedridden from age, Ld. 54; komast undan af hlaupi, escape by running, Fms. viii. 58; spinna garn af rokki, spin off a wheel (now, spinna a rokk), from a notion of instrumentality, or because of the thread being spun out (?), Eb. 92. proceeding, originating from; lysti af höndum hennar, ber bands spread beams of light, Edda 22; allir heimar lystust (were illuminated) af henni, id.; en er lýsti af degi, when the day broke forth, Fms. ii. 16; lítt var lýst af degi, the day was just beginning to break, Ld. 46; þá tók at myrkja af nótt, the 'mirk-time' of night began to set in, Eg. 230; tók þá brátt at myrkva af nótt, the night grew dark, Hkr. ii. 230. 4. metaph., standa, leiða, hljótast af, to be caused by, result from; opt hlýtst illt af kvenna hjali, great mischief is wrought by women's gossip (a proverb), Gisl. 15, 98; at af peim mundi mikit mein ok úhapp standa, be caused by, Edda 18; kenna kulda af ráðum e-s, to feel sore from, Eb. 42; þó mun hér hljótast af margs manns bani, Nj. 90,

great emotion, Fms. xi. 221; af ahyggju, with concern, i. 186; af letta, frankly, iii. 91; af viti, collectedly, Grág. ii. 27; af heilu, sincerely, Eg. 46; af fári, in rage; af æðru, timidly, Nj. (in a verse); af setning, composedly, in tune, Fms. iii. 187; af mikilli frægð, gallantly, Fas. i. 261; af öllu afli, with all might, Grág. ii. 41; af ríki, violently, Fbr. (in a verse); af trúnaði, confidently, Grág. i. 400. VII. denoting regard to, 1. with verbs, denoting of, concerning, in respect of, as regards: to tell of, be informed, inquire about, Lat. de; Dioscorides segir af grasi því, speaks of, 655 xxx. 5; er menn spurðu af landinu, inquired about it, Landn. 30; hafa njósn af e-u, Nj. 104; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, β. absol., hann mun spyrja, hvárt þér sé nokkut Eg. 546, Band. 8. af kunnigt hversu fór með okkr, whether you know anything about, bow, Nj. 33; halda skóla af, to bold a school in a science, 656 A. i. 19 (sounds like a Latinism); en ek gerða þik sem mestan mann af öllu, in respect of all, that you should get all the honour of it, Nj. 78.

2. with adjectives such as mildr, illr, góðr af e-u, denoting disposition or character in respect to; allra manna mildastr af fé, very liberal, open-banded, Fms. vii. 197; mildr af gulli, i. 33; góðr af griðum, merciful, Al. 33; íllr af mat en mildr af gulli, Fms. i. 53; fastr af drykk, close, stingy in regard to, Sturl. ii. 125; gat þess Hildigunnr at þú mundir góðr af hestinum, that you would be good about the borse, Nj. 90, cp. auðigr at, v. at, which corresponds to the above phrases; cp. also the phrase af sér above, p. 4, col. 1, ll. 50 sqq. VIII. periphrasis of a genitive (rare); provincialis af öllum Predikaraklaustrum, Fms. x. 76; vera af hinum mesta fjandskap, to breathe deep batred to, be on bad terms with, ix. 220; af hendi, af hálfu e-s, on one's behalf, v. those words. adverbial phrases; as, af launungu, secretly; af hljóði, silently; v. those words. β. also used absolutely with a verb, almost adverbially, nearly in the signification off, away: hann bað þá róa af fjörðinn, pass the firth swiftly by rowing, row the firth off. Fms. ix. 502; var bå af farit bat sem skerjóttast var, was past, sailed past, Ld. 142; ok er beir höfðu af fjórðung, past one fourth of the way, Dropl. 10: skína af, to clear up, of the sky, Eb. 152; hence in common language, skína af sér, when the sun breaks forth: sofa af nóttina, to sleep it away, Fms. ii. 98; leið af nóttin, the night past away, Nj. 53; dvelja af stundir, to kill the time, Band. y. in exclamations; af 8; drepa af, to kill; lata af, to slaughter, kill off. tjöldin, off with the awnings, Bs. i. 420, Fms. ix. 49. δ. in the phrases, par af, thence; her af, bence, Fms. ii. 102; af fram, straight on, Nj. 144; X. it often refers to a whole sentence now, á fram, on, advance. or to an adverb, not only like other prepp. to her, hvar, par, but also redundantly to hvaðan, héðan, þaðan, whence, bence, thence. preposition may sometimes be repeated, once elliptically or adverbially, and once properly, e.g. en er af var borit af borðinu, the cloth was taken off from the table, Nj. 176; Gud berrir af (off, away) hvert tar af (from) augum heilagra manna, God wipes off every tear from the eyes of bis saints, 655 xx. vii. 17; skal þó fyrst bætr af lúka af fé veganda, pay off, from, Ghl. 160, the last af may be omitted—var há af borið borðinuand the prep. thus be separated from its case, or it may refer to some of the indecl. relatives er or sem, the prep. hvar, her, par being placed behind them without a case, and referring to the preceding relative, e.g. oss er þar mikit af sagt auð þeim, we bave been told much about these riches, Band. 24; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, in short, shortly, Eg. 546; badan af veit ek, thence I infer, know, Fms. i. 97. moreover connected with a great many verbs besides those mentioned above, e. g. bera af, to excel, whence afbrago, afbrigoi; draga af, to detract, deduct, hence afdrattr; veita ekki af, to be bard with; ganga af, to be left, hence afgangr; standast af um e-t, to stand, bow matters stand; sem af tekr, at a furious rate; vita af, to be conscious, know about (vide VII).

D. As a prefix to compounds distinction is to be made be-I. af privativum, denoting diminution, want, deduction, loss, separation, negation of, etc., answering indifferently to Lat. ab-, de-, ex-, dis-, and rarely to re- and se-, v. the following COMPDS, such as segja, dicere, but afsegja, negare; rækja, colere, but afrækja, negligere; aflaga, contra legem; skapligr, normalis, afskapligr, deformis; afvik, recessus; afhús, afhellir, afdalr, etc. II. af intensivum, etymologically different, and akin to of, afr-, e.g. afdrykkja = ofdrykkja, inebrietas; afbrýði, jealously; afbendi, tenesmus; afglapi, vir fatuus, etc. etc. Both the privative and the intensive af may be contracted into d, esp. before a labial f, m, v; e. g. d fram = af fram; ábrýði = af brýði; ávöxtr = afvöxtr; áburðr = afburðr; ávita = afvita (?). In some cases dubious. With extenuated and changed vowel; auviroiligr or övirbiligr, depreciated, = afv- etc., v. those words.

afa, u, f. overbearing, Am. 1, Ls. 3, Bk. 2, 31, = afaryrði.

afar- and avar- [cp. Ulf. afar = μετά, ὁπίσω; Germ. aber, esp. in compounds: v. Grimm Gr. ii. 709], only used as a prefix in compounds, very much, very. Now often pronounced æfar, which form occurs esp. in MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries, e.g. Fms. i. 150, xi. 249, Isl. ii. 131; cp. also COMPDS: afar-audigr, adj. very rich, Lex. Poët. æfr, adj. iracundus. afar-breiðr, adj. very broad, Edda 10. afar-fagr, adj. very fair, Edda 5. in adverbial phrases, (Ub.) 360. afar-hreinn, adj. very clean, Lex. Poët. afar-fila, adv. very

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afar-kaup, n. bard bargain, Sturl. (in a verse).
badly, Hkr. i, 226.
afar-kostir, m. pl. bard condition, Eg. 14, 353, Hkr. i. 144, Ld. 222.
afarkosta-laust, n. adj. on fair terms, Jb. 361, Sturl. ii. 79.
ligr, adj. immense, buge, Nj. 183, v. l.
                                                     afar-litill, adj. very small,
Merl. 2, 46. afar-menni, n. an overpowering man, Orkn. 256 old Ed., Landn. 124, Isl. ii. 190. afar-ord, n. overbearing words, Bs. ii. 9. afar-stórr, adj. big, Lex. Poët. afar-sætr, adj. very sweet, Sks. 534.
afar-uðigr, adj. [hugð], overbearing, of violent temper, Fms. vii. 20. afar-vel, adv. very well, Hkr. i. 204, Isl. ii. 140; cp. ofa. afar-yrði,
n. = afaroro, Orkn. 274.
                                 afar-bungr, adj. beavy, Edda (Ht.) 46.
 af-audit, part. pass.; verda a. e-s, to fail, bave bad luck, Gisl. 61.
 af-at = ofat, over-eating, gluttony, gormandizing.
  af-blomgaor, part. pass. 'off-bloomed,' deflowered, 655 xxxii. 3.
af-boo, n. threats, bigh words, Fms. x. 199; ofboo, n., is used of panic, fear, agony, and as a prefix in compds of boos = exceedingly. So now the
modern verb ofbjóða, mostly used impers., e-m ofbýðr, to be sbocked at, etc.
 af-brago, n. used of persons, a superior, excellent person; hann var a. i
vizku sinni, wonderfully clever, Fms. x. 397; a. annarra manna, man of
                          2. gen. afbragos is now frequently used as a prefix
mark, vi. 144.
to nouns to express something surpassing—a. fagr, goor, frior, etc.—a.
vænleikr, surpassing beauty, Stj. 195.
                                                    COMPD: afbragos-maor, m.
a great man, Fms. x. 293 (where spelt abb-).
 afbragoliga, adv. surpassingly, Fas. i. 220.
 afbragoligr, adj. surpassing, Eb. 256, Fms. ix. 535, x. 230 (where
spelt abb-), xi. 335.
af-brigo and rarely afbrigoi, n—the compound afbrigoar-tre points
to a fem.—deviation, transgression, offence, (cp. bregoa af, to deviate from,)
esp. in pl., þeir sökuðu hann um nokkuð afbrigð þinga sinna, Post. 645.
97; sættarof ok afbrigð við guð, trespasses, 671. 1; afbrigð, wrongs, Ld. 66; í afbrigðum boðorða Guðs, transgressions against the commandments
of God, 671.3; poror afsakar sik um öll afbrigði við þik, for baving
wronged thee, Sturl. ii. 132, Fms. vii. 24, Isl. ii. 201. COMPD: afbrigoar-
tre, n. tree of transgression, Niorst. 623. 7.
af-brot, n. pl. trespasses, sin, K. A. 36, Fms. xi. 443; very frequent in
religious writings after the Reformation.
 af-brugoning, f. deviation from, 656 B. 7.
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af-bruðigr and ábruðigr, adj. jealous, Str. 5, 75; v. the following. af-brýða, dd, [af-intens. and brúðr, sponsa], to be jealous, also contracted ábrýða; þeir vandlæta ok afbrýða sem karldýrin eru borin, Stj. 94. af-brýði and contr. ábrýði, n. (now obsol.) jealousy; en er Sisinnus sá

Clemens páfa standa hjá konu sinni, þá viltist hugr hans mjök af mikilli ílsku ok afbrýði, Clem. 41, 42, Fms. i. 9, Ýt. 11; in all these places spelt with af-, but abryoi is more common, and occurs Hkr. i. 111; in the poem Gkv. I. 10-hon zgoi mér af ábrýði-it is used of the jealousy of a wife to her husband.

af-buror, m. (also spelt abb-), odds, balance, bias, success (cp. bera af, to prevail); kvað honum eigi annat vænna til afburðar, in order to get the better of it, Sd. 166; sá hann at engi varð afburðrinn, they fought 'aequo Marte,' Sturl. ii. 74; hann ætladi ser afburd, be meant to keep the odds in bis own hand, Isl. ii. 450; skal nú fara í haustvíking, ok vilda ek, at hon yrði eigi með minnum afburðum, less glorious, Orkn. 464. II. gen. sing and pl. afburðar-, a-, freq. used as a prefix in some compos with the notion of gloriously, with distinction.

afburðar-digr, adj. very thick, pior. 24. afburos-fræknligr, adj. very gallant, Isl. ii. 369. afburðar-járn, n. excellent iron, Fms. x. 173. afburðar-maðr, m. a man of mark, Rb. 316, Orkn. 474, Grett. 133, Finnb. 318. af burðarmikill, adj. conspicuous, Fms. v. 181. afburðar-skip, n. a fine sbip, Fas. iii. 106. afburðar-vel, adv. very well, Hkr. ii. 265, Fms. ix. afburðar-vænn, adj. very fine, Fas. i. 182.

af-buo, f. an 'off-booth,' side-booth, apartment, Korm. 116. af-dalr, m. an 'off-dale,' remote valley; freq. in tales and rhymes of

bidden valleys, esp. in pl., e. g. Hvað hét hundr karls er í afdölum bjó, in a nursery rhyme, K. b. K. 38, Fms. v. 183.

af-deilingr, m. part, portion, sbare, Bs. i. 881.

af-drattr, m. [draga af, to detract], diminution, deduction, Ann. 1358 (of duties, fines), Dipl. i. 7, Jm. 135 = costs. β. in arithmetic, subtraction, Alg. 358, now frádragning.

af-drif, n. pl. [drifa], destiny, fate; barn likligt til storra afdrifa, a bairn likely to grow into a great man, Fms. iii. 112 (of an exposed child); bykir mér lítil okkur a. verða munu, inglorious life, Fær. 53. It is now also used of final fate, end. 2. offspring, Stj. 191.

af-drykkja, u, f. over-drinking, drunkenness, = ofdrykkja [af- intens.] af-eggja, 20, to dissuade, (as we might say 'to egg off'), Fms. ix. 352. af-eira, o, to curtail, deprive of, with dat. of the thing; a. bá sinni sæmd, to disgrace them, Bær. 3; riddaradómi, to degrade from knighthood, 4. af-eista, t, to castrate, Bs. ii. 118.

af-eyringr, m.an animal, sheep with cropped ears, Bs.i. 723, Sturl. iii. 47; also afeyra, o, to cut the ears off, and afeyrt, n. adj. a mark on sheep. af-fall, n. diminution, discount, falling off, in the phrase, selja e-t með afföllum, to sell at a discount, Sd. 189.

af-fangadagr, v. atfangadagr, day preceding a feast.

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af-fara, v. afför.
 af-fari, 2dj. wbo deviates, trespasses, Fms. viii. 237, v. l.
 af-foorast, 20, dep. to fall short of his father, to degenerate, Fms. xi. 423.
 af-feldr, m. the spoon of Hela, Edda 231.
 af-forma, d and o, [farmr], to unload a ship, Fas. ii. 448.
 af-flutning, f. and afflutningr, m. disparaging, depreciation, Bs. i. 714.
 af-flytja, flutta, to disparage, Fms. x. 41, Grett. 100 A.
 af-for, ar, f. departure, in the following compos: affara-dagr and
affarar-dagr, m. the last day of a feast, esp. of Yule or the like; a. jola =
Twelftb-night, opp. to affanga-dagr = at-fangadagr, Christmas Eve, Hkr.
iii. 304, Fbr. 139, Fms. vii. 272; a. veizlunnar, Bs. i. 287, Fms. iii. 121.
affara-kveld, n. the last evening of a feast, Fms. xi. 424.
 af-gamall, adj. [af- intens.?], very old, decrepid from age, Nj. 190; a.
karl, Fms. ii. 182, Sks. 92.
 af-ganga, u, f. surplus, Fms. iii. 208, v. l.
                                                         II. deviation, digres-
sion, Skálda 203.
                          COMPD: afgöngu-dagr, m. = affaradagr, day of
departure, Fas. iii. 600.
 af-gangr, s, m. surplus, store, Ver. 17, Dipl. v. 10, Fms. iv. 236,
K. p. K. 163, in the phrase, med afgöngum, to spare, Fms. iii. 108;
afgangs, gen. used adverbially, over, to spare, l. c., v. l.
                                                                     II. decease,
death [ganga af, to die], Fas. iii. 596.
af-gelja, u, f. [gala, cp. hégilja], chattering, Edda 110.
af-gipt, f. [gefa af], tribute, K. A. 170.
II. it
lution, Bs. i. 712, H. E. i. 523, Dipl. i. 5.
                                                         II. indulgence, abso-
                                                      COMPDS: afgiptar-bréf,
n. letter of indulgence, Bs. i. 699. afgiptar-fé, n. a Norse law term,
escheatable property, N.G.L. i. 324.
 af-gjald, n. tribute, Vm. 78 (freq.)
 af-gjarn, adj. eager to be off, flying away, in the proverb, afgjarnt verðr
öfundarfé, Fas. ii. 332; cp. afsæll.

af-gjöf, f. = afgipt, K. Å. 170, 174, H. E. i. 430.

af-glapa, að, [cp. glepja], an Icel. law term, to disturb or break the peace
of a court or public meeting, by violence, crowding, shouting, brawling, or
the like; ef menn trobast svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önnkost, eðr göra þar
hrang þat eðr háreysti, at fyrir því afglapast mál manna, ok varðar þat
fjörbaugsgarð, Grág. i. 5; ef vårþing verðr afglapat, at eigi megu mál
lúkast, 105; ef menn afglapa görð allir þeir er til vóru teknir ni. 495.
 af-glapan and afglopun, f. [v. the preceding word], used of rioting or
brawling in a court or at a meeting, to break the law or the peace; it is
also used of any illegal steps to stop the course of law, so that the plead-
ings are interrupted, and there is a flaw in the procedure, v. bingsafglöpun;
frequent in the Gragas and the Sagas; it was liable to the lesser outlawry,
v. above: bribery and false witness seem to be counted as bingsafglöpun.
in Nj. 150, and were to be challenged to the High Court, Lv. 12, 31,
Nj., Grág., esp. in the p. p. etc.: v. Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal. af-glapi, a, m. an oaf, fool, simpleton, Fms. i. 156, Ld. 34, Sd. 145.
COMPD: afglapa-oro, n. words of a fool, in the proverb, umset eru afglapa-
ord, 'a fool's word is nothing worth'-now umat eru omagaord-Boll. 352.
 af-greizla, u, f. payment, contribution, Vm. 141.
 af-guöliga, adv. ungodly, N.G.L. i. 376, v. l. = óguöliga.
 af-gezla, u, f. taking care of, H. E. i. 396, uncert. read.
 af-gora, o, to offend, do amiss, transgress, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 104, vlii. 300.
 af-gord, f. transgression, offence, mostly in pl., trespasses in a religious
sense, Sks. 601, Hkr. iii. 225.
 af-görvi, v. atgörfi.
 af-hallinn, false read. = ofjarlar, Vall. L. 206, v. l.
 af-hallr, adj. sloping downward, Eg. 277.
 af-haugr, m. a side-mound, Isl. ii. 46.
 af-hefd, f. [hefd, possessio], ousting, D. N. iv. 881.
 af-hegna, d, to enclose, bedge, D. N. iii. 774.
af-heima, gen. pl. n. [heima], from bome, out of doors, abroad; fara til afheima, to go abroad, opp. to at heimili, at bome, N. G. L. i. 158.
 af-helgast, ao, dep. to become unboly, to be profaned, Sks. 782 B.
 af-hellir, m. side-cave, Fms. iii. 570, Fas. ii. 152, Brandkr. 62.
 af-henda, d and t, to band over, Lv. 6, Dipl. ii. 14, 16; 2. skuld, to pay
a debt, Vápn. 41; a. heit, to pay a vow, Bs. i. 121.
 af-hending, f. a metrical term, a subdivision of the sambenda, when
the final assonance of a verse is repeated in the next one, e. g. seimbverrir
gefr seima | seimörr . . . , Edda (Ht. 47 and 24). In mod. Icel. metric,
afhenda is quite different, viz. a short metre in only two lines.
 af-hendis, adv. off one's band, N. G. L. i. 180.
 af-hendr, adj. out of one's band, in the phrase, segja e-n sér afhendan,
to give one up, of a client or the like; leitt er mér at segja bik afhendan,
pvi at pat hefi ek aldri gert ef ek hefi við manni tekit, Fs. 34, Fms. iii. 51 (of the poet Hallfred and king Olaf). II. n. afhent impers.,
                                                         II. n. afhent impers.,
e-m er e-t afhent, unfit for, unable to, Fms. viii. 21.
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af-hlutr, m. sbare of a thing, v. fjár-afhlutr. Digitized by GOOGLE

af-hlaup, n. surplus, Fms. iv. 336; til afhlaups, so spare, Alg. 370. COMPD: afhlaups-korn, n. surplus corn, Gpl. 352.

af-heyrandi, part. act. out of bearing, absent, Grag. ii. 143.

af-heyris, adv. out of bearing, opp. to aheyris, Bs. i. 771.

af-hlaoning, f. unloading, N. G. L. i. 410.

af-hlýðast, dd, to disobey, D. N. ii. 173.

af-hrapi, 2, m. offscourings, outcasts, (an απ. λεγ.,—afhrak being now used); ok ræðr hann sér einum á hendr afhrapa hans, Grág. i. 294 (of the consequences of harbouring a vagabond).

af-hroð, n. destruction, v. afráð, Fas. iii. 169.

af-huga, adj. ind. averse, baving turned one's mind from; veroa a. e-u or vide-t, to forget, mind no more, Isl. ii. 274, Stj. 202, Fs. 47, Bs. i. 78, 655 xi. 3. af-hugast, ao, dep. gov. dat. to forget, Fms. viii. 252; part. afhugaor vid e-t = ashuga, baving put it out of one's mind, ii. 336.

af-hus, n. out-bouse, side-apartment, Eb. 10.

af-hvarf, n. [hverfa], a diversion, turning aside, Hm. 33, in which pas-

sage it is opp. to gagnvegr, the straight path, Ld. 204.

af-hyoa, dd, to scourge thoroughly, 'bide,' Grett. 135, Sturl. iii. 295.

af-höfőa, 20, to bebead, Fms. i. 217, Stj. 464.

af-hogg, n. 2 law term, 'off-bewing,' mutilation, maiming, N. G. L. i. 170, Bs. i. 675, H. E. i. 237.

II. chips, splinters, Fms. ii. 290. 170, Bs. i. 675, H. E. i. 237.

AFI, a, m. [cp. Lat. avus, Ulf. avô = μάμμα, and aba = ἀνήρ, vir], grandfather: it is now frequent, but occurs very rarely in old writers, who almost always use móðurfaðir or föðurfaðir. Yet it occurs in the poem Rm. 16—afi ok amma—and Vhm. 29, where it = föðurfaðir. It is curious to observe that in the poem Skm.—whence it is again transferred into the Grogaldr-it is used in the sense of a boy or a son; cp. as an illustration of this use the Norse phrase-D. N. iv. 848-afi eptir afa = son after father, man after man in uninterrupted succession, in accordance to the Gothic aba; Edda 108, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 346, xi. 6. We also say lang-afi, great-grandfather, and langamma, great-grandmother. compd: afa-systir, f. great aunt, Landn. 317.

af-kaup, n. bad bargain, Fms. v. 255.

af-káraligr, v. afkárligr.

af-kárligr, adj. = afkárr, Lex. Poët.; now freq. afkáralegr, adj. and -lega, adv. of manners, odd, like a madman.

af-karr, adj. [af- intens.; karr does not occur; cp. the modern kari, a gale, tempest, (poët.)], strange, prodigious; er hér nokkut afkart inni, of a giant pulling a bear out of his den by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; it occurs repeatedly in Lex. Poët. = very strong, remarkable; afkart söngt, discordant song, of shouting, Akv. 38; cp. launkarr.

af-kleyfi, n. in the compo af kleyfis-oro, n. a metric. term, a superfluous word, syllable, in a verse, an enclitic syllable preceding the höfubstaft in a COMPD: afkleyfis-samstafa, u, f. syllaba bypermetra, Edda (Ht.)

af-klæða, dd, to undress, Stj. 194. β. reflex. to undress oneself, Eg. 420, Fms. x. 294.

af-komandi, part. descendant, Hkr. iii. 170.

af-kvæmi, n. [kvám], 'off-coming,' offspring, in a collect. sense, Fms. i. 212, Hkr. i. 325, Orkn. 142, Stj. 39. COMPD: afkvæmis-maör, m. descendant, Stj. 39, 160.

af-kymi, a, m. nook, Isl. ii. 471 (paper MS.); kymi, id., is now freq. AFL, s, m. bearth of a forge, Edda 69, 70, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 8; in

N.G.L. i. 328 it seems to mean bearth (in general).

afl, m. [Grimm mentions an O. H. G. aval; abal is a dub. απ. λεγ. in A. S. poetry, Örmul. avell], strength, esp. physical force; afreksmaðr at afli ok aræði, Eg. 1; styrkr at afli, Fms. i. 19; ramr at afli, 155; fullkominn at afli ok hyggju, bodily and mental vigour, Ld. 256; stillt þú þó vel aflinu, at þú verðir eigi kendr, Nj. 32; hafa afl til e-s, be a match for, be able to do, Gpl. 411. β. virtue; afl daudfærandi grasa, virtue of poisonous berbs, 623. 26. 2. metaph. strength, power, might, Th. 19. 3. a law term, force, validity; dæmdu vér þetta boð Bjarna ullögligt ok ekki afi hafa, void, Dipl. iii. 3. 4. a law term, majority, odds, in the phrase, ok skal afi ráða, plurima vota valeant; ef gerðarmenn (umpires) verða eigi ásáttir ok skal a. ráða, Grág. i. 493; nú verða fjórðungsmenn eigi ásáttir, þá skal afl ráða með þeim, i. 1, cp. 44. 531 (where it is used of a jury); en ef þeir verða eigi ásáttir er í lögréttu sitja hvat þeir vilja lofa eðr í lög leiða, þá skolu þeir ryðja lögréttu (viz. divide) ok skal ráða a. með þeim, Nj. 150. 5. force, violence; taka með afli, Stj. 430; bjóða e-m afl, Bs. ii. 106. afls-munr, m. odds, superiority of strength, esp. in the phrase, kenna afismunar, where there is a short struggle, the one being soon overcome, Eb. 182, Eg. 508, Hkr. i. 286: \beta. kenna afismuna = kosta afis, to exert oneself to the utmost; vard hann at kenna a. (to exert the whole of his strength) áðr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172. afls-raun = aflraun.

AFLA, 20, [cp. Swed. afvel, breed, stock: Dan. avling, farming; avls-gaard, farm; faareavl, qvægavl, breed of sbeep or cattle. In Norse (mod.) avle is to barvest; Swed. afla, to beget. In the Icel. verb afla the idea of producing or gathering prevails, whereas the nouns branch off; the weak afii chiefly denotes produce, means, stores, resources, troops, forces; the strong one—afi—force alone. Yet such phrases as ramr at afii indicate something besides the mere notion of strength. In the mod. Scandin. idioms-Dan., Swed., Norse-there are no traces left of the idea of 'force: cp. the Lat. opes and eopias. The Icel spelling and pronunciation with bl (abl) is modern, perhaps from the time of the Reformation: cp. the words efla etc. with a changed vowel. The root is OP-, as shewn in Lat. ope,

Topes, the o being changed into a?]. I. with gen. of the thing, to gain, acquire, earn, procure; vandara at gæta fengins fjår en afla þess (a proverb); þá bjöggu þeir skip ok öfluðu manna til, got men to man it, Eg. 170. the phrase, afla sér fjár ok frægðar, to earn fame and wealth, of young heroes going sea-roving; fóru um sumarit í víking ok öfluðu sér fjár, Eg. 4; afla sér fjár ok frama, Fs. 5; fjár ok virðingar, id.; hann hafði aflat ser fjår (made money) i hólmgöngum, Eg. 49; aflaði þessi bardagi honum mikillar frægðar, brought him great fame, Fms. ii. 307; kom honum i hug, at honum mundi mikillar framkvæmdar afla, bring bim great advantage, Eb. 112. 2. as a law term, to cause, inflict a wound; ef maor aflar einum bloos eor bens af heiptugri hendi, N.G.L. i. 387. with acc., mostly in unclassical writers, but now rare, to earn; aflaði hann par sé mikit, Fms. vii. 80; aslandi pann thesaur er, 655 xxxii. 1; hasit ér ok mikit í aflat, Al. 159; mun ek til hafa atferð ok eljun at afla mér annan viò, to contrive, Ld. 318, where, however, the excellent vellum MS. A. M. 309, 4to, has gen.—annars vioar—more classically, as the Saga in other passages uses the gen., e. g. afla ser manna ok hrossa, to procure borses and men, l. c. little below. β. reflex., e-m aflask e-t, gains, Fb. 163. y. absol., njót sem þú hefir aflat, of ill-earned means, 8. part. aflandi, Njaro. 366. 2. now used absol. to fish, always with acc.; a standing phrase in Icel., the acc. only being used in that particular connection. III. with dat. in the sense of to perform, manage, be able to; hann aflaði brátt mikilli vinnu, ok var hagr vel, Fms. i. 289; fyr mun hann því afla en ek færa honum höfuð mitt, it will sooner bappen, Fms. iv. 291, where the Hkr. reads orka; baud út leiðangri, sem honum þótti landit mestu mega afla, to the utmost that the country could produce, Fms. x. 118; ekki aflar hann því at standa í móti yor, be is not man enough to stand against you, Fas. iii. 138.

af-lag, n. [leggia af], gen. aflags.

I. used as adv. = afgangs, sparingly, Fas. iii. 477. In modern Icel. hafa aflögum or aflögu, to bave to II. slaughtering of cattle, killing off; leggja af margan spare. fénad . . . minti biskup enn á um aflögin, the slaughtering, Bs. i. 913.

af-laga, adv. unlawfully, Grag. i. 473, ii. 367, Gpl. 294, 432, 473, Hkr. ii. 246, Al. 153; ganga a., Stj. 430. 2. now used in the sense to be out of joint, things going wrong.
af-lagliga, adv. = aflögliga, 655 xxxii. 4.

aflan and öflun, f. gain, acquisition, Hkr. ii. 218, Sks. 232. öfiunar-maör, m. a good steward, Sturl. iii. 130.

af-langr, adj. oblong, Ann. year 1414; formed from the Lat. (?), now

af-lausn, f., Lat. absolutio. 1. some small release, ransom, compensation, Sturl. iii. 142, 239; gjöra a. um e-t, to relieve, release oneself in regard to a thing: Olafr konungr mælti, 'Framar hefir þú þá gert um vigin á Grænlandi, en fiskimaðrinn kallar a. vera fiskinnar; því at hann kallast leysa sik, ef hann dregr fisk fyrir sik, enn annan fyrir skip sitt, pridja fyrir öngul, fjórða fyrir vað,' king Olaf said, 'Thou bast done more then in the matter of manslayings in Greenland, than what the fisherman calls the ransom of his fishing; for he says that he has freed himself (of bis fishing), if be draws (up) a fish for himself, but another for his boat, a third for his angle, a fourth for his line,' (this way of reckoning their catch is still common with fishermen in many parts of England and Scotland), Fbr. 154: cp. a stanza in a Scottish ballad, 'I launched my boat in Largo Bay, | And fishes caught I three; | One for wad and one for book, And one was left for me. 2. eccles. = absolution, K. A. 226, Hom. 137, Grett. 162, Fms. x. 18.

af-lat, n. leaving off, relinquishing; a. synda, Stj. 567, Sks. 612 B; an afláti, used adverb. incessantly, 625, p. 77, Th. 20. β. remission, pardon; aflat misgörninga, Hom. 160; a. synda, 159. COMPD: aflátakorn, n. surplus corn, store corn, Ghl. 352, v. l. aflaupskorn.

af-latr, adj. negligent, lazy, Hom. 152.

af-leiðing, f. 'off-leading:'

1. now generally used in the pl.

consequences, result;

2. in old writers, on the contrary, it seldom consequences, result; occurs, and then in a peculiar sense. So Sturl. iii. 128, góðar afleiðingar eru med e-m, they are on good terms, things go on pretty well between 3. metric. continuation; her er hinn fyrri visuhelmingr leiddr af þeirri vísu, er áðr var kveðin ok fylgir þat málsorð, er afleiðing (continuation) er kölluð, Edda (Ht.) 126.

af-leiðingr, s, m., skilja góðan afleiðing, used adverb. to part on friendly terms, Sturl. iii. 134: cp. the preceding word, 128; both passages are taken from the porgils S. Skarða, to which the phrase seems to be peculiar.

v. 1. loc. astray, out of the path, Sd. 146, 655 2. metaph., færa a., to pervert, Stj. 227, 519; þeir lugu á af-leiðis, adv. okkr, en þú færðir orð þeirra a., you perverted their words, Bs. i. 7, Glum. 327; Snúa e-m a., to seduce, Andr. 625. 75. β. impers., e-u bokar a., turns out wrong, Bs. i. 340.

af-leifar, f. pl. scraps, remnants, leavings, Stj. 383, Bs. i. 237; f. búsafleifar, Grág. i. 299.

af-leitinn, adj. = afleitr, of odd appearance, Fas. ii. 329.

af-leitliga, adv. perversely, Stj. 55; illa ok a., 173. af-leitligr, adj. = afleitr, perverse, deformed, Stj. 274, Al. 96.

af-leitr, adj. [lita, cp. also -leitr in compounds], strange, bideous; neut.,

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hversu afleitt (bow disgusting) oss virðist um þeirra háttu, Hks. iii. 425; Psafala, Eg. 57. hversu afleitir (stupid) oss sýnast þeirra hættir, Fms. vii. 296, l. c.; þeir fyrirlita ok halda alla sauðahirða sem afleita, odd, peculiar, Stj. 293; afleitt eor eligt, vile, I Sam. xv. 9. B. abandoned, the face turned from, deserted by, with dat.; afleita hamingjunni, luckless, Stj. 421. Ruth i. 12.

af-lendis, adv. = erlendis, abroad, N. G. L. i. 244.

af-lendr, adj. far from land, in open sea, Bs. ii. 47.

af-letja, latti, to dissuade: a. with infin., Bs. i. 39. B. with acc., aflatti hann mjök fyrir sér ferðina, Fms. ix. 437. y. or with an acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; a. e-n e-s, v. letja.

af-létta, tt, to cease, Fr.

af-léttr, prompt, ready, v. ofléttr.

afl-fatt, n. adj. short of strength; veroa a., to fail in strength, Fms. i. **5**5, iii. 150.

afl-grof, f. [afl, m.], bole below the forge, cinder-pit, or a water-pit wherein to cool the iron (?); cp. Vkv. 22, pior. 72.

afi-hella, u, f. bearth-stone in a forge; er hann hafdi þau (viz. the

bones) niðrgrafit undir sína afshellu, þiðr. 95.

afli, a, m. I. means, acquisition, gain, produce, stores, fruits; afli ok herfang, Fms. ii. 106; hafði þórir einn forráð þess liðs ok svá afla þess alls er verðr í ferðinni, iv. 297; eignir...með öllum afla ok ávexti, increase and interest, K. A. 54. 2. now used, of fishing stores, fishing, and \$\beta\$. gener. of provisions and stores of any kind. II. metaph.:

1. might, power; has afla til eingis, have might or means for nothing, be unable to do anything, to be powerless, Nj. 27. 2. forces, troops, body, Lat. copiae, opes; Asgrimr sagði þat mikinn afla, great support, Nj. 210; en þat sýnist mér þó ráðligast at biðja sér liðs, þvíat þeir draga afla at yðr, they gather forces against you, 222; munu vér skjótt eiga af honum ván hins mesta ufridar ef hann fær nokkurn afla, troops, resources, Fms. i. 188; at herja á þá feðga með allmikinn afla, strong body, 184; ok er hirð Sverris konungs sá, at aflinn Magnúss konungs (the main body) flyði allr, viii. COMPDS: afla-brogo, n. pl. [brago], stores of fish, A. A. 276. afla-fátt, n. adj. = aflfátt, Fms. iii. 133. afia-fé, n. acquired property, afla-litill, adj. baving little power, Finnb. 320 (compar. aflaminni). afla-maðr, m. powerful, strong, Lv. 12, 109. afla-mikill, adj. opp. to aflaltill, powerful, strong, Ld.; harðgjörr ok aflamikill, Bs. i. 635; var Sæmundr aflamestr, the strongest in men, Sturl. ii. 44: (=aflmikill), used of physical strength, Stj. Judg. iii. 29; verða menn eigi ásáttir hvárr sterkari er, en þó ætla flestir Gísla aflameira (=aflmeira), Gísl. 26. afla-munr, m. odds, Sturl.; at etja við aflamuninn, to fight against odds, Al. 110. afla-skortr, m. sbortcoming in power, opp. to aflamunr, Bs. i. 525. afia-stund, f. fishing season, Bs. ii. 179.

af-lima, adj. ind., veroz e-m a., to be cut off, separated from, Post. 95,

af-lima, 20, to 'off-limb,' to dismember, maim, mutilate, Js. 37, Ann. 1342. af-liman, f. 'off-limbing,' mutilation, Bs. ii. 75.

afi-lauss, adj. weak, strengthless, a medical term, palsied, paralytic,

afi-leysi, n. palsy, v. Fél. ix.

afl-litill, adj. weak, Fms. ii. 201, vii. 208.

afl-mikill, adj. of great strength, Sturl. i. 23, Fms. i. 261.

af-lofa, 20, to refuse, Fr.

afl-raun, f. trial (proof) of strength; in plur. bodily exercises; Skallagrimr hendi mikit gaman at astraunum ok leikum, Eg. 187; er þat flestra manna ætlan, at Grettir hafi verit sterkastr hérlandsmanna, síðan þeir Ormr ok Þórálír lögðu af aflraunir, Grett. 133; þótti þetta mikil a., Fms. iii. 210, Finnb. 274: cp. aflsraun.

afl-skortr, m. failing of strength, Fms. ii. 149. aflugr, adj. strong, v. öflugr.

afl-vani, adj. ind. deficient in strength; verda a., to succumb; taka þeir fang, ok verðr Gunnarr mjök 2., Fms. ii. 75 (in wrestling); enda varð hann a. fyrir libs sakir, was overpowered, got the worst of it, Isl. ii. 172; Eustachius sá sik aflvani (acc.) í móti þeim, 655 x. p. 2.

afl-vöövi, 2, m. [vöövi, a muscle], the biceps muscle, Sturl. 51, Ld. 220,

Fas. ii. 344.

af-lögliga, adv. = aflaga, unlawfully, D. N. i. 80, Stj. 154. af-má, o, to 'mow off,' to blot out, destroy, Fms. ii. 238, Stj. 208, 346.

af-man, f. [2f, ma], degradation, shame, v. the following.

af-mana, 20, = 2fma, to degrade, pollute. af-manaor, part. polluted, defiled, Rb. 332.

af-mynda, að, to deform; dep. aímyndask, to be deformed, Fas. i. 425 (paper MS.); the word is now very freq.

af-moong, f. [modir], right of weaning lambs, by taking them from the mother; kirkja á lamba a. (perhaps wrongly for afmæðring) í Mölvíkrhöfða, Vm. 164.

af-nam, n. gener. taking away, removal, Stj. 2 Sam. iv. 11. in the phrase, at afnami, of something reserved, before the division of spoil, property, or inheritance; now, taka af óskiptu, Dan. forlods, Grag. i. 330, 336, Jb. 289 (Ed. af nami); konungr skildi hafa úr hlutskipti priðjung við liðsmenn, en umfram at afnámi bjórskinn öll ok

2. metaph. privation, loss; ok hann verör at skaða beim mönnum nokkrum, er oss mun þykkja a. í, Eg. 114, Fms. vii. COMPDS: afnams-fé, n. a law term, sbare, which is reserved before the division of property, spoil, inheritance, or the like, Eg. 240, Fms. iv. 28. afnams-gripr, m. something reserved or set aside, Fms. x. 214. af-nefja, ab, to cut off one's nose, Str. 35.

af-neita, að and tt, and afnita, tt, now always afneita, að, to deny, refuse; with dat., hefir afneitző tiltekinni trú, Fms. iii. 166; eigi vil ek

bví afneita, refuse, Fs. 11; ek afneitta eigi hans orðsending, Stj. 1 Kings xx. 7; en er hann afneitti eigi með öllu (refused not), þá báðu þeir hann 2. absol. afníta; en þar es Jökull bróðir því meir, Grett. 146. minn laust þik högg, þat skaltú hafa bótalaust, því at þú afnittir þá er per voru boonar, Fs. 57.

af-neiting, f. denial, renunciation, Th. 17.

af-neyzla, u, f. use, consumption; a. skógarins, Fs. 125, Nj. 78; a. fjár (pl.), Jb. 404 A, B (Ed. ofneyzlur).

afr, v. afr, buttermilk.

af-rao, afrao, afroo, and afhroo, n. (Fas. iii. 169), [cp. Swed. afrad; from rob, rud, fundus, ager (?)]. I. prop. a Norse and Swedish law term, tribute, ground tax, payable to the king; a. ok landaura, N. G. L. i. 257, D. N. iii. 408. So also in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldu æsir a. gjalda, where it is opp. to gildi, league. II. metaph. loss, 1. in the phrase, gjalda a., to pay a beavy fine, suffer a great loss; en þat a. munu vér gjalda, at margir munu eigi kunna frá at segja hvárir sigrast, there will be so heavy a loss in men, such a havoc in killed, Nj. 197 (where most MSS. read afroð, some afrað, Ed. afrauð); töluðu þeir opt um málaferlin, sagði Flosi, at þeir hefði mikit a. goldit þegar, 254 (MSS. afrað, afroð, and afhroð); Lytingr mun þykjast áðr mikit a. goldit hafa í láti bræðra sinna, 155 (MSS. afrað, afroð, and afhroð), Fms. 2. in the phrase, göra mikit a., to make a great bavoc; görði hann mikit afhroð í sinni vörn, great slaughter, Fas. iii. 169: cp. Lex. Poët. 3. advice, Vtkv. 5; the verse is spurious and the meaning false. afraðs-kollr, m. cognom., Germ. 'steuerkopf,' cp. nefgildi, Engl. poll-

tax, v. the preceding. af-reizla, u, f. = afgreizla, outlay, payment, Am. 13.

af-rek, n. [af- intens.], a deed of prowess, a deed of derring do; margir lofuðu mjök afrek Egils, ok sigr þann sem hann vann, Fms. xi. 234; vinna afrek, Fs. 6; ekki a. gerði hann meira í Noregi, Fagrsk. 94; hann lét ok göra þar í Níðarósi naust bæði mörg, ok svá stór, at afrek var í, grand, magnificent, Hkr. iii. 268. COMPDS: afreks-gripr, n. a splendid object, a thing of price, Ld. 144. afreks-maör, m. a valiant man; a. at afli ok áræði, Eg. 1; en þat hefi ek spurt, at hirð hans er afreks-maör, m. a valiant skipuð afreksmönnum einum, beroes, 19, 84; a. um vöxt eðr afi, Ísl. ii. 190. afreks-verk, n. valiant deed, Fær. 51, Al. 30.

af-reka, ad, to achieve, perform; munu per mikit afreka, Lv. 33; hvat peir höfðu afrekat, Fas. iii. 221; a. vel, to succeed, Bárð. 175.

af-romma, u, f. [ramr], restriction, encumbrance, obligation; su er a. meðr þessum tillögum, at prestr skal vera at heimilishúsi ok syngja allar heimilistíðir, Am. 37.

afrendi, f. [afrendr], strength, prowess, valour, Hým. 28.

afrendr, adj. [frequently or almost constantly spelt afreyndr, as if from 'af-' intens. and 'raun,' of great prowess; but the derivation from 'afr-=afar-' and '-endi or -indi' is better].

I. in the phrase, a. at affi, very strong, valiant, Fms. ii. 87, Finnb. 254; compar. afrendari, Fms. x. 321, Fs. 33, 48 (where the MS. Vh. spells afreyndr, so also does the Fb.i. 341, II. absol. without adding at afli, Lv.101 (where written afreyndr). etc.) af-réttr, m. and afrétt, f. (now always f.; cp. rétt), [probably akin to reka, viz. afrekt, contr. afrétt], compascuum, common pasture; it is now prop. used of mountain pastures, whither the cattle (sheep) are driven in the summer in order to graze during July and August, and again collected and driven down in the autumn (Sept.); in Norway called almen-I. masc., thus defined, en bat er afréttr, er ij menn eigu saman eor fleiri, hverngi hlut sem hverr þeirra á í, Grág. ii. 303, 330; í afrétt þann, er, i. 397, ii. 303; afréttu, acc. pl., ii. 301, Jb. 198 A, K. B. K. 90, Olk. 37; hálfan afrétt, Vm. 29. II. f. afréttinni (dat.), Grag. (Kb.) ii. 301, 325 A; gen. afrettar (gender uncert.), 303 A; afrettin, id., Cod. A; afrétt (dat. f.?), Isl. ii. 330, Háv. 39; afréttum, dat. pl. (gender uncert.), Boll. 336. compos: afréttar-domr, m. court beld for deciding causes concerning common pasture, Grag. ii. 323.

af-roð, v. afráð. af-rog, n. excuse, justification, Str. 71.

af-ruoningr, m. [ryoja], clearing off, defence, repeal, Pr. 425.

menn, m. pl. owners or partners in common pasture, Grag. ii. 331.

af-runi, a, m. [runi, renna], deviation; metaph. sin, trespasses; umbot ok iðran afruna (gen.), 125. 174; iðrun fyrir görva afruna (acc. pl.), id.; tárfelling er hann hefir fyrir afruna þá, er verða í þessa heims lífi, id. β. injury, offence, D. N. iii. 367 (Fr.) afr-yrði, n. = afaryrði, insolent words.

af-ræði, n. [af- intens. and ráð], absolute rule, D. N. ii. 336 several times (Fr.)

af-rækja, t and o, to neglect, contemn, H. E. i. 257; reflex. afrækjast, in

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the same signification, a. with dat., a. lögunum, to break, neglect the law, B. with acc. (now always so), a. sitt höfuðmerki, Karl. 189. uncert. dat. or acc., a. Guðs hlýðni, Edda (pref.) 144, Stj. 241. 8. with at and a following infin., Ghl. 183; konungar afræktust at sitja at Uppsölum, e. absol., Fms. vii. 221, 188, Gpl. 506. left off, Hkr. ii. 97.

β. pass. afsakaf-saka, ao, to excuse, exculpate, K. A. 230, Stj. 37.

2st, to be (stand) excused, K. A. 226, Stj. 125.

af-sakan and afsökun, f. a 'begging off,' excuse, exculpation, K. A. 228, Stj. 152. COMPD: afsakanar-oro, n. pl. excuses, Stj.

af-saki, a, m. excuse, 623. 60.

af-sanna, ao, to refute, prove to be false ('unsootb'), 655 xvii. I. af-sao, n. seed-corn, N. G. L. i. 240.

af-segja, sagði, to resign, renounce; a. sér e-t, Barl. 210. Now used in the sense of to refuse, deny,

af-setja, setti, to depose, put down, v. the following.

af-setning, f. and afsetningr, m. deposition, (off-setting, cp. Scot. 'affset,' Jam., which means dismissal, the act of putting away), H.E.ii. 74,523. af-sion, adj. ind. immoral, of loose manners, Grág. i. 138.

af-sifja, ao, [sifjar], a law term, to cut off from one's 'sib,' alienate from one's family, renounce; gefa má maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda, hest eða yxn, vápn eða þvílíka gripi, ok afsifjar (Cod. A reads afsitjar, but doubtless wrongly) hann sér þó at sex skynsömum mönnum þyki eigi arfsvik gör við erfingja, Jb. 163, D. N. i. 141, Pál Vidal. p. 84. The word appears to be a Norse law term, and does not occur in the laws of the Icel. Commonwealth, but came into use with the code Jb.

af-síða, adv. aside, apart, Krók. 56.

af-skapligr, adj. [skapligr], missbapen, monstrous, buge, sbocking; a. &felli, sbocking accident, Stj. 90; herfiligt ok a., 655 xiii. A. 1; a. ok umannligt, Stj. 272; a. umenska, Fms. ii. 225, K. A. (App.) 230.

af-skeiðis, adv. astray, H.E. i. 252, 655 xi. 3, Hom. 99.

af-skipan, f. deposition, dismissal, D. N. (Fr.)

af-skipta, adj. ind. cut off, from an inheritance or the like, Lat. expers;

in the phrase, vera görr a., to be wronged, Hrafn. 14.

af-akipti, n. pl. dealing with, intercourse, (cp. the phrase, skipta sér af e-u, to meddle with, care about); ok eingi a. veita heiðnum goðum, Fms.ii. 160; ef hann veitir sér engi a., does not deal with, Grag. ii. 121. afskipta-lauss, adj. beedless, careless, baving nothing to do with, Fb. i. afskipta-lítill, adj. caring little about, Fms. vii. 181, Orkn. 142. afskipta-samr, adj. meddling, partaking, v. úafskiptasamr.

af-skiptinn, adj. meddling, partaking, Ld. 66.

af-skiptr, part. = afskipta, wronged, cheated, Fas. iii. 619. Metaph. wold of, baving no interest in, Stj. 155, 195.

af-skirrandi, participial noun, [skirrast], an offscouring, outcast; leidi pér penna a. út ór borginni, 656 C. 33.

af-skrámliga, adv. bideously, Hom. 155.

af-skrámligr, adj. [af- intens.; skrámr means a giant; skrimsl, a monster; cp. Engl. to scream], bideous, monstrous; a. illvirki, a sacrilege, K.A. 222: also spelt askramligr and askramliga, Al. 142, Hom. 155.

af-skræmi, n. a monster, v. the following.

af-skræmiliga, adv. bideously:

a. of a scream; þá lét út á stöðli a., bowled piteously, of a ghost, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 320, of the bellowing of a mad bull. 

β. of a monstrous shape; prællinn (of a ghost) rétti inn höfuðit, ok syndist honum a. mikit, Grett. 83 new Ed.

γ. metaph., óttast a., to be shocked at, Stj. 101.

af-skuror, ar, m. a chip, lappet, Dipl. iii. 3.

af-skyld, f. a law term, due, obligation, encumbrance, several times in the Cartularies and deeds of gift, in the phrase, sú er a. þessa fjár, D. I. i. 273, etc.; með þessi a. fara þessir fjárhlutir, 282, Vm. 108; cp. the still more freq. phrase, sú er afvinna, cp. afvinna.

af-snið, n. a lappet, snip, Pr. 412. af-sniðning, f. snipping off. afsniðningar-járn, n. a chopper, Fr. af-sníðis, adv. cut through, across, Bs. i. 388.

af-spraki, a, m. [cp. A.S. sprecan; Germ. sprecben], rumour, bearsay; Hákon jarl hafði fengit afspraka nokkurn (perh. better in two words), Fms. i. 187.

af-springr, m., Al. 11, Hkr. iii. 277, Edda (pref.) 146, and various other forms; afsprengr, m. and afspringi, n., Gpl. 47, Fms. viii. 237, Sks. 46 B, Stj. 63, Orkn. 176; the form now usual is afsprengi, n., Fms. v. 217, Fas. ii. 391, Bret. 112. 1. gener. offspring, progeny, v. the quotations above. 2. in pl. used of the produce of the earth, Sks. 48 B 3. metaph.: a. a band, a detached part of a body; pottist Hrasn þegar vita, at þessi a. mundi vera af serð þeirra þorgils, that this detachment must be from the bost of Thorgils and his followers, Sturl. β. a branch, ramification; ok er mikil ván, at þar verði iii. 274. nokkurr a. (offsboot) af þessum ófriði á Limafirði, Fms. xi. 13. rumour, notice, = asspraki; fá nokkurn a. um e-t, Fms. viii. 160. af-spurn, f. a 'speering of,' news, notice, Fms. i. 187.

af-spyttr, part. spit out of, deprived of, Anecd. 42.

af-standa, stod, [Germ. absteben], to cede, part with, Sturl. i. 164, v. l. miðla, Fms. iii. 208.

af-stigr, s, m. by-path, Fs. 5, Fær. 102.

af-stufa, 20, or afstyfa, 0, to lop, prune, of trees; 2. vio, N. G. L. i. 350, Lex. Poët., v. stufr.

af-stúka, u, f. side-nook, 655 xxxii. 4; a side-room in a temple, Fas. iii. 213; now stúka is almost always used of a sacristy.

af-svar, n. refusal, in pl. in the phrase, veita e-u afsvor, to refuse, Ld. 114, Fas. i. 444, Fbr. 120.

af-svara, 20, to deny, refuse, Fas. i. 528; with dat. of pers. and thing, Sturl. iii. 180.

af-sviptr, part. stripped; with dat., assviptr binni asjonu, cut off from thy countenance, Stj. 228. Gen. xlviii. 11, Sks. 342, H. E. i. 457.

af-synis, adv. out of sight, Fms. viii. 344.

af-sell, adj. luckless, in the proverb, a. veror annars glys jafnan, (another version of the proverb is quoted s. v. afgjarn), coveted wealth, which is eagerly looked for by another, is luckless, difficult to keep safe, Stj. 78.

af-tak, n. 1. gener. taking away, B. K. 108. off' (Shaksp.), slaying, executing; hvat hann vill bjóða fyrir a. Geirsteins, compensation for the slaughter of G., Fms. vii. 360; en a. hans (slaying) segja eigi allir einum hætti, x. 390; með aftaki Ólafs, by slaying bim, 195; um manna aftök, executions, Gpl. 137: cp. aftaka, and taka af, to execute, bebead.

3. in pl. commonly used of,
o. flat denial, in such phrases as, hafa aftök um e-t, to deny flatly. In some compds this signification can be traced, as in aftaka-minni, Fms. i. 139. β. it is also now used in many compds of whatever is excessive, above all measure, e.g. aftaka-veðr, a burricane. COMPDS: aftaks-skjöldr, m. a buge sbield, Fas. i. 415. aftaka-maör, m. a determinea, oosinnate person, hon var a. mikill um þetta mál, be was very stubborn in this case, Hkr. ii. 74. aftaka-maör, m. a determined, obstinate person; aftaka-minni, adj. compar. less obstinate, more pliable; stób konungr fyrstu fast á móti, en drottning var allt aftakaminni, the king at first stood fast against it, but the queen was all along less stubborn, Fms. i. 139.

af-taka, u, f. = aftak: 1. gener. loss, privation; a. ok missa, of a personal loss by death, Edda 37. 2. death by violent means, slaughter; til aftöku manna eðr fé upp at taka, for the cutting off of men or the confiscation of their goods, Eg. 73, 252; hann hafði verit at aftöku Þorkels fóstra, Fms. vii. 201, Orkn. 22 old Ed. Formerly there were no public executions in Icel., except the stoning of wizards or witches, Ld. ch. 98, Eb. ch. 20, Vd. ch. 26; and the hanging of thieves, Fbr. ch. 10, Eb. l. c. Now, however, used in the sense of public execution, and in various compds, e.g. aftöku-staör, m. place of execution, etc.

af-tekja, u, f. dues, collections, revenues, or the like; til forræðis ok allra aftekna (gen. pl.), Bs. i. 692; ábúð ok a. staðanna, revenue, 752. af-tekning, f. taking away, a grammatical term, an apostrophe,

Skálda 182.

af-tekt, f. = aftekja, Fms. v. 274, xi. 441, Bs. i. 68.

af-telja, taloi, to dissuade, Fms. x. 27.

af-tigna, að, now antigna, v. andtigna, to disgrace, Sks. 225.

af-tru, f. unbelief, beresy, Orkn. 188.

af-trúast, ao, dep. to fall into unbelief, Bs. ii. 181.

af-tækiligt, n. adj. advisable, feasible, [cp. taka e-t af, to decide for], Fms. viii. 348.

af-tækt, n. adj. blamable; er þat ok ætlun min at fátt muni vera aftækt um yora skapsmuni, I 'ettle' that there will be little blameworthy about your turn of mind, Fms. v. 341.

af-tema, b, to 'toom' off, to empty, Fr.

afugr, backwards, going the wrong way, v. öfugr.

afund, envy, v. öfund.

af-undinn, adj. cross, uncivil.

afusa, gratitude, pleasure, v. aufusa.

af-vega, adv. [afvegar, Bs. ii. 92], off the way, astray, Sd. 149. Metaph. in moral sense; leida a., to mislead; ganga a., to go astray.

af-vegaör, part. misled, Mar.

af-vegis = afvega, astray, Skálda 203.

af-volta, adj. [the Scot. awald or awalt], cast, used of cattle, sheep, or horses that have fallen on the back and are unable to rise, Hav. 44 af-vensla, u, f. expenses, outlay; audræði (means) urðu brátt eigi mikil, en afvenslur þóttu varla með mikilli stillingu, Bs. i. 136.

af-vik, n. a creek, recess, Stj. 195; metaph. a biding-place, bior. 137.

af-vikinn, part. secluded, retired; a. staor = afvik.

af-vinna, u, f. encumbrance, due, fees, outgoings, = afskyld. Freq. in deeds of gift, e.g. D. I. i. 203, 266; þá lágu öngar gjafir til staðarins, en a. vard ongu minni, then no gifts came in to the see, but the outlay was in nothing less, Bs. i. 84; þá görðust fjárhagir úhægir í Skálaholti, urðu afvinnur miklar (great outgoings) en tillög (incomings) eingin, Bs. i. 99.

af-viroa, o and t, to despise, Barl. several times. af-virðiligr, adj. wortbless, poor, despicable, Barl. 75, 154; v. auvirðiligr and auov., which are the Icel. forms.

af-virðing, f., contr. ávirðing, disrepute, disgrace, fault, Bs. ii. 187. af-vænn, adj. unexpected, Fas. ii. 552

af-voxtr, m. 'off-wax,' i. e. decrease, N. G. L. i. 214; opp. to avoxtr.

af-perra, d, and mod. ad, to wipe off; metaph. to expunge, Stj. 142. af-pokka, ad, in the phrase, a. e-t fyrir e-m, to throw discredit on drun down, set against, Fms. ii. 145; hann atti fatt við jarl, en afþokkaði

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heldr fyrir þeim fyrir öðrum mönnum, be bað little to do with the earl, P þér á bug, if they be too strong for thee, Stj. 512. 2 Sam. x. 11, Mkv. 7; also but rather ran them down before other men, Orkn. 378.

af-pvattr, m. a washing off, ablution, Fr.

af-esta, u, f. [af and eta], prop. a voracious beast, a glutton, a great bully; ér langfeðgar erut garpar miklir ok afætor, Fms. xi. 111; sterkir menn ok afætur miklar, iii. 143. It is perhaps identical with the present óféti, n. a vile thing, offscouring.

AGG, n. brawl, strife, now freq.

AGI, a, m. [A.S. oga; Dan. ave; Engl. awe: cp. Ulf. agis, n., and perh. αγος or αγος], gener. awe, terror; þá skelfr jörð öll í aga miklum, then all the earth quakes in great awe, Hom. 100; agi ok otti, awe and terror, Fms. vi. 442. B. metaph. turbulence, uproar, disorder, esp. in the phrase, agi ok úfriðr, uproar and war, Fms. ii. 241, vi. 298, 430 awe, respect; var eigi sá annarr konungr, er mönnum stæði af jafnmikill agi af fyrir vizku sakir, there was not another king who inspired his men with so much awe for his wits' sake, Fms. x. 406; Guds a., fear of God, Sks. 354, 8. discipline, constraint, now freq. in this sense; i æskunni meðan hann er undir aga, Sks. 26. II. moisture, wet, now freq., cp. vatnsagi. Also a verb aga, 20, to chastise, is now freq. COMPDS: aga-samligr, adj. unruly, Fms. vii. 274. aga-samr, adj. turbulent, in uproar; agasamt mun på verða í héraðinu, ef allir Þorláks synir eru drepnir, there will be uproar in the district if all Thorlak's sons are slain, Eb. 230.

AGN, n. bait, Barl. 123, Niorst. 623. 3. There is now in many cases a distinction between agn, bait for foxes and land animals, and beita, bait for fish; but in the poem Hym. 18, 22, at least, agn is used of fishing; ganga á agnið is to nibble or take the bait: cp. egna.

agn-hald, n. a barb of a book.

agn-sax, n. fishing knife, with which bait for fish is cut, Edda 36, Nj. 19 (arnsax is a false reading), Fas. i. 489.

agn-úi, a, m. the barb of a book for keeping on the agn; skal a. vera á

hverjum þorni, Sks. 419 (B. reads agnör).

agn-ör, f. a barbed book, Sks. 89 new Ed.

AKA, ók, óku, ekit; pres. ek. It also occurs in a weak form, að, Fagrsk. 104, which form is now perhaps the most common. [Neither Ulf. nor Hel. use this word, which appears also to be alien to the South-Teut. idioms. The Germans say fabren; the English to drive, carry; cp. Engl. yoke. In Latin, however, agere; Gr. άγειν.] Gener. to move, I. to drive in barness in a sledge or other drive, transport, carry: vehicle (where the vehicle is in dat.), as also the animal driven; bryggjur svá breiðar, at aka mátti vögnum á víxl, 'briggs' (i.e. wbarfs or piers, cp. 'Filey Brigg') so broad, that wains might meet and pass each other, Hkr. ii. 11; gott er heilum vagni heim at aka, 'tis good to drive bome with a whole wain, to get home safe and sound, cp. Horace solve senescentem, Orkn. 464, Al. 61; horr & hafra tvé, ok reið þá er hann ekr, in which he drives, Edda 14, Ob. adds í (viz. reið þá er h. ekr í), which may be the genuine reading. Edda 38.  $\gamma$ . a β. with the prep. i; Freyr ok ok i kerru með gelti, Y. absol. to drive, i. e. travel by driving; peir óku upp á land, Eg. 543; fóru þeir í sleðann ok óku nóttina alla, drove the whole night, Fms. iv. 317. With the road taken in acc.; aka úrgar brautir, Rm. 36; Fms. iv. 317. báðu hennar ok heim óku (dat. henni being understood), carrying a bride II. to carry or cart a load, (to lead, in the north of home, 37. 20. England):—in Iceland, where vehicles are rare, it may perhaps now and then be used of carrying on horseback. The load carried is commonly a. acc.: aka saman hey, to cart bay, Eb. 150; saman in dat. or acc.: ók hann heyit, Ísl. ii. 330; hann ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; þá tekr Gísli eyki tvá, ok ekr fé sitt til skógar, Gísl. 121; but absol., ok ekr til skógar með fjárhlut sinn, l. c. 36; þá lét konungr aka til haugsins vist ok drykk, iben ibe king let meat and drink be carted to ibe 'bow' (barrow), Fms. x. 186; vill hann húsit ór stað færa, ok vill hann aka þat, carry it away, Grág. ii. 257; líkin váru ekin í sleða, carried in a sledge, Bs. i. B. dat. more freq., as now; hann ok heyjum sinum á öxnum, carried bis bay on oxen, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; einn ók skarni á hóla, carted dung alone on the fields, Nj. 67, Rd. 277. Y. with the animals in dat., borolfr let aka prennum eykjum um daginn, with three yoke of oxen, Eb. 152; or with the prep. á, ríðr Þórðr hesti þeim er hann hafði ekit á um aptaninn, Isl. ii. 331, Fbr. 43; ef madr ekr edr bert klyfjar á, leads or carries on 8. absol., þat mun ek til finna, at hann ók packsaddles, Grag. i. 441. eigi i skegg sér, that he did not cart it on his own heard, Nj. 67. part., ekinn uxi, a yoked, tamed ox, Vm. 152. III. used by sailors, in the phrase, aka segli, to trim the sail; aka seglum at endilöngum III. used by sailors, skipum, Fms. vii. 94; bað hann þá aka skjótt seglunum, ok víkja út í sund nokkut, 131. In mod. Icel. metaph., aka seglum eptir vindi, to set one's sail after (with) the wind, to act according to circumstances; cp. IV. metaph, in a great many proverbs and phrases, e. g. aka heilum vagni heim, v. above; aka höllu fyrir e-m, to get the worst of it, Ld. 206; aka undan (milit.), to retire, retreat slowly in a battle; óku þeir Erlingr undan ofan með garðinum, Fms. vii. 317; akast undan (reflex.), id., 278; þeir ökuðust undan ok tóku á skógana, they took to the woods, Fagrsk. 174 (where the weak form is used); sumir Noromenn óku undan á hæli ofan með sjónum, x. 139: aka e-m á bug, the figure probably taken from the ranks in a battle, to make one give way, repel, en ef Ammonite aka L

metaph., aka bug & e-n, id.; mun oss þat til Birkibeinum, at þeir aki & oss engan bug, to stand firm, with unbroken ranks, Fms. viii. 412. It is now used impers., e-m á ekki ór að aka, of one who has always bad luck, probably ellipt., or steini or the like being understood; cp. Gisl. 54, the phrase, bykir ekki ór steini hefja, in the same sense, the figure being taken from a stone clogging the wheels; ók hann af sér fjötrinum, threw it off by rubbing, Fas. ii. 573; bá ekr Oddr sér þar at, creeps, rolls bimself tbitber, of a fettered prisoner, id.; the mod. phrase, ao aka sér, is to sbrug the shoulders as a mark of displeasure: aka or ongum, ex angustiis, to clear one's way, get out of a scrape, Bjarn. 52; aka í móinn, to strive against, a cant phrase. Impers. in the phrase, e-m veror nær ekit, is almost run over, bas a narrow escape, varð honum svá nær ekit at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, be was so bard driven that be ran into the church, Fms. ix. 485; hart ekr at e-m, to be in great straits, ok er borri kemr, þá ekr hart at mönnum, they were pressed bard, Ísl. ii. 132; ekr nú mjök at, I am bard pressed, Gísl. 52; er honum bótti at sér aka, wben death drew near, of a dying man, Grett. 119 A. Reflex., e-m ekst e-t i tauma, to be thwarted in a thing, where the figure is taken from trimming the sail when the sheet is foul, Fms. xi. 121. In later Icelandic there is a verb akka, ao, to beap together, a. e-u saman, no doubt a corruption from aka with a double radical consonant, a cant word. Aka is at present a rare word, and is, at least in common speech, used in a weak form, akar instead of ekr; akaði = ók; akat = ekit.

AKARN, n. [Ulf. akran = καρπόε; Engl. acorn; Germ. ecker; Dan.

agern], acorn, Edda 30 and Gl.

ak-braut, n. carriage road, Hkr. ii. 253, Fær. 102, vide Fb. i. 144. ak-færi, n. driving gear, carriage and barness, Fms. iii. 206, Nj. 153. AKKERI, n. [no doubt, like Engl. anchor, of foreign origin; cp. Gr. άγκύρα; Lat. ancora. It occurs, however, in a verse as early as the year 996], ankeri, Lv. 99, is a corrupt form from a paper MS., so is also atkeri, Hkr. i. 311; liggja um akkeri, to lie at ancbor, Fbr. 52; leggjast um a., to cast ancbor, Fms. iv. 301; heimta upp a., to weigh ancbor, 302; a. hrifr við, ibe ancbor bolds, Ld. 21, Grág. ii. 397, Jb. 397, Eg. 129, Fms. vii. 264, ix. 44, x. 136, Hkr. i. 311, Lv. 99, Fas. i. 511, 515. Metaph., a. vánar, anchor of bope, 677. 17. COMPDS: akkeris-fleinn, m. the fluke, palm of an ancbor, Fms. ix. 387, Orkn. 362. akkeris-lauss, akkeris-lægi, n. ancborage, adj. without an anchor, Ann. 1347. akkeris-sát, f. id., Grág. ii. 402, 408. akkeris-stokkr, m. an anchor-stock, Orkn. 362. akkeris-strengr, m. an anchor-rope, akkeris-sæti, n. anchorage, Jb. 397 B. cable, Fms. ii. 10.

AKKORDA, að, [for. word], to accord, Rb. 446.
AKR, rs, pl. rar, [Ulf. akrs; A.S. acer; Engl. acre; Germ. acker;
Lat. ager; Gr. dypós], arable land, ground for tillage:

a. opp. to engi, a meadow; cp. the law term, þar er hvárki sé a né engi, Grág. i. β. opp. to tún, the 'town' or enclosed bomefield; 123, Hrafn. 21. bleikir akrar en slegin tun, the corn-fields are white to barvest and the 'toum,' i. e. the 'infield,' is mown, Nj. 112; helgi túns ok akra ok engja, Bs. i. 719; teðja akra, Rm. 12. 2. metaph. the crop; þeir höfðu niðr-brotið akra hans alla, destroyed all the crop in the fields, Fms. v. 50; ok er hann óð rúgakrinn fullvaxinn, þá tók döggskórinn á sverðinu akrinn uppstandanda, and when he (Sigurd Fafnir's bane) strode through the full-waxen rye-field, the tip of his sword's sheath just touched the upstanding ears, Fas. i. 173; sá hinn góði akr (crop) er upp rann af þeirri hinni góðu jörð, Hom. 68. β. name of several farms. COMPDS: akraavoxtr, m. produce of the fields, Ver. 1. akra-gerði, n. a 'fieldgarth,' enclosure of arable land, N.G.L. i. 22. akra-karl, m. cognom. Acre-carle,' Lv. 40. akra-spillir, m. cognom. destroyer of fields, Glum. 333, Fas. ii. 362, better askaspillir, q. v.

akr-dai, n. (?), wild gourds; veit ek eigi hvat þat heitir (adds the translator) þat var því líkast sem a., Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-deili, n. a plot of arable land, D. N. ii. 123 (Fr.) akr-gerői, n. enclosure of arable land, Fms. vii. 178.

akr-görð, f. agriculture. akrgörðar-maðr, m. ploughman, Nj. 54. akr-hæna, u, f. a 'field-ben,' quail, opp. to heiðarhæna or lynghæns, Stj. 292. akri, 2, m. a bird, Edda (Gl.)

akr-karl, m. a 'field-carle,' ploughman or reaper, Stj. 273, 441, El. 4, 10.

akr-kál, n. field-kale, potberbs, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 39. akr-land, n. land for tillage, Grág. ii. 258, D. I. i. 268, Bs. i. 348, Fms. iii. 18. akrlands-deild, f. division of a field, Grag. ii. 260.

akr-lengd, f. a field's length (now in Icel. tunlengd, i. e. a short distance); svá at a. var í milli þeirra, so that there was a field's length between them, Bev. 14 (Norse).

akr-maör, m. ploughman, tiller of ground, Fms. vi. 187.

akr-neyttr, part. used as arable land, tilled, Sks. 630, v. l.

akr-plógsmaðr, m. plougbman, Stj. 255. akr-rein, f. a strip of arable land, D. N. ii. 561.

akr-skipti, n. a division of a field, Fms. xi. 441.

akr-skurðr, ar, m. reaping. akrskurðar-maðr, m. a reaper, Stj. Ruth ii. 21 (young men).

akr-súra, u, f. field-sorrel, Hom. 82, 83.

akr-tiund, f. titbe paid on arable land (Norse), N.G. L. i. 391.

akr-verk, n. field-work, barvest-work, Bret. 6, Fms. vi. 187, Stj. Ruth ii. 60; ala hvern at ósekju et vill, to barbour, 200; Guð elr gesti (a proverb); akrverks-maðr, m. plougbman, tiller of the ground, Ver. 5. Gen. iv. 2.

ak-stóll, m. probably a chair on wheels or castors; Ketilbjörn sat á akstóli sick; utanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira mjök við pall, in the banquet at Flugumýri in the year 1253, Sturl, iii. 182.

AKTA, að, [for. word, which therefore does not observe the contraction into a, which is the rule with genuine words; it appears esp. in eccl. writers and annalists at the end of the 13th and 14th centuries, Arna b. S., K. A., Stj., the Norse Gbl., etc.: cp. A. S. eabtan; Hel. abton, censere, considerare; Germ. achten; mid. Lat. acture, determinare et actare, Du Cange in a letter of the year 1284.] I. to number, tax, value, take a census; akta folkið, Stj. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10; fóru þeir viða um land ok öktuðu vísaeyri konungs, taxed, Bs. i. 707; nú byggir maðr dýrra en vandi hefir á verit, akti (tax) því fremr dýrra ok fremr til leiðangrs ok landvarnar, be shall be taxed in due proportion, 2. to examine, enquire; aktio inniliga öll þau leyni sem hann ma i felast, to take diligent beed of all the lurking-places, Stj. 479. I Sam. xxiii. 23; aktið þó áðr, and look, that, id. 2 Kings x. 23; hann aktabi eptir (looked after) um eignir stabarins, Bs. i. 778. devote attention to, study; hann aktadi mjök bókligar listir, Bs. i. 666, 680. II. a law term, esp. in the Arna b. S., to debate, discuss in parliament; nú er petta var aktað (debated) gengu menn til lögréttu, Bs. i. 719; var þá gengit til lögréttu, ok lesit bréf konungs ok drottningar ok aktað (stated) af leikmanna hendi hversu prestar höfðu af stöðum gengit, 735; lögbók öktuð á alþingi, the code of law debated at the althing, H. Ann. 419. 19. Now only used in the sense of to care for, feel respect for, but a rare and unclassical Danism.

ak-tamr, adj. tame under the yoke; griðungr a., Grág. ii. 122. aktan, f. [Germ. achtung], beed, consideration, H. E. i. 410.

ak-taumr, m. esp. in pl. ar, lines (taumar) to trim (aka) the sail, distinguished from höfuðbendur, the stays of the mast, perhaps the braces of a sail (used by Egilsson to transl. brépau in Od. 5. 260), þórarinn styrði ok hafði aktaumana um herðar sér, þvíat þröngt var á skipinu, bad the braces round bis shoulders, because the boat was blocked up with goods, Ld. 56; the phrase, sitja í aktaumum, to manage the sail; ef ek sigli með landi fram, ok sit ek í aktaumum, þá skal engi snekkja tvítugsessa sigla fyrir mér, eða ek vilja svipta (ræf the sail) fyr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; reiði slitnaði, svá at bæði gékk í sundr höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Fas. iii. 118; reki segl ofan, en a. allir slitni, 204; slitnuðu höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Bær. 5, Edda (Gl.) That the braces were generally two may be inferred from the words við aktaum hvárntveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199. 2. metaph., sitja í aktaumum, to baue the whole management of a thing; mun yðr þat eigi greitt ganga ef þér erut einir í aktaumum, if you are alone in the management of it, Isl. ii. 40; einir um hituna is now used in the same sense. (The Engl. yoke-lines, as aktaumar is sometimes interpreted (as in the Lat. transl. of the Ld.), are now called stjórntaumar. Aktaumr is obsolete. See 'Stones of Scotland,' tab. liv. sqq.)

AL-[A.S. eal-; Engl. all, al-; Germ. all-], a prefix to a great many nouns and participles, but only a few verbs, denoting thoroughly, quite, perfectly, completely, answering to Lat. omni- and Gr. nou- or nour-o-. If followed by a u or v it sometimes changes into öl, e.g. ölúð, benignitas; ölværð, laetitia: ölteiti, bilaritas, is irregular, instead of alteiti. The prefixed particle al- differs from all-, which answers to Lat. per-, A.S.

eall-, Engl. very: v. the following compds.

ALA, ol, olu, alio; pres. el, [Ulf. a single time uses the partic. alans = έντρεφόμενος, and twice a weak verb alibs = σιτευτός, a fatling. The word seems alien to other Teut. idioms, but in Lat. we find alere; cp. the Shetland word alie, to nourish.] Gener. to give birth to, nourish, support, I. to bear, esp. of the mother; but also of both parents; rarely of the father alone, to beget: born olu þau, they begat children, Rm. 12; þat barn er bau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grag. i. 178: of the father alone, enda eru börn þau eigi arfgeng, er hann elr við þeirri konu, wbich be begets by that woman, 181; but esp. of the mother, to bear, give birth to; job of Amma, Rm. 7; pora ol barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; hon fær eigi alit barnit, Fas. i. 118. 

B. metaph. to produce, give rise to; en nú β. metaph. to produce, give rise to; en nú elr hverr bessara stafa níu annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162. to be born, begotten; börn þau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, who are born, N.G.L. i. 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, born and unborn, present and future generations, has now become aldir ok óbornir; eigu þau börn er þar alask (who are born there) at taka arf út hingat, Grág. i. 181; barn hvert skal færa til kirkju sem alit er, every child that is born, K. p.K. I; ef barn elsk svá nær páskum, is born, 16. β. of animals (rarely), justus heitir forað, pat elsk (is engendered) i kviði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4. 1. esp. to bring up, of children; the nourish, support, Lat. alere: Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, ala skal barn hvert er borit veror, every child that is born shall be brought up, K. A. ch. I. β. adding the particle upp; skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnb. 112. to feed, give food to, barbour, entertain; ala gest ok ganganda, guests; ala burfamenn, the poor, D.I. in deeds of gift; en sá maor er bar býr skal ala

God pays for the guests, Bs. i. 247; sótt elr sjúkan, fever is the food of the sick; utanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, gangrels of an outlying district shall none of them be barboured, nor have meat given them, neither more nor less, Grag. i. 203, 117. of animals, to nourish, breed; einn smásauð er hann ól heima í húsi sínu, one pet lamb which he had reared at home in his own house, Stj. 516; segir allæliligan, ok kvað verða mundu ágæta naut ef upp væri alinn, of a live calf, Eb. 318. 2. pass. to be brought up, educated; olusk (grew up) i ætt þar, æstir kappar (or were born), Hdl. 18; alask upp, to be brought up; hence uppeldi, n. III. metaph. in such phrases as, ala aldr sinn, vitam degere, to pass one's days, Baro. 165: the phrase, ala e-t eptir e-m, to give one encouragement in a thing, bring one up in, esp. in a bad sense; of hann eptir engum manni odédir, Joh. 625.93: ala é mál, to persist in, urge on a thing; karl elr a malið (begs bard) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Ísl. ii. 133, 163:—the present phrase is, að ala e-t viò e-n, to bear a grudge against...; and in a negative sense, ala ekki, to let bygones be bygones: ala önn fyrir, to provide for: a. öfund, some um e-t, to grudge, feel pang (poët.), etc.

alaős-festr, ar, f. [obsolete alaőr, alimentum, Ýt. 13, v.l.], alaw term in the Icel. Commonwealth, viz. the eighth part of the sum fjörbaugr (lifemoney), amounting to an ounce, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (féránsdómr); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the alaősfestr, he thereby became a complete outlaw, úalandi; hence the name life-money or blood-money. It is thus defined: par skal gjaldast mörk lögaura at féránsdómi, goða þeim er féránsdóminn nefndi; þat fé heitir fjörbaugr, en einn eyrir (ounce) þess fjár heitir a. ef þat fé (the alaðsf. or the whole fjörb.?) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmans tæll, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjörbaugr ok a. þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132: Njála uses the less classic form, aðalfestr (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

al-auon, f. devastation, pior. 233.

al-auor, adj. altogether waste, Bret. 168.

al-bata and al-bati, adj. ind. completely cured, quite well, 1sl. ii. 469.
al-berr, adj., now allsberr, quite bare, stark-naked, metaph. manifest,
Sturl. iii. 118.

al-bitinn, adj. part. bitten all over, Rd. 298.

al-bjartr, adj. quite bright, brilliant, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

al-blindr, adj. stone-blind, Post. 745. 87.

al-bloougr, adj. all-bloody, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Isl. ii. 271.

al-bogi = alnbogi, elbow, v. ölnbogi and ölbogi.

al-breiör, adj. of the full breadth of stuff; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

al-brotinn, adj. part. all-broken, sbattered, Fms. ii. 246.

al-brynjaör, part. cased in mail, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91. al-búa, bjó, to fit out, furnisb or equip completely, at albúa kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec. in part. albúinn, completely equipped, esp. of sbips bound for sea [where bound is a corruption of boun, the old English and Scottish equivalent of buinn. Thus a ship is bound for sea or outward bound or homeward bound, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; windbound is a different word, where bound is the past part. of bind. Again, a bride is boun when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, búa and búask, which last answers to busk]: nú býst hann út til Íslands, ok er þeir vóru albúnir, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194: a, sem til bardaga, all-armed for the battle, Fms. xi. 22.

B. in the phrase, a. e-s, quite ready, willing to do a thing; hann kvaðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74: also with infin., a. at ganga héðan, ready to part, Fms. vii. 243.

al-buinn, ready, v. the preceding word.

al-bygör, part. completely inhabited, taken into possession, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; porbjörn súrr kom út at albygðu landi, after the colonisation was finished, Landn. 142, several times, Hrafn. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

ALDA, u, f. a wave, freq. as a synonyme to bylgja, bára, etc.; it is esp. used of rollers, thus undiralda means the rollers in open sea in calm weather, Edda (Gl.)

2. metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. sjá rennr undan (whence this wave rolls), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra goða, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many compns: öldu-gangr, m. unruly sea; öldu-stokkr, m. bulwarks of a ship, etc.

alda- and aldar-, v. öld, time, period; (poët. = people.)

al-dauði and aldauða, adj. ind. dead and gone, extinct, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., to be still in full vigour; ok óru (váru) eigi þeir a., Ísl. ii. 310; eptir dauða Haralds var a. hin forna ætt Danakonunga, died out with king H., Fnns. xi. 206; aldauða eru þá Mosfellingar ef ér Sigfússynir skuluð ræna þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök a. várir foreldrar, Fnns. vi. 37; opt finn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungr, I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone, Hkr. iii. 107. comp: aldauða-arfr, m. a law term, an inberitance to which there is no beir alive, Gþl. 282, N.G.L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where aldauðra-arfr is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggsk a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

menn alla þá er hann hyggr til góðs at alnir sé, be shall barbour íbem, D.I. ... ALDIN, n., dat. aldini, [Dan. olden; a Scandinavian radical word (?)

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12
not found in Ulf.], gener. fruit of trees, including apples, nuts, acoms, and
sometimes berries; gras ok aldin ok jarðar ávöxtt allr, berbs, fruits, and earth's produce, K. p. K. 138; korni ok öllu aldini (dat.), K. Á. 178; pá verðr þegar eitr í öllu aldini á því tré, Rb. 358. It originally meant
wild fruits, nuts and acorns; hafði hann enga aðra fæðu en aldin skógar
ok vatn, Hom, 105; af korninu vex rót, en vöndr af rótinni, en af vendi
a., 677. 14; lesa a., to gather nuts, acorns, Dropl. 5; úskapligt er at taka
a. af trénu fyr en fullvaxio er, unripe fruit, Al. 18; epli stór ok fík-
trés aldin, great apples and the fruit of fig-trees, Stj. 325. Numb. xiii.
           β. of garden fruit; allt hat a. er menn verja með görðum eðr
gæzlu, Gpl. 544; akr einn harla góðr lá til kirkjunnar, óx þar it bezta
aldini, the finest fruits, Fms. xi. 440. y. metaph., blezað sé a. kviðar
pins, the fruit of thy womb, Hom. 30. Luke i. 42.
                                                                      COMPD: aldins-
garor, m. a fruit-garden, orcbard, Gbl. 543.
  aldin-berandi, part. bearing fruit, Sks. 630.
  aldin-falda, u, f. a lady with an old-fashioned bead-dress, Rm. 2.
  aldin-garor, m. garden, orchard, Lat. bortus; vingaroa, akra ok
aldingarða, Stj. 441. I Sam. viii. 14, where aldingarða answers to olive-
yards, Fms. iii. 194
  aldini, fruit, v. aldin.
aldin-lauss, adj. without fruit, sterile, barren; a. tré, Greg. 48. aldinn, adj. [Engl. old; Germ. alt; Ulf. alþeis = ἀρχαῖος]. In Icel. only poët. The Scandinavians say gamall in the posit., but in compar. and
superl. ellri, elztr, from another root ald: it very seldom appears in prose
authors: v. Lex. Poët.; Sks. 630; cp. aldrænn.
aldin-akógr, ar, m. wood of fruit-trees, Stj. Judg. xv. 5, where vin-
gardar, olivatré ok aldinskógar answer to the Engl. vineyards and olives.
  aldin-tré, n. fruit-tree, Stj. 68.
  aldin-viör, ar, m. fruit-trees, a poët. paraphrase, Fms. ix. 265, Sks. 105.
  ALDR, rs, pl. rar, m. [Ulf. alps = alow or Lat. aevum; Engl. old;
 Germ. alter], age, life, period, old age, everlasting time.
                                                                             1. age, life-
 time, Lat. vita, aetas; hniginn at aldri, stricken in years, Eg. 187; hniginn
 á aldr, advanced in years, Orkn. 216; ungr at aldri, in youth, Fms. iii.
 90; á léttasta aldri, in the prime of life, v. 71; á gamals aldri, old, iii.
 71; á tvítugs, þrítugs aldri, etc.; hálfþrítugr at aldri, twenty-five years
of age, Eg. 84; vera svá aldrs kominn, at that time of life, Fs. 4; hafa alda til e-s, to be so old, be of age, Fms. i. 30; ala aldr, to live, v. ala, Fs. 146; allan aldr, during the whole of one's life, Ver. 45; lifa langan a., to enjoy a long life, Nj. 252.

2. old age, senectus; aldri orpinn, de-
 crepid, lit. overwhelmed by age, Fms. iv. 233, xi. 21; vera vio aldr, to be
                                   3. manns aldr is now used = generation; lifa
 advanced in years.
 marga manns aldra, to outlive many generations: sometimes denoting a
 period of thirty to thirty-three years.
                                                         4. seculum, aevum, an age,
 period; the time from the creation of the world is divided into six such
 ages (aldrar) in Rb. 134: cp. öld.
                                                     5. eternity; in the phrase, um
 aldt, for ever and ever; mun ek engan mann um aldt (no man ever) virða
framar en Eystein konung, meðan ek lifi, as long as I live, Fms. vii. 147,
 Th. 25; af aldri, from times of yore, D. N. ii. 501; um aldr ok æfi, for
 ever and ever, Ghl. 251, N. G. L. i. 41.
  aldraör, adj. elderly, Fms. i. 70, 655 xiv. B. I; öldruð kona, Greg. 27.
   aldr-bot, f. fame, bonour, Lex. Poët.
  aldr-dagar, m. pl. everlasting life; um a., for ever and ever, Vsp. 63.
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aldr-fremd, f. everlasting bonour, Eluc. 51. aldri qs. aldri-gi, [dat. from aldr and the negative nominal suffix -gi; Dan. aldrig], with dropped neg. suffix; the modern form is aldrei; unusual Norse forms, with an n or t paragogical, aldregin, aldregit: aldregin, N.G.L. i. 8, Sks. 192, 202 B, Hom. ii. 150, Stj. 62 (in MS. A.M. 227. Ed. aldri), O.H.L. 17, 79, and several times; aldregit, N.G.L. i. 356. The mod. Icel. form with ei indicates a contraction; the old aldri no doubt was sounded as aldrí with a final diphthong, which was later (in the 15th century) changed into ei. The contr. form aldri occurs over and

occurs in Grag. i. 220 A, 321 A, ii. 167, etc.; aldrei appears now and then in the Edd. and in MSS. of the 15th century, but hardly earlier. 1. temp., mun bik a. konur skorta, Isl. ii. 250; koma aldregi til Noregs síðan, Nj. 9; verðr henni þat aldregi rétt, Grag. ii. 214; ella liggr féit aldregi, in nowise, i. 220; sú sök fyrnist aldregi,

361; ok skal aldregi í land koma síðan, ii. 167. mörk var svá þykk upp frá tungunni at aldri (nowbere) var rjóðr í (= hvergi), Sd. 170. II. ever, unquam, after a preceding negative, appears twice in the Völs. kviður; en Atli kveðst eigi vilja mund aldregi (eigi aldregi = never), Og. 23; hnékat ek af því til hjálpar þér, at þú-værir pess verð aldregi (now, nokkurn tíma), not that thou ever hadst deserved it,

β. following a comparative, without the strict notion of negation; vert en a. fyr, worse than ever before, Stj. 404; framar en a. fyr, l. c. Cod. A; meiri vesöld en sor hafði hann aldregi bolat, greater misery than be ever be-fore had undergone, Barl. 196. III. aldr' = aldri = semper; aldr' hefi fore bad undergone, Barl. 196.

ek frétt..., I bave always beard tell tbat..., in 2 verse in Orkn. 304.

aldr-lag, n. laying down of life, death, destruction, 2 poët. word, in the phrase, verda e-m at aldrlagi, to bring to one's life's end, Fms. viii. 108, Al. 106; esp. in pl. aldrlög, exitium, Bret. 59, 66, 67.

aldr-lok, n. pl. close of life, death, Hkv. 2. 10. aldr-mali, a, m. tenure for life, D. N., unknown in Icel., Dan. livsfæste. aldr-nari, a, m. [A. S. ealdornere, nutritor vitae], poët. name of fire, Vsp. 57, Edda (Gl.) aldr-runar, f. pl. life-runes, charms for preserving life, Rm. 40. aldr-sattr, adj. on terms of peace for ever, D. N. in a law phrase, a. ok zfinsáttr, Fr. aldr-slit, n. pl. death, in the phrase, til aldrslita, ad urnam, Sturl. iii. aldr-stamr (perh. aldrscamr), adj. = fey, only in Akv. 42. aldr-tili, a, m. [cp. as to the last part, Germ. ziel], death, loss of life, exitium; rather poët.; or in prose only used in emphatic phrases; hefir þó lokit sumum stöðum með aldrtila, bas ended fatally, Fms. viii. 153; ætla ek þær lyktir munu á verða, at vér munim a. hljóta af þeim konungi, *be will prove fatal to our family*, Eg. 19; mun ek þangað sækja heldr yndi en a. (an alliterative phrase), Bret. 36; údæmi ok a., 38:--the words, Acts ix. 1, 'breathing out threatenings and slaughter,' are in the Icel. translation of the year 1540 rendered 'Saul blés ogn og aldrtila.' aldr-tjón, n. loss of life, Lex. Poët. aldr-tregi, a, m. deadly sorrow; etr sér aldrtrega, Hm. 19 ald-rænn, adj. elderly, aged (rare), Lex. Poët.; hinn aldræni maor, Fms. vi. 65, but a little below aldraðr; a. kona, Bs. i. 201, v.l. öldruð, aldur-maðr, m. alderman [A.S. ealdorman], Pd. 13. al-dyggiliga, adv. truly, with perfect fidelity, Hom. 135. al-dyggr, adj. faithful, Barl. 5. al-deeli, adj. very easy to treat, Jv. 24, Mag. 115. al-dell, adj. easy to deal with, gentle, Grett. 108; A and B dell. al-eiga, u, f. a person's entire property, Ghl. 543, Hkr. ii. 344, iii. 141, COMPD: aleigu-mal, n. a suit involving a person's whole Bs. ii. 66. property, Gpl. 550:—so also aleigu-sok, f., Hkr. ii. 163. al-eyða, u, f. devastation, esp. by fire and sword; göra aleyðu, to turn into a wilderness, Fms. xi. 42, Hkr. iii. 141. al-eyoa, adj. ind. altogether waste, empty, void of people; a. af mönnum, Hkr. i. 98, ii. 197; brennir ok görir a. landit, burns and makes the land an utter waste, Hkr. i. 39; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum, svá at a. vóru bæirnir eptir, some lay out on the fells, so that the dwellings were utterly empty and wasted behind them, Sturl. iii. 75. al-eyőa, dd, to devastate, Karl. 370. al-faðir, m. fatber of all, a name of Odin, v. alföður. al-far, n., better álfar [áll], channel, B. K. 119. al-fari, adj. ind., now alfarinn; in phrases like fara, koma alfari, to start, set off for good and all, Fms. iii. 92, Bret. 80, Fas. i. 249; ríða í brott a., Nj. 112, Bs. i. 481; koma til skips a., Grág. ii. 75. [Probably an obsolete dat. from alfar.] al-farinn, adj. part. worn out, very far gone, Stj. 201, of the kine of Pharaoh, 'ill-favoured and lean-flesbed,' Gen. xli. 3. \(\beta\). now = alfari. al-feginn, adj. very glad ('fain'), Lex. Poët. al-feigr, adj. very 'fey,' i.e. in extravagant spirits, in the frame of mind which betokens speedy death, a. augu, Eg. in a verse. alfr, alfheimr, etc., elves etc., v. álfr etc. al-framr, adj. (poët.) excellent, Lex. Poët. al-frior, adj. very fair, Lex. Poët. al-frjáls, adj. quite free, Sks. 621. al-frjóvaðr, part. in full flower, Lex. Poët. alft, f. swan, v. álpt. al-fullr, adj. quite full, Greg. 26. al-fuinn, adj. quite rotten, Fms. vi. 164. al-færr, adj. quite fit, quite good, Vm. 177, v. ölforr. al-feot, n. of weather, fit for travelling, Sd. = fært.
al-foor, m. father of all, the name of Odin as the supreme god in Scandinavian mythology, Edda i. 37 (Ed. Havn.) Now used (theol.) of God. over again in the Sagas, the complete aldregi or aldrigi is more rare, but al-gangsi and algangsa, adj. ind. quite common, current, Sks. 199, al-goldr, adj. part. quite gelded, of cattle, Grag. i. 503. also = giving no milk.al-gildi, n. 2 law term, full value, Ghl. 392. compo: algildis-vitni, n. a law term, lawful testimony, competent witness; defin., N.G.L. i. 211. al-gildr, adj. of full value, in a verse in Fs. 94; now common, opp. to hálfgildr, of balf value, or ógildr, valueless. al-gjafl, prob. a false reading, N. G. L. i. 347 = frjálsgjafl. al-gjafta, adj. ind. stall-fed, of cattle, Isl. ii. 38. al-gleymingr, m. [glaumr], great glee, great mirth, in the phrase, sla algleyming, to be in great glee, to be very merry, Sturl. iii. 123. The Icel. now say, ad komast i algleyming, to run high, to the highest point. al-goor, adj. perfectly good, now used of God. B. albeztr kostr, by far the best match (Germ. allerbester), Ld. 88.

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al-grar, adj. quite grey, porf. Karl. 424

al-gyldr, adj. all-gilt, Vm. 52.

al-groinn, adj. part. perfectly bealed, Eluc. 57. al-grænn, adj. quite green, flourisbing, Lex. Poët.

al-gullinn, adj. (poët.) all-golden, Hým. 8.

al-göra, 8, to finish, of buildings, Hkr. iii. 180, Ld. 114. Metaph. to N.G. L. i. 323 (in an Icel. transcript). The present declension is, nom. fulfil, Fms. iii. 49, Hom. 8, Stj. 18. Reflex. to become completed, Post. 656 B. 11. Part. algorr, perfect; perfectam fortitudinem is rendered by algörvan styrkleik, thorough strength, Fms. viii. (pref.), i. 96, Sks. 44, 274, Stj. 563, 114; hið algörvasta, 677. 7

al-görlega, adv. altogether, quite, Fms. ii. 42, Greg. 34, etc.

al-görleikr, now algörlegleikr, s, m. (theol.) perfectness, perfection, Stj. 21, Fms. x. 337, Rb. 316.

al-görr, adj. part. perfect, finished, v. algöra. al-görvi, f. I. perfection, maturity, Stj. 376, Hom. 25.

full dress [v. görvi, dress], Sks. 298.

al-heiöinn, adj. altogether beathen; landit (Iceland) var a. nær hundradi vetra, the land was utterly heathen near a hundred (i. c. one hundred and twenty) winters, Landn. 322

al-heilagr, adj. all-ballowed, N.G.L. i. 141.

1. completely whole, entire, Lat. integer, Stj. 439. al-heill, adj. 1 Sam. vii. 9 (wbolly), Sks. 604, translation from Lat. individua. perfectly bealthy, safe and sound, Fms. xi. 38, ii. 232, Magn. 516.

al-heilsa, u, f. complete restoration to bealth, Bs. i. 313, v.l.

al-henda, u, f. a metrical term, a subdivision of dróttkvætt, a metre baving two rhymed couplets in every line; if one of these be half rhyme it is called a. hin minni (the minor alhenda), if both be full rhymes it is a. meiri (complete alhenda), Edda (Ht.) 132, Sturl. ii. 56: thus bard-mula varð Skúli is a complete alhenda.

al-hending, f. = alhenda.

al-hendr, adj. used of a metre in alhenda, Edda 132; drápa alhend, Sturl. ii. 56.

al-hnepptr, adj. part. (metric.) an apocopate (hneppt) species of the metre drottkvætt with masculine rhymes, v. hnept and halfhnept. defined, Edda (Ht.), verse 78; it is called allneppt, where all the rhymes are masculine; but hálfhneppt, where feminines and masculines are used alternately.

al-hreinn, adj. quite pure, clean, Hom. 107.

al-huga and ölhuga or öluga, by eliding the b and changing the vowel through the following u, adj. ind. [hugr], whole-hearted, in full earnest, Sturl. iii. 272, v.l.; ölhuga bst, sincere love, Greg. 17.

al-hugat, alugat, or alogat, n. part. in real earnest, whole-hearted, baving made one's mind up; ef ber er bat alhugat, if thou be in earnest, Nj. 49; födur hans var alogat at drepa David, bis father's heart was set on slaying David, Stj. 473. I Sam. xx. 33. B. used substantively, serious matters; blanda hégóma við alhugat (now alvara), to blend trifles with serious things. y. adverb. steadfastly, earnestly; idrast a., to repent sincerely, Hom. 166; en ef þú sér at alogat (really) tekr fé þitt at vaxa, Sks. 34, 339; þá er hann alogat úsekr, really guiltless, 677. 9

al-hugi and alogi, a, m. earnest; betta er a. minn en engi hégómi, I am in full earnest, Isl. ii. 214; hvárt er bessa leitað með alhuga, in earnest, Eb. 130; er hitt heldr a. minn, I am determined, Fms. ii. 94; med enum mesta alhuga, with the most steadfast will, Hkr. i. 258, Fms. viii. 186, Bs. i. 732.

al-hugligr, adj. sincere; ekki þótti mér Ólafr frændi várr a., methought our kinsman Olaf was not quite sincere, Sturl. i. 81.

al-hungraör, adj. part. very much an-hungered, Barl. 200.

al-husa, ad, to 'bouse,' roof in, Fms. x. 153.

al-hvitr, adj. quite white, Fms. xi. 16, Stj. 260.

al-hýsa, t, = alhúsa. Part. alhýst, when all the buildings are finished, in a complete state, Sturl. i. 68.

al-hysi, n. farm-buildings, bomestead, Gisl. 38, Bs. i. 144, Fas. iii. 15.

al-hægð, f. perfect ease, Sturl. i. 56, v. l. and dub.

al-heegr, adj. perfectly easy, smooth; a. tungubrago, a smooth, glib tongue, Skálda 170, Fas. ii. 65.

ali-, used of bousebold or tame animals in some compos: ali-björn, m. a tame bear, Grag. ii. 118, cp. Fms. vi. 297-307, Bs. i. 61. n. a domestic animal, cattle; alidýr þat sem vér köllum búsmala, bouselamb, Stj. 18, Finnb. 226, of a tame bear. ali-fé, n. fatlings, Matth. ali-flakr, m. fish fattened in a stew or xxii. 4, in the transl. of 1540. pond, in the local name Alifiskalækr, m. the brook of fattened trout, Ghl. ali-fugl and -fogl, m. tame fowl, Stj. 560, piòr. 79; öxn min ok lar, Greg. 43. Matth. l.c. ali-gés, f. a fattened goose, Fms. vi. alifoglar, Greg. 43. Matth. l.c. ali-karl, m. a nickname, cp. in familiar language fat carle, Sturl. i. 123. ali-sauor, m. a pet sbeep, Stj. 516. 2 Sam. xii. 3.

ALIN, f. A dissyllabic form alun appears in old poetry, v. Lex. Poët. In early prose writers a monosyllabic form oln prevails in nom. dat. acc. sing., D. I. i. 310. l. 22 (MS. of the year 1275), 314. l. 16 (MS. year 1250), 311, 312. l. 16, 313. l. 7, 89. l. 1. Nom. pl., a. the old, alnar; B. the later, alnir: the former in -ar, in D. I. i. 309 (a MS. of the year 1375), 310-312 (MS. year 1370), 313, 316. l. 19, 318. l. 15. The pl. in -ir, D. I. i. 89 sqq., in MSS. of the 13th and 14th centuries. In the contracted form aln- the simple radical vowel soon became a diphthongal  $\acute{a}$ , viz. álnar, álnir, álnum, álna, and is at present so spelt and pronounced. We find an acute accent indeed in alna (gen. pl.), D. I. i. 313. l. 25 (MS. year 1275), and álnar, id. l. 7; álnom, l. 28; ölnum with changed vowel, d

acc. alin, gen. álnar; pl. nom. acc. álnir, gen. álna, dat. álnum. properly the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger [Gr. ωλένη, Lat. ulna, cp. A.S. el-boga, Engl. el-bow, etc.]; almost obsolete, but still found in the words ölbogi qs. öln-bogi, 'elbow,' and úlf-liðr, prop. uln- or ölnlior, wrist, commonly pronounced unl-lior [false etymol., v. Edda, p. 17]; cp. Isl. pjoos. ii. 19, where tungl (luna) and unl-rhyme. Freq. in poetry in such compounds as alun-leygr, -brandr, ölun-grjót, alnar-gim, alin-leygr, the standing poët. name of gold and gems being ignis or lapis cubiti. 1. an ell, [Ulf. aleina; A. S. eln; Engl. ell; O. H. G. mostly metaph.: elina; Dan. alen; Lat. ulna, cp. cubitum]; the finger, arm, foot were the original standards for measure. The primitive ell measured the length from the elbow to the point of the second finger, and answered to about half a yard Engl. = 18 inches. The Icel, ell before the year 1200 measured just half a yard. About this year, by a law of bishop Paul, the ell was doubled into a stika, a stika being precisely = two ells = an Engl. ell of that time. To prevent the use of bad measure, a just and lawful stika (yard) was marked on the walls of the churches, esp. that at Thingvellir, as an authorised standard, Páls S. ch. 9, Bs. i. 135, D. I. i. 309, 316, Jb. Kb. 26; ensk lérept tveggja álna, Englisb linen of two ells measure, id.; þat er mælt, at at graftar kirkju hverri skal mæla stiku lengd, þá er rétt sé at hafa til álna máls, ok megi menn þar til ganga ef á skilr um álnar, 309. During the whole of the 15th century the Icel. trade was mainly in British hands; thus the Engl. double ell probably prevailed till the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. The Hanse Towns ell = 21 1 inches was then introduced, and abolished in the year 1776, when the Dan. ell = 24 inches came into use. At present the Hanse Towns ell is called Islenzk alin (Icel.ell), and the original half-yard ell is quite obsolete; cp. Jón Sigurðsson in D. I. i. 306–308, and Pál Vidal. s.v. alin. 2. a unit of value, viz. an ell (half-yard measure) of woollen stuff (vaomál); the vaomál (Halliwell wadmal, Engl. woadmal, Orkn. and Shetl. wadmaal and vadmel) was in Icel. the common medium of payment, whence an ell became the standard unit of value or property, whether in land or chattels; 120 ells make a bundred, v. that word. In D. I. i. 316 we are told that, about the year 1200, three ells were equal in value to one ounce of ordinary silver, whence the expression briggja alna eyrir (a common phrase during the 13th century). The value of the ell of vaomal, however, varied greatly; during the 11th and 12th centuries six ells made an ounce, D. I. i. 88. In Norway we find mentioned niu, ellifu alna aurar (nine, eleven ells to an ounce). In Grag. (Kb.) ii. 192, § 245, it is said that, about the year 1000, four ells in Icel. made an ounce, and so on; vide Dasent, Essay in 2nd vol. of Burnt Njal., and Pal Vidal. s. v. alin. álnar-borð, n. a board an ell long, N. G. L. i. 100. álnar-breiðr, adi. an ell broad, Fas. ii. 118. álnar-kefti, n. a staff an ell long, álnar-langr, adj. ell-long, Grág. ii. 359. Grág. ii. 339, Ld. 318. alnar-tiund, f. tithe of the value of an ell, K. A. 100. álnar-virði. n. equal in value to an ell, K. A. 194. álna-sök, f. action for bad measure, Grág. i. 472.

al-jafn, adj. quite equal, 677. 12, 655 A. 2.

al-jarnaor, adj. part. shod all round, shod on all four feet, Mag. 5.

alka, alca, the awk, v. álka.

al-keypt, n. part. dearly bought, in a metaph. sense, Fms. ix. 302, Eb. 266, Glúm. 365, = fullkeypt.

al-kirkja, u, f. a parisb church, Pm. 41.

al-klædnadr, m. a full suit of clothes, Nj. 73, Eg. 518, Bs. i. 655, 876. al-kristinn, adj. completely christianised, Fms. i. 279, Hkr. i. 259.

al-kristnaör, part. id., Hkr. ii. 178, Fms. x. 273.

al-kunna, adj. ind. a. of a thing or event, notorious, universally known; sem a. er ordit, Fms. xi. 201; en sem vinátta þeirra görðist a., but when their friendship was noised abroad, Hkr. ii. 281. B. of a person, knowing, fully informed; unz a., until I know the whole, Vtkv. 8, 10, 12. al-kunnigr, adj. notorious, Hkr. iii. 26, Stj. Gen. iv. 10, 655 xxxi. 1,

Fms. vii. 5, Hkr. ii. 328. al-kunnr, adj. id., Fms. v. 40.

al-kyrra, adj. ind. completely calm, tranquil, Fms. xi. 72.

ALL- may in old writers be prefixed to almost every adjective and adverb in an intensive sense, like Engl. very, Lat. per-, Gr. dia-, Sa-. In common talk and modern writings it is rare (except after a negative), and denotes something below the average, viz. tolerably, pretty well, not very well; but in the Sagas, something capital, exceeding. In high style it may perhaps be used in the old sense, e. g. allfagrt ljós oss birtist brátt, a transl. of the Ambrosian hymn, Aurora lucis rutilat. The instances in old writers are nearly endless, e.g. all-annt, n. adj. very eager, Fms. ii. 41; ironically, 150. all-apr, adj. very sore, very barsb, v. apr. all-auosottligt, n. adj. very easy, Fs. 40. all-auoveldligr, adj. auoveldliga, adv. very easily, Fms. iv. 129. all-auoveldr, adj. id., Fbr. 158: neut. as very easy, Fms. v. 331. adv., Hkr. ii. 76. all-ageetr, adj. very famous, Fms. ii. 76. allahyggjusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very careful, Fms. vi. 184. ákasliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bot, impetuous, Hkr. i. 234, ii. 32. all-armoiliga, adv. very likely, Fær. all-ákaft, adj. very fast, Nj. 196.

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all-aredialftill, adj. very timid, Fms. vl. 217. all-astúðligt, Tsamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very suspiciously, Isl. ii. 364. all-banvænn, adj. very n. adj. very bearty, intimate, Fms. ii. 20. all-beinn, adj. very bospitable, likely to prove mortal, Orkn. 148. Fms. ii. 84, Eb. 286: neut. as adv., Fær. 259. all-beiskr, adj. very barsh, bitter, Sturl. iii. 167. all-bert, n. adj. very manifest, Lex. Poët. all-bitr, adj. very biting, sbarp, Sks. 548. all-bitrligr, adj. of a very sbarp appearance, Vigl. 20. all-bjartr, adj. very bright, Fms. viii. 361. all-bjugr, adj. very much bent, curved, Olkoft. 39. all-blar, adj. very blue, Glum. 394. all-blibliga, adv. and -ligr, all-blior, adj. very mild, amiaadj. very blitbely, kindly, Fær. 132. all-bráðgörr, adj. very soon mature, Eb. ble, Sd. 158, Fms. i. 202. all-bráðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bastily, Orkn. 72. braor, adj. very bot-beaded, Njaro. 370: neut. as adv. very soon, Fms. xi. 51: dat. pl. all-bráðum, as adv. very suddenly, 139. all-brosligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very funny, laughable, Fms. iii. 113. dasigr, adj. very sluggish, Lex. Poët. all-digr, adj. very big, stout; metaph. puffed up, Nj. 236. all-djarfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very boldly, Fms. ii. 313, Orkn. 102. all-djúpsettr, adj. very deep. thoughtful, Bret. 158. all-drengiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bold, gallant, Lv. 110. all-dramt, n. adj. very boastfully, from dramb, superbia, (the modern word is dræmt = slowly, sluggisbly); peir létu 2. yfir sér, boasted, Sturl. ii. 56. MS. Mus. Brit. 1127; Cod. A. M. has allvænt, all-dyggr, adj. very doughty, Lex. Poët. prob. wrongly. dfrr, adj. very dear, Fms. iii. 159. all-eiguligr, adj. very worth all-eina (theol.), & Guð alleina (a hymn), alone: baving, Sd. 146. Hkr. iii. 339 (in a spurious chapter). all-einaröliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very sincere, candid, open, Ld. 334. all-eldiligr and -elliligr, adi. of a very aged appearance, Fms. iii. 125. all-fagr, adj. very bright, fair, Orkn. 296 old Ed.: neut. 2s adv. very fairly, Sturl. i. 72. all-fast. all-fastoror, adj. n. adj. very firmly, steadfastly, Eb. 290, Fær. 259. very 'wordfast,' very true to bis word, Fms. vii. 120. all-fálátr, adi. very taciturn, close, Fas. iii. 408. all-fáliga, adv. on very cold terms, all-famaligr, adj. very close, of very few words, Fms. Sturl. iii. 208. iii. 85, iv. 366. all-famennr, adj. followed by very few people, Sturl. ii. 122, Magn. 386. all-fár, adj. very few, Eg. 512, Ld. 272, Ísl. ii. 356: neut. on very cold terms, Fms. xi. 55. all-fáræðinn, adj. of very few words, Fms. iv. 312. all-feginn, adj. very 'fain,' glad, Eg. 240, Ld. 330. all-feginsamliga, adv. very 'fain,' gladly, Eg. 27. all-feigligr, adj. baving the mark of death very plain on one's face, v. all-feitr, adj. very fat, Fms. x. 303. feigr, Sturl. iii. 234. ferliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very rudely, Fms. iv. 263. all-fémikill, adj. very costly, Ld. 298. all-fjarri, adv. very far, far from, metaph., Hkr. ii. 246; eigi 2., not improper, Fbr. 15. all-fjartekit, part. very all-fjölgan, adj. acc. very numerous (does far-fetched, Skalda 166. not exist in nom.), Sks. 138 A. all-fjölkunnigr, adj. very deeply versed in sorcery, Fms. ii. 175, Fas. i. 412. all-fjölmeör and -mennr, adj. followed, attended by very many people, much frequented, Eg. 724, 188, Hkr. i. 215: n. sing. in very great numbers, Fms. i. 36. all-fjölrætt, Hkr. i. 215: n. sing. in very great numbers, Fms. i. 36. n. adj. very beedful, much talked of, Nj. 109. all-for all-forsjáll, adj. very all-framr, adj. very famous, Lex. Poët.; very far prudent, Hom. 115. forward, Grett.161 A. all-frekliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very daringly, impudently, Fas. i. 24. all-frekr, adj. too eager, too daring, Fms. vii. 164. all-friöliga, adv. in very great peace, Lex. Poët. all-frior, adj. very beautiful, Eg. 23, Hkr. i. 225, ii. 354, Fms. i. 2. all-frjáls, adj. very free, independent, v. alfrjáls. all-fróðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very wise, learned, Sks. 306 B. all-froor, adj. very learned, Sks. all-frægr, adj. very famous, Fms. ii. 324, Hkr. i. 232, ii. 187, Ld. 122. all-frækiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj., and all-frækn, adj. and -liga, adv. very bold, boldly, Isl. ii. 267, Hkr. i. 239, Fms. i. 121. fúss, adj. and -ligs, adv. very eager, eagerly, Eg. 488, Fms. xi. 89. all-ffsiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very desirable, Eg. 19, 468. alĺfölr, adj. very pale, Lex. Poët. gainful, Isl. ii. 56. all-gam all-gagnsamr, adj. very profitable, all-gamall, adj. very old, Hkr. i. 34. allgegniliga and -gegnliga, adv. very fittingly, Sturl. ii. 63. allgemsmikill, adj. very wanton, frolicsome, Sturl. ii. 57. and -görviligr, v. -görla, -görviligr. all-gestrisinn, adj. very bosall-geysilegr, adj. and -liga, adv. very impetuous, pitable, Háv. 40. all-gildliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. with a very grand air, Fms. x. 81. all-gildr, adj. very grand, Lex. Poët. all-giptusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very lucky, Fms. x. 53. all-glaðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very joyfully, joyful, Fms. iii. 143, Lv. 55. all-glaör. adj. very joyful, Eg. 163, Ld. 176. adj. very joyful, Eg. 163, Ld. 176. all-gleymr, adj. very gleeful, mirthful, in high spirits, [glaumr], verða a. við e-t, Sturl. iii. 152, Eb. 36. all-glæsiliga, adj. and -ligr, adv. very sbiny, Eb. 34, Fas. iii. 626, Fms. all-gloggsær, adj. very transparent, clearly visible, metaph., ix. 430. porf. Karl. 380. all-glöggt, n. adj. very exactly, Hkr. iii. 253, Fas. iii. 13. all-goomannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very kindly, kind, Mag. 6. all-goor, adj. very good, Nj. 222, Eg. 36, 198. groioliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very easy, easily, Eb. 268: neut. as adv., Eb. all-grimmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very grimly, fiercely, Fas. iii.

göfugr, adj. very distinguished, Eg. 598, Bs. i. 60. all-görla, adv. very clearly, precisely, Hkr. iii. 133, Fms. xi. 15. all-görviligr, adj. very stout, manly, Fms. ii. 28. all-hagsteor, adj. with a very fair wind, all-haroligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very bard, stern, Fas. Sturl. iii. 109. all-haror, adj. very bard, stern, Fms. i. 177: n. sing. severely, rag. i. 261. all-haskasamligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very Nj. 165, Grág. i. 261. bazardous, Fms. v. 135. all-heiðinn, adj. quite beathen, Fs. 89 (in a verse). all-heilagr, adj. very sacred, Lex. Poët. all-heimakliga, adv. and ligr, adj. very foolish, frantic, Hkr. ii. 190, Fas. iii. 293. all-heimakr, adj. very silly, stupid, Eg. 376, Grett. 159. all-heppinn, adj. very lucky, bappy, Lex. Poët. all-herðimikill, adj. very broad-sbouldered, all-hormannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very martial, Fms. Eg. 305. all-hjaldrjúgr, adj. very gossipping, chattering, Lv. 57: xi. 233. neut. as adv., Vápn. 10. all-hogliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very gently, all-holeitr and -haleitr, adj. very sublime, Fms. xi. 240, vi. 274. Hom. 23. all-hor and -har, adj. very bigb, tall, v. -har. all-hratt, n. adj. in all speed, Lex. Poët. all-hraustliga, adv. and -ligr, adjivery bravely, Fms. viii. 289, Eb. 34. all-hraustr, adj. very valiant, all-hreystimannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very Fms. viii. 267. valiantly, Fms. xi. 95. all-hrumliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very in-firmly from age, Fas. ii. 91. all-hræddr, adj. very much afraid, Fbr. all-hræðinn, adj. very timid, Fms. vi. 155. all-hugsjúkr, adj. very grieved, beart-sick, Hkr. i. 243, Fms. vi. 133. all-hvass, all-hyggiadj. of the wind, blowing very sharp, Fms. ix. 20, Lex. Poët. all-hfrliga, ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very carefully, Fas. iii. 610. adv. and -ligr, adj. very blandly, with a very bright face, Fas. iii. 636. all-hebbiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very ridiculous, Finnb. 312. heldreginn, adj. walking very much on one's beels, dragging the beels very much in walking, of an aged or beggarly person, Band. 9. hoegliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very softly, meekly, Fms. xi. 389. hælinn, adj. very bragging, Lex. Poët. all-iðinn, adj. very diligent, laborious, Bs. i. 278. all-illa, adv. and -illr, adj. very badly, bad, wicked, Nj. 242, cp. illa; ill-willed, Eg. 542: compar., vera allver um, to be worse off, Nj. 221 (Ed. allvant); angry, Lv. 145; disgraceful, Eg. 237; unfortunate, Sturl. ii. 47. all-jasnlyndr, adj. very calm, even-temunfortunate, Sturl. ii. 47. all-kaldr, adj. very cold, Vápn. 21. pered, Fms. vi. 287. kappsamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. with very much zeal, liberally, Hkr. i. 271; veita a., of bospitality, Ld. 292; mæla a., frankly, peremptorily, all-kappsamr, adj. very eager, vehement, Eg. 187. allkarlmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very manfully, Fms. x. 141. kaupmannliga, adv. in a very businesslike, tradesmanlike way, Fms. v. all-katligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very funny, Grett. 112. kåtr, adj. very joyful, Nj. 18, Eg. 44, 332. all-keppinn, adj. very snappish, Lex. Poët. all-kerskiligr and -keskiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very sarcastic, biting, Sturl. ii. 196. all-klókr, adj. very sbrewd, Hkr. iii. 317. all-knáliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very stoutly, vigorously, Rd. 312. all-kostgæfiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very earnestly, in a very painstaking way, Stj. all-kostigr, adj. very excellent, Lex. Poët. all-kviklatr, adj. very quick, lively, Ld. 270. all-kynliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very strangely, strange, Isl. ii. 58, Fms. ii. 227, Grett. 160. all-kyrrlige, adj. very quiet, tranquil, Hav. 49. all-keerr, adj. very dear, beloved, Eg. 139, Fms. i. 48; very fond of, Hkr. i. 194: neut., Eg. 116, of mutual love. all-langr, adj. very long, Hav. 49. laust, n. adj. very loosely, Fms. xi. 103. all-lagr, adj. very low, short of stature, Fbr. 68. all-lengi, adv. very long, K. p. K. 158. allléttbrunn, adj. of very brightened, cheerful countenance, Ld. 94. léttiliga, adv. very lightly, Fas. iii. 612. all-léttmælt, n. adj., vera 2. um e-t, to speak in a very lively way, Fms. iv. 261. all-léttr, adi. very light (in weight), Fas. iii. 487. all-likliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. in very agreeable, courteous terms, Fas. i. 84. all-likligt, adj. very likely, Fas. ii. 247, Sks. 669. all-likr, adj. very like, Fas. iii. 579, Sd. 160, all-litilfjörligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very puny, prop. bav-Korm. 142. ing little life in one, Hav. 54. all-litill, adj. very little, Fær. 268: n. sing. all-litt, as adv. very little, Nj. 108, 130, Korm. 172; poorly, Grett. 116. all-lyginn, adj. very given to lying, Fbr. 157. all-makligr, adj. and liga, adv. very deserving, fitting, Sturl. iii. 127, Bjarn. 22. all-mannfatt, n. adj. with very few people, Gisl. 31. all-mannhættr, adj. very dangerous, Fas. iii. 34. all-mannskeeör, adj. very full of manskaibe, very murderous, Fms. ii. 512. all-mannvænligr, adj. a very promising man, Fms. iv. 254. all-mannvænn, adj. a man of very great promise, Hkr. ii. 182. all-margliga, adv. very affably, Sturl. iii. 27. all-margmæltr, part. very talkative, Sturl. ii. 179. all-margr, adj. very numerous, pl. very many, Nj. 32, Grág. ii. 176, Sks. 328, Gpl. 329. all-margrestt, n. adj. part. very much spoken of, Fms. viii. 275. all-málugr, adj. very loquacious, Hkr. iii. 152, 655 xi. 2. all-mattfarinn, adj. very much worn out, with very little strength left, Fas. ii. 356. all-máttlítill, adj. very weak, Fms. i. 159. all-meginlauss, adj. very void of strength, all-mikilfengligr, adj. very bigb and migbty, very im-all-mikill, adj. very great, Isl. ii. 269, Nj. 193, Eg. 29, Fms. xi. 103. posing, Fs. all-grimmr, adj. very cruel, farce, Hkr, iii. 167. all-grun- 39: neut. as adv. greatly, Fms. i. 24, vii. 110. all-mikilmannliga,

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adv. very nobly, Sturl. i. 33. all-misjafn, adj. very variously, un-Twork, Fms. xi. 377. favourably, in such phrases as, mæla a. um e-t, there were very different stories about the matter, leggia a. til, ganga a. undir, taka a. á, Eg. 242, Hkr. ii. 122, Fms. i. 86, vii. 110, Ld. 166. all-mjór, adj. very slim, slender, narrow, Hkr. iii. 117, Gbl. 173. all-mjök, adv. very much, Nj. 134, Ld. 196, Eg. 19; fellu þá a. menn, in very great numbers, Fms. all-myrkr, adj. very dark, Fms. ix. 23. i. 173. all-myrkr, 201. very warn, and adv. with very great effort, beavily, Fms. ix. 16. all-mæðiliga. all-nauðigr, adj. and -liga, adv. very reluctant, unwilling, Grett. 153; a. staddr, dangerously, Fms. v. 212. all-nainn, adj. very near, nearly related, Sks. 330. al Lex. Poët. all-nattforull, adj. very much given to wandering by night, all-níoskárr, adj. of a poet, given to mocking, satirical all-nog, adv. very abundantly, verse, [nío and skáld (?)], Fms. ii. 7. all-nær, adv. very near, Fms. vii. 289; metaph., lagði a. at, pretty nearly, well-nigh, Fs., Sks. 684 B. all-nearri, adv. very near, Ld. 202, Fas. iii. 339. all-opt, adv. very often, Anecd. 38, Gpl. 169. all-orofatt, n. adj. in the phrase, gora a. um, to be very short of words as to, Bjarn. 31. all-ogurligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very frightful, Edda 41. all-61mliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very furiously, Fas. iii. 546, Bárð. 177. all-6ttalaust, n. adj. with very little to fear, Eg. all-6lmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very furiously, Fas. iii. all-ramskipaör, adj. part. very strongly manned, Fms. iii. 371, v. l. all-rauor, adj. very red, Ld. 182. all-raoligr, adj. very ex-13. pedient, advisable, Grett. 145. all-reidiligr, adj. looking very wrathful, Fms. iv. 161. all-reior, adj. very wroth, angry, Edda 57, Nj. 135, all-rikmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very grand, pompous, magnificent, Fms. i. 213. all-rfkr, adj. very powerful, Fms. i. 115. all-rfkrjadj. very feebly, puny, Fbr. 28. all-rösk-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very smart, brisk, Fms. viii. 317. all-sannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very likely, 'sootblike,' Fms. iv. 270. sattgjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very placable, of mild disposition, Sturl. iii. 288. all-seinn, adj. very slow, Bs. i. 192: neut. as adv. slowly, Grett. 151 A. all-sigrsæll, adj. very victorious, baving very good luck in war, Hkr. i. 28. all-skammr, adj. very sbort, very scant, Nj. 264: neut. substantively, a very sbort way, Finnb. 324; sbort distance, Fms. iv. 329. all-skapliga, adv. very fittingly, properly, Grett. 120. all-skapværr, adj. of a very gentle, meek disposition, Sturl. all-skappungt, n. adj., vera a., to be in a very gloomy, depressed state of mind, Fms. iv. 26. all-skarpr, adj. very sbarp, Lex. Poët. all-skeinuheettr, adj. very dangerous, vulnerable, Sturl. ii. 139. all-skemtiligr, adj. very amusing, Sturl. ii. 77. all-skillitill, adj. very slow-witted, dull, Sturl. i. 89. all-skjallkænliga, adv. [skjalla, to flatter], very coaxingly, Grett. 131 A. all-skjótt, n. adj. as adv. very soon, all-skrautligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very smart, splendid, Fas. ii. 366, Mag. 11. all-skygn, adj. very sbarp-sighted, Hrafn. 33. all-skyldr, adj. bound to, very obligatory; neut. = bounden duty, Sks. 484; deserved, Gpl. 61: B. nearly related, near akin, Fms. xi. 75. all-skyndiliga, adv. very quickly, Blas. 40. all-skynsamliga, adv. very judiciously, Sturl. iii. 161. all-skyrugr, adj. all curd-besprent, all-sköruliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very frankly, Grett. 107 A. boldly, dignified, Sturl. iii. 39, Fms. ix. 5, Ld. 94 C, 226, Bs. i. sljáliga, adv. very slowly, sluggisbly, Grett. 101 A. all-smár, adj. very small, Fms. v. 55, xi. 61. all-snarpliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very sharply, smartly, Fms. viii. 346. Fms. i. 38, Nj. 246. all-snomm all-snarpr, adj. very sbarp, all-snemma, adv. very early, Fms. ii. 223. all-snjallr, adj. very sbrewd, clever, Fms. viii. 367. all-snúðula, adv. very quickly, Lex. Poët. all-snæfr, adj. very brisk, id. snöfurmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very brisk and energetic looking, of a man, Fms. xi. 79. all-spakliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very mildly moderately, wisely, Hkr. ii. 41. Hkr. ii. 41. all-spakr, adj. very gentle, wise, all-starsýnn, adj. wbo stares very bard at a thing, Fms. vi. 298. looking fixedly upon, Fms. vi. 203. all-sterkliga, adv. and-ligr, adj. very briskly, strongly, Ld. 158, Fas. iii. 612. all-sterkr, adj. very strong, Hkr. i. 238, Eg. 285; Isl. ii. 461 (very vebement); as a pr. name, Fms. iii. 183. all-stilliliga, adv. very calmly, in a very composed manner, Ld. 318. all-stiror, adj. very stiff, Hav. 46. all-storhöggr, adj. dealing very bard blows, Fms. i. 171. all-stórliga, adv. very baughtily, Hkr. ii. 63, Ld. 168. all-stórmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very munificently, nobly, Fas. iii. 45; baughtily, Sd. 146. stororor, adj. using very big words, Eg. 340, Ld. 38 (very boisterous). all-storr, adj. very great, metaph. big, puffed up, Ld. 318; dat. all-storum, all-strangr, adj. very rapid, Lex. as adv. very largely, Edda 32. all-styggr, adj. very ill-bumoured, cross, Grett. 103 A. styrkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very stoutly, Stj. 402. all-styrkr, adj. very strong, Fms. i. 177. all-svangr, adj. very bungry, Lex. Poet. all-svinnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very wisely, prudently, wise, Fas. i. all-svangr, adj. very bungry, Lex. Poët. all-settfúss, adj. very placable, peace-loving, very willing to accept an atonement, Sturl. iii. 19. all-soemiliga, adv. and ligr, adj. very seemly, decorous, bonourable, Hkr. i. 215, Isl. ii. 163. all-tiginn, adj. very princely, Lex. Poët. all-tillátsamr, adj. very indulgent, lenient, poro. 12. all-tiorett, n. adj. very much talked of, much spoken of, Eg. 99, Sturl. i. 199. all-tiovirkr, adj. very quick at robust frame, Hkr. ii. 2.

all-torfyndr, adj. very bard to find, Fms. vii. all-torfært, n. adj. very bard to pass, cross, Eg. 546. all-t. n. adi. part. very difficult to reach, Eg. 546. all-tortryggi-356. torsott, n. adj. part. very difficult to reach, Eg. 546. liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very suspiciously, Sturl. ii. 47. all-torveldligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very difficult, Str. all-trauör, adj. very slow, unwilling, Fms. xi. 39. Bárð. 178. all-trúr, adj. all-tregr, adj. very tardy, Fzr. 114, all-trur, adj. very true, Fms. vi. 377. adj. very trusty, Hkr. iii. 167. all-tvitugr, false reading, instead of eigi alls t., not quite twenty, Sturl. i. 181. all-undarligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very odd, wonderful, Fms. ii. 150. all-ungr, adj. very young, Eg. 268, Fms. i. 14, Ld. 274. all-úbeinskeyttr, adj. sbooting very badly, Fms. ii. 103. all-úblíðr, adj. very barsb, unkind, Fas. ii. all-ubragoligr, adj. very ill-looking, Sturl. iii. 234. all-údæll, adj. very spiteful, untractable, Sturl. i. 99. all-tifagr, adj. very ugly, metaph., Fms. iii. 154. all-uffmliga, adv. and -ngr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, ii. 543. all-ufframliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, all-ufframliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, all-ufframliga, adv. and -ngr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, all-ufframliga, adv. and -ngr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, all-ufframliga, adv. and -ngr, adj. very backward, sby, timid, and -ngr, adj. very backward, and -ngr, adj. ver all-ufimliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very awkwardly, Fas. Fbr. 38 C. all-tifrior, adj. very ugly, Fms. xi. 227. all-úfrýnn, adj. very sullen, 'frouning,' sour, Eg. 525. all-úfrægr, adj. very in-glorious, Fms. iv. 259. all-úglaðr, adj. very gloomy, sad, Hkr. iii. all-thægr, adj. very difficult, Eg. 227. all-úhöfðingligr, 379. adj. very low-looking, very plebeian, Finnb. 222. all-úkátr, adj. very sorrowful, Edda 35, Eg. 223, Fms. i. 37. all-úknár, adj. very weak of frame, Grett. 119 A, very badly knit; Bs. i. 461 (of boys). úkonungligr, adj. very unkingly, Fms. viii. 158. all-úkunnigr, adj. quite unknown, Ísl. ii. 412. all-úlífligr, adj. very unlikely to live, Hkr. all-ulikliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very unlikely, Gisl. 24, Sd. ii. 200. all-tilfkr, adj. very unlike, Glum. 364. 123, Finnb. 310. ulyginn, adj. not at all given to lie, truthful, Fbr. 157. all-fuliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. weakly, very weak, tender, Fms. iv. 318. all-úmáttuuradinn, adj. part. very 'unready' (cp. Ethelred the 'unready'), undecided, Lv. 9.

all-urading, adv. very unadvisedly, rasbly, Odd. 12 cided, Lv. 9. all-úráðliga, adv. very unaavseaty, rususy, oud. cold Ed. all-úsannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very untrutbful, unjust; also unlikely. Fms. vii. 141. all-úsáttfúss, adj. very implacable, untrustrange willing to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275. all-uskyldr, adj. very strange to, not at all bound to ..., Eg. 10. all-uspakr, adj. very unruly, Sturl. ii. 61. all-usvass, adj. very uncomfortable, of weather, cold and rainy, Bs. i. 509. all-úsýnn, adj. very uncertain, doubtful, Glúm. 358, Sturl. i. 105. all-úsæligr, adj. of very poor, wretched appearance, Niorst. 109. all-uvinsæll, adj. very unpopular, Fms. iv. 369, Fas. iii. all-úvísliga, adv. very unwisely, Niorst. 6. all-úvænliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. of very unfavourable prospect, Fas. ii. 266; n. adj. very unpromising, Grett. 148 A. all-uvenn, adj. very ugly, Fas. i. 234; very unpromising, unfavourable, Isl. ii. 225: neut. as adv. unfavourably, all-uparfr, adj. very untbrifty, very unprofitable, something that had better be prevented, Eg. 576, Hkr. ii. 245. all-vendall-vandliga, latr, adj. very difficult, bard to please, Fms. vi. 387. adv. with very great pains, exactly, carefully, Sks. 658 B. all-vant, n. adj., vera a. um e-t, to be in a very great strait, Nj. 221. all-varfærr. adj. very careful, solicitous, Eg. 63. all-vaskligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very brisk, smart, gallant, Hkr. i. 104; compar. v. alvaskligr. all-vaskr, adj. very brisk, gallant, Fms. viii. 226. all-vándr, adj. very bad, of all-vápndjarfr, adj. very bold, daring clothes, much worn, Pm. II. in arms, Hkr. iii. 63. all-veðrlítið, n. adj. very calm, with little all-vegliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very grand, wind, Fms. vi. 360. princely, nobly, Fms. i. 20, Eg. 332, Hkr. i. 15. all-vel, adv. very well, Nj. 12, Eg. 78, 198; compar. albetr, v. alvel. all-vesall, adj. very puny, wretched, Nj. 97. all-vesalliga, adv. very wretchedly, Olk. 35. vesalmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. id., Isl. ii. 416. all-vesæll, adi. very miserable, base, vile, Nj. 97. all-vingjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very friendly, amicable, Sturl. ii. 168. all-vingott, n. adj. on very friendly terms, Fbr. 129. all-vinsæll, adj. very popular, used of a man blessed with many friends, Fms. i. 184, ii. 44, Orkn. 104 old Ed. all-virouligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very worthy, dignified, Fms. x. 84, all-vitr, adj. very wise, Sks. 29 B (superl.) adv. very wisely, Fas. ii. 66. all-vioa and all-vitt, n. adj. very widely, Hkr. iii. 141, Lex. Poët. all-vigliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. in a very warlike manner, Fms. ix. 488, F2s. ii. 112. all-vigmannliga, 2dv. all-vigmoor, adj. quite wearied out with very martially, Fas. iii. 150. fighting, Introd. to Helgakviða (Sæm.) all-viss, adj. very wise, sure, Sks. 520, Lex. Poët.: neut. to a dead certainty, Lex. Poët. all-vænliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very promising, bandsome, Glum. 349, Fms. v. all-vænn, adj. id., Clem. 24, Bs. i. 340: neut., þykja a. um, to be in bigb spirits, Isl. ii. 361; make much of, Fms. ii. 76; as adv. favourably, Fms. iv. 192. all-vorpuligr, adj. of a very stout, stately all-voxtuligr, adj. very tall, of large growth, frame, Hkr. ii. 254. all-bakkligr, adj. very pretty, = bekkiligt, Lex. Poët. Fas. iii. 627. all-bakksamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very thankfully, Fms. i. 120, Ld. 298. all-parfliga, adv. very thriftily, very pressingly; bidja a., to beg very bard, Edda 45. all-parfr, adj. very thrifty, Lex. Poët. all-bettr, adj. very crowded, cp. Lex. Poët. all-prekligr, adj. of a very all-hröngr, adj. as neut. in a very great

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crowd, Edda 24. all-bungliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very bard, unwilling, reluctant, Sturl. ii. 120; taka a. & e-m, to be very bard upon, Mag. 1. all-hungr, adj. very unfavourable, Hkr. ii. 358; bostile, badly disposed towards, Eb. 108, Eg. 332; bykja a., to dislike, Fms. viii. 441; a. orð, to all-bykkr, adj. very tbick, Fas. i. 339: n. sing. blame, Sturl. ii. 62. as adv. tbickly, Fms. vii. 70 (of great numbers slain on the battle-field). all-eff, adj. very furious, wrath, Isl. ii. 258, Lv. 60, Fas. i. 404. ægiligr, adj. very terrible, Dropl. 18. all-mstr, adj. very incited, vebement, Nj. 231. all-ororor, adj. very quick-tongued, frank, outall-öruggliga, adv. very steadfastly, very firmly, spoken, Eg. 340. all-öruggr, adj. very unflinching, Bs. i. 624. Grett. 153 A.

all-föör, m. father of all, Edda 2, 6, 13 (a name of Odin), v. alföör. al-ljóss, adj. quite light; dagr 2., broad daylight, Eg. 219; n. sing., vera alljóst, in broad daylight, Grett. 95 A, 112 A, Fms. ix. 35, Sturl. ii. 108; metaph. quite clear, Sks. 490.

al-ločinn, adj. very bairy, sbaggy all over, Fms. iii. 125. al-lokit, n. part., 2. allri ván, when all hope is gone, Bs. i. 198. ALLE, öll, allt, and alt, adj. [Ulf. alls = πâs, ἄπαs, ὅλοs; A. S. eall;

Engl. and Germ. all]. A. In sing. as adj. or substantively, cunctus, totus, omnis: all, entire, the whole; hon a allan arf eptir mik, she has all my beritage after me, Nj. 3; um alla þingsafglöpun, every kind of þ., 150; gaf hann pat allt, all, 101; at öllum hluta, in totum, Grag. i. 245; allr heilagr domr, the whole body of Christians, ii. 165; á öllu því máli, Fms. vii. 311; allu fólki, the whole people, x. 273; hvítr allr, white all over, 655 xxxii. 21; bu allt, the whole estate, Grag. i. 244; fyrir allt dagsljós, before any dawn of light, Hom. 41: with the addition of saman = amas, -Icel. now in fem. sing. and n. pl. say öll sömun, and even n. sing. allt samant; in old writers saman is indecl.,-the whole, Germ. sämmtlich, zusammen; allt saman féit, the whole amount, entire, Grag. ii. 148; benna hernad allan saman, all together, Fms. i. 144; fyrir allan saman ójafnað þann, Sd. 157. Metaph. in the phrase, at vera ekki allr þar sem hann er sénn (séðr), of persons of deep, shrewd characters, not to be seen through, but also with a feeling of something 'uncanny' about them, Fms. xi. 157 (a familiar phrase) ekki er öll nótt úti enn, sagði draugrinn, the night is not all over yet, said the ghost, 'the Ides are not past' (a proverb), v. Isl. pjóds. entire, full; allan halfan manuo, for the entire fortnight, Nj. 7; bar til er Kjartani þykir allt mál upp, until Kjartan thought it was high time, of one nearly (or) well-nigh drowned, Hkr. i. 286. past, gone, dead, extinct; perh. ellipt., vera allr i brottu, quite gone, Eb. 112 new Ed.; var Hrappr på allr i brottu, Nj. 132; then by an ellipsis of 'brottu,' or the like, allr simply = past, gone: a. past, of time; seg þú svá fremi frá því er þessi dagr er allr, when this day is past, Nj. 96, Fms. ii. 38, 301; var þá öll þeirra vinátta, their friendship was all gone, Fms. ix. 428; allt er nú mitt megin, my strength is gone, exhausted, β. dead; þá er Geirmundr var allr, gone, dead, Landn. (Hb.) 124; siz Gunnarr at Hlídarenda var allr, since G. of Lithend was dead and gone (v. l. to lezt), Nj. 142; sem fabir þeirra væri allr, after bis death. Sti. 127; þá er Nói var allr, 66; en sem hann var allr, 100; eptir þat er Sara var öll, after all Sara's days were over, 139, 140, 405; å vegum allr hygg ek at at ek verða munu, tbat I sball perisb on the way, Gg. verse 5; með því at þú ert gamlaðr mjök, þá munu þeir eigi út koma fyr en þú ert allr, Hav. 57; still freq. in Swed., e. g. blifwa all af bekumring, be worn out with sorrow; vinet blev alt, fell short; tiden er all, past. almost adverbially, when it may be translated by all, quite, just, entirely; klofnaði hann allr í sundr, was all cloven asunder, Nj. 205; er sá nú allr einn í þínu liði er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, ok hinn, er þá eggiaði hins versta verks er eigi var fram komit, where it seems, however, rather to mean one and the same ... or the very same ..., thus, and he is now one and the same man in thy band, who has now lost his head, and he who then egged thee on to the worst work when it was still undone, or the very same ... who, Nj. 213; vil ek at sú görð haldist öll, in all its parts, 256; kváðu Örn allan villast, that be was all bewildered, Ld. 74. IV. neut. sing. used as a subst. in the sense of all, everything, in every respect; ok for svá með öllu, sem ..., acted in everything as ..., Nj. 14, Ld. 54; ok lát sem þú þykist þar allt eiga, that you depend upon him in all, Fms. xi. 113; eigi er enn beirra allt, they have not yet altogether won the game, Nj. 235: i alls vesöld, in all misery, Ver. 4; alls mest, most of all, especially, Fms. ii. 137 C, Fs. 89 (in a verse); in mod. usage, allra mest, cp. below. The neut, with a gen.; all missera, all the year round, Hom. 73; allt annars, all the rest, Grag. ii. 141; at öllu annars, in all other respects, K. p. K. 98; bá var allt (all, everybody) við bá hrætt, Fas. i. 338. In the phrases, at öllu, in all respects, Fms. i. 21, Grag. i. 431; ef hann á eigi at öllu framfærsluna, if be be not the sole supporter, 275: ureyndr at öllu, untried in every way, Nj. 90; cp. Engl. not at all, prop. not in every respect, analogous to never, prop. not always: fyrir alls sakir, in every respect, Grag. ii. 47, Fas. i. 252: i öllu, in everything, Nj. 90, 228: med öllu, wbolly, quite, daudr med öllu, quite dead, 153; neita med öllu, to refuse outright, Fms. i. 35, 232, Boll. 342: um allt, in respect of everything, Nj. 89; hence comes the adverb avalt, ever = of allt = um allt, prop. in every respect, v. avalt.

as an adv., right up to, as far as, all the way; Brynjólfr gengr allt at honum, close to bim, Nj. 58; kómu allt at bænum, 79; allt at búðardyrunum, right up to the very door of the booth, 247; allt noror um Stab, all along north, round Cape Stad, Fms. vii. 7; suor allt i Englands haf, iv. 329; verit allt út í Miklagarð, as far out as Constantinople, ii. 7, iv. 250, 25; allt á klofa, Bárð. 171. 2. everywbere, in all places; at ríki Eireks konungs mundi allt yfir standa í Eyjunum, might stretch over the whole of the Islands, Eg. 405; Sigröbr var konungr allt um þrændalög, over all Drontbeim, Fms. i. 19; bjoggu þar allt fyrir þingmenn Runólís goða, the liegemen of R. the priest were in every house, ii. 234 (= i hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20); allt noror um Rogaland, all the way north over the whole of R., Fms. iv. 251; vóru svírar allt gulli búnir, all overlaid with gold, vi. 308; hafið svá allt kesjurnar fyrir, at ekki megi á ganga, bold your spears everywhere (all along the line) straight before you, that they (the enemy) may not come up to you, 413; allt undir innviouna ok stafnana, vii. 82. nearly = Lat. jam, soon, already; voru allt komin fyrir hann bref, warrants of arrest were already in bis way, Fms. vii. 207; var allt skipat lidinu til fylkingar, the troops were at once drawn up in array, 295; en allt hugðum vér (still we thought) at fara med spekt um þessi héruð, Boll. 346. temp. all through, until; allt til Jónsvöku, Ann. 1295; allt um daga Hákonar konungs, all through the reign of king Hacon, Bs. i. 731. phrases such as, allt at einu, all one, all in the same way, Fms. i. 113. In Icel. at present allt að einu means all the same: allt eins, nevertheless; ek ætla þó utan a. eins, Ísl. ii. 216; hann neitaði allt eins at ..., refused all the same, Dipl. iii. 13; allt eins hraustliga, not the less manly, Fms. xi. 443. The mod. Icel. use is a little different, namely = as, in similes = just as; allt eins og blómstrið eina (a simile), just as the flower, the initial words 6. by adding 'of' =  $far too \dots$ of the famous hymn by Hallgrim. much too ..., Karl. 301 (now freq.) 7. with a comparative, much, far, Fms. vi. 45 (freq.) VI. neut. gen. alls [cp. Ulf. allis = ολως; A.S. ealles], used as an adv., esp. before a negative (ekki, hvergi), not a bit, not at all, no bow, by no means; peir ugdu alls ekki at sér, they were not a bit afraid, Nj. 252; hræðumst vér hann nú alls ekki, we do not care a bit for bim, 260; á hólmgöngu er vandi en alls ekki (none at all) á einvígi, Korm. 84; en junkherra Eiríkr þóttist ekki hafa, ok kallaði sik Eirik alls ekki (cp. Engl. lackland), Fms. x. 160; alls hvergi skal sök koma undir enn þriðja mann, no bow, in no case, by no means, Grág. i. 144: sometimes without a negative following it; ær alls geldar, ewes quite barren, Grag. i. 502; hafrar alls geldir, id.; alls vesall, altogetber wretched, Nj. 124; alls mjök stærist hann nú, very much, Stj.; a. mest, especially, Fs. 89, Fms. ii. 137. In connection with numbers, in all, in the whole; tolf voru pau alls a skipi, twelve were they all told in the sbip, Ld. 142; tíu Íslenzkir menn alls, 164; alls fórust níu menn, the slain were nine in all, Isl. ii. 385; verða alls sárir þrír eða fleiri, Grág. ii. 10; alls mánuð, a full month, i. 163; þeir ala eitt barn alls á æfi sinni, β. with addition of 'til' or 'of' = far too much; alls of lengt, Rb. 346. far too long a time, Fms. i. 140; hefnd alls til litil, much too little, vi. 35.

B. In pl. allir, allar, öll, as adj. or substantively: all; peir gengu út allir, all men, altogether, Nj. 80; Sídan bjoggust peir heiman allir, 212; Gunnarr reið ok þeir allir, 48; hvikit þér allir, 78, etc.

2. as adj., alla höfðingja, all the chiefs, Nj. 213; ór öllum fjórðungum á landinu, all the quarters of the land, 222; at vitni guðs ok allra heilagra manna, all the saints, Grag. ii. 22; i allum orrostum, in all the battles, Fms. x. 273; Josep ok allir hans ellifu bræðr, Stj., etc. adding adrir, flestir, etc.; allir adrir, all other, every one else, Nj. 89, Fms. xi. 135: flestir allir, nearly all, the greatest part of, v. flestr; in mod. use flestallir, flest being indecl.: allir saman, altogether, Nj. 80. adverb., Gregorius hafði eigi öll fjögr hundruð, not all, not quite, four bundred, Fms. vii. 255.

5. used ellipt., allir (everybody) vildu leita pér vegs, Nj. 78.

6. gen. pl. allra, when followed by superl. neut. adj. or adv., of all things, all the more; en nú pyki mér þat allra sýnst er ..., all the more likely, as ..., Ld. 34; allra helzt er beir heyra, particularly now when they bear, Fms. ix. 330; allra helzt ef hann fellr meir, all the rather, if . . ., Grag. ii. 8; allra sizt, least of all, 686 B. 2; bæn sú kemr til bess allra mest, especially, Hom. 149: very freq. at present in Icel., and used nearly as Engl. very, e.g. allra bezt, the very best; a. hæst, neost, fyrst, the very bighest, lowest, foremost, etc.

c. alls is used as a prefix to several nouns in the gen., in order to in mod usage, allra mest, cp. ra, all the year round, Hom.; at öllu annars, in all other rybody) við þá hrætt, Fas. i. respect, quite, thoroughly, used almost exclusively in connection with a preceding negative, eigi, eingi, or the like, and giving additional force to the sole supporter, 275: 200; cp. Engl. not at all, prop. p. not always: fyrir alls sakir, i öllu, in everything, Nj. 90, öllu, quite dead, 153; neita, Boll. 342: um allt, in respect verb ávalt, ever = of allt = um V. the neut. sing. allt is used

terms, denoting something general, public, common. f. the booth in the parliament (albingi) belonging to the allsherjargodi. Its site is fixed, Sturl. ii. 44, 126 (referring to events in the year 1215). allsherjar-domr, m. a doom of the supreme court, a lawful public sentence, judgment of the full court; ber rufud allsherjardom, violated lawful judgment, the law of the land, Fms. iv. 205. allsheriar-fé, n. public property, a domain, 1b. ch. 3, viz. the ground of the Icel. albingi. herjar-goði, a, m. (v. godi), the supreme priest, pontifex maximus. As the albingi (q. v.) was within the jurisdiction of the great temple (hof) in Kjalarnes, the keeper or priest of that temple—the descendant of its founder Thorstein Ingolfsson-had the title of supreme priest, and opened the albingi during the heathen age. At the introduction of Christianity this office remained with the supreme priest, who retained his name; and he, and not the bishop of Skalholt, opened the albing every year; porsteinn Ingólfsson lét setja fyrstr manna bing á Kjalarnesi áðr alþingi var sett, ok fylgir bar enn (still, viz. in the 13th century) sökum bess því goðorði (viz. the priesthood of Kjalarnes, aliter allsherjar goðorð) alþingis helgun, Landn. 336 (the text as found in the Melabók), Landn. 39, Þórð. 94 (Ed. 1860), and Landn. Mantissa. allsherjar-lið, n. public troops, army (Norse), Fms. x. 411. allsherjar-lýör, pl. ir, m. the people, commonalty, Hkr. iii. 194. allsherjar-lög, n. pl. public law, statute law of the land, in the phrase, at albingis máli ok allsherjar lögum, Nj. allsherjar-bing, n. general assembly, Fms. i. 224. In Icel. at present allsherjar- is prefixed to a great many other words in order to express what is public, general, universal. alls-konar [Old Engl. alkyn], prop. an obsolete gen. from a masc. konr: a. as adj. ind. of every kind; a. fanga, Eg. 65; a. ár, good season in all respects, Hkr. i. 15: used simply as adv.; hinn ágætasti a., in every respect, Fms. xi. 157 (rarc). alls-kostar, adv. [kostr], in all respects, quite, altogether; a. illa, bad altogether, Ld. 232; þykjast nú a. hafa unninn mikinn sigr (a full victory), Fms. xi. 147; frjáls ok a. geymandi, to be observed in every respect, K. A. 50; hann lofaði a., made a full allowance, Bs. i. alls-kyns, adv. [kyn] = allskonar, Fms. x. 380. ll. 2, 25, where it is spelt allsalls-staðar, adv. [staðr], freq. alstaðar or allstaðar in a single word, everywhere, ubique; cp. margstadar, in many places; sumstadar, in some places; einhversstadar, somewhere; nokkursstadar, anywhere; allstadar bar sem, Fms. ii. 81, x. 182. Metaph. in every way (rare); a. mun ek gera at þínu skapi, nema þar, in everytbing, except that ..., Nj.

17. alls-valdandi, part. [A. S. ealwalda], 'all-wielding,' of God, Almighty, Dipl. iv. 8, Fms. i. 121, Bs. several times. allra-handa allra-heilagra in compds, a. messa, -dagr, = allskonar, a mod. word. -kirkja, All-Saints'-day, -cburch, Bs., K. A., Fms., etc.

**ALLS** and als, conj. [Ulf. allis =  $\gamma d\rho$ ; Engl. as, contr. = als; cp. the consecutive als in Grimm D.W. sub voce, col. 257 sqq.], as, while, since; freq. in Lex. Poët. in old poets, less freq. in old prose writers, rare in the classics of the 13th century: used four times in the treatise of Thorodd,alls hann sjálfr er hebreskr stafr, Skálda 167; alls vér erum einnar tungu, 161; alls engi grein er enn á gör, 162; alls þeir höfðu áðr allir eitt hljóð, 166,—and as often in the old Heiðarv. S.—alls þú ert góðr drengr kallaðr, Ísl. ii. 366; alls Barði var eigi bítr á fébætr, 386; alls þú rekr þitt erendi, 483; alls þú hefir þó hér til nokkorar ásjá ætlað, Ld. 42; alls beir máttu ekki sínum vilja fram koma, Boll. 348; alls hann trúir mér til, Fs. (Hallfr, S.) 90: alls þú hefir þó áðr giptu til mín sótt, Fms. v. 254; alls þeir höfðu fritt lið, viii. 362. With the addition of 'er' (at); en þó, alls er þú ert svá þráhaldr á þínu máli, Fms. i. 305; alls er ek reyni, at ..., as I..., ii. 262, (Grág. i. 142 is a false reading = allt), Fas. ii. 283; with addition of 'po', alls po' hefir petta med meirum fådæmum gengið, heldr en hvert annara, þá vil ck..., but considering tbat..., Band. 32 new Ed.; cp. Lex. Poët.

all-tio, adv. at all times, Fas. i. 505 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. use. al-lúsigr, adj. all-lousy, Fbr. 156.

all-vald,n.absolute power. allvalds-konungr,m.sovereign,Fms.x.378. all-valdr, pl. ar, m. = alvaldr (poët. word), sovereign king, Lex. Poët., Hkr. i. 432; heilir allvaldar báðir, a poetical salute, Fms. vi. 195; mikil er allvalds raun (a proverb), 'tis bard to strive against the powerful, Lv. 111. allyngis, quite, altogether, v. öllungis.

al-manna-, gen. pl. from an obsolete almenn [cp. Alemanni], a prefix to some nouns, denoting general, common, universal, Ad. 21. Freq. now in Icel., e. g. almanna-rómr, m. public opinion, in the proverb, sjaldan lýgr a., vox populi vox Dei. COMPDS: almanna-bygo, f. an inbabited country, Fas. iii. 3. almanna-gjá, f. local name of the great lava rift close to the alping, where all the people met; vide Nj. 244, Sturl. i. 206, almanna-leið, f. a public road, Lv. 29. almanna-lof, n. praise of all, Nj. 251. almanna-skript, f. general confession, Hom. almanna-stofa, u, f. the common ball, a large room in the Icel. dwellings of the 12th and 13th centuries; opp. to litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; it seems to be identical with skáli. almanna-tal, n. common reckoning, ib. 18: **B**. (Norse), general census, with a view to making a levy, N.G.L. i. 98; Fr. = almannaping. almanna-vegr, m. a bigb road, Nj. 261, Fms. ii. 99, = pjóðvegr, þjóðleið. almannaping, n. (Norse), a public meeting, = alping, Fr.

allsherjar-búð, al-máttigr, adj. [A. S. ealmeatbig; Hel. ala-; Germ. allmäebtig], the allsherjargoði. almighty, seems to be a Christian (eccl.) word, translated from the Latin omnipotens; but the phrase 'hinn almáttki áss' in the heathen oath (used of Thor) implies its use in very early times. The old form is contracted before -ir, -ar, -an, -um, etc., and changes g into k; almáttkan, -kir, -kum (now almáttugan, -ugir, -ugum, through all cases), v. máttigr: used of God, Fms. i. 231, Eluc. 10, Sks. 305, etc.: heathen use, Landn. 258, cp.

al-mattr, ar, m., dat. -mætti, almigbtiness, omnipotence (eccl.), of God, 671. 3; sinn alm.ott (acc.), Isl. i. (Hom.) 386, Fms. i. 226, 655 vi. 2: vide almætti, n.

al-menniliga, adv. generally, H. E. i. 465, K. Á. 80.
al-menniliga, adv. generally, H. E. i. 465, K. Á. 80.
al-menniligr, adj. [Germ. allgemein], general, common, rare in old writers, Stj.; a. (catholic) trú, Mar. 656 B. 8, 623. 18; a. þing, concilium oecumenicum, Rb. 338; a. Kristni, 390, 208, Gbl., etc. Freq. in mod. Icel., = common, good, real.

al-menning, f. and almenningr, m. I. in Icel, almost always fem. in the sense of fundus communis, ager compascuus, common land, belonging to a whole 'fjordungr' (quarter) of the country, and thus wider than the mod. 'afrétt.' It still remains in the local name of the deserts round Cape Horn at the north-west point of Icel., cp. Fbr. and Landn. 124; cp. also the passage in 1b. ch. 3. The word is now seldom used except of wastes belonging to nobody: pat er almenning er fjórðungs menn eigu allir saman, Grág. ii. 392-394, Js. 107, fb. ch. 3, Grág. ii. 345, 352, 359, 385, K. p. K. 26, Fbr. 41, Landn. 124, in all those cases fem. II. masc. (Norse), [cp. Swed. almänning, pascuum, and Germ. almeinde, via publica or ager compascuus, Grimm R.A. p. 498], common or public pasture (answering nearly to the Icel. afrett), where cattle are grazed during the summer months, cp. the Norse setr, Icel. sel: rarely used in Icel. writers. In O. H., ch. 114, used of Grimsey, an island off the north coast of Iceland, Gpl. 450, Jb. 299, 311.

2. the bigb-street, in a Norse town, N.G.L. ii. 241.

3. the people, the public in general, common now in Icel. in this sense, Stj. 292, 493, Fbr. 194; almennings 4. a levy, conscription; fullr, allr, matr, common food, Bs. ii. 5, 179. halfr a., a full, balf levy of men and ships; fullr a. in Norway meant a levy of one in every seven male adults, N. G. L. ii. 199, Fms. iv. 142, i. 165, D. I. i. 66 (of the milit. duties of Icelanders when residing in Norway). Metaph. (as a phrase) in Nj. 207, of raising the country, the institution being unknown in the Icel. Commonwealth. COMPDS: almenningsbréf, n. a proclamation, Sturl. iii. 29. almennings-drykkja, u, f. almennings-far, n. a public ferry, Ghl. a public banquet, Bs. i. 108. almennings-mörk, f. a public forest, Gpl. 454. almennings-stræti, n. a public street, Grett. 158 A. almennings-tollr, m. a public toll, tax, 126 C. 173 (?). almennings-vegr, m. a public way. al-mennr, adj. common, public, Grett. 115, where MSS. A and B have almælt. Now freq.

ALMB, elm-tree, v. álmr.

almusa, u, f. = ölmusa, alms, [Scot. almous, Germ. almosen, (ἐλεημοσύνη.)] al-mugi, a, and almugr, s, m., at present the first form is always used [cp. mugi and mugr, Dan. almue, plebs], prop. the commons, people; konungrinn ok almuginn, king and commons, Stj.; eigi vissi almuginn (people in general) hvat fram for i sottinni, Bs. i. 74; almugrinn (the people) geystist, Bret. 37, 94; allvinsælir við almúgann, baving very many friends among the commonalty, Fms. i. 184.

B. now in Icel. = plebs, the masses, opp. to the higher classes; so in many compds, e.g. almugamaör, m., almúga-legr, adj., etc.

al-mæli, n. what all people say, a common saying, general report; hat er a. at ..., all people say, agree that ..., Fms. xi. 326, Hkr. iii. 398; þat vóru almæli um dalinn, at ..., Sd. 155, Ld. 332. 

B. a saying, proverb; pat er a. (common saying) at menn sjóði þau ráð, er þeir hafa lengi í hug sér, Hom. 83; þótt almælit sannaðist, at móðurbræðrum verði menn likastir, though the saying proved sooth, that men are likest to their uncles by the mother's side, Isl. ii. 29.

al-mæltr, adj. part. spoken by all, what all say; esp. in the phrase, almælt tíðindi, news; spyrjast almæltra tíðinda, what news? Nj. 227, Ld. 80, Fms. xi. 118 (a standing phrase). β. of a child that has learnt to talk; en bå er sveinninn var tvævetr, bå rann hann einn saman ok var a. sem fjögra vetra gömul börn, but when the boy was two years old, then he ran alone and could say everything as well as bairns of four years, Ld. 34, (altalandi is the word now used.)

al-mætti, n. omnipotence, Skálda 161; esp. theol., now more freq. than the masc, almattr.

al-naktr, adj. part. quite naked, Rd. 295; now alnakinn.

aln-bogi, a, m. = ölbogi, elbow, Edda 110.

al-nýr, adj. quite new, Fms. viii. 61, Grág. i. 491.

al-ogaor, adj. quite in earnest, = alhugaor.

ALPT, swan, v. álpt.

β. in the phrase, 'leika á als oddi,' **ALR**, s, m. pl. ir, awl, Edda 71. skjálfa þótti húsit, sem á als oddi léki (MS. allsolla), the house quivered, as if it were balanced on the point of an awl, Fas. i. 89; the Icel. now use

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the phrase, ad leika á als oddi, of the excitement produced by joy, to be sincerity, freq. in mod. Icel. in this sense. But in old writers prop. used merry, in high spirits, full of life and vigour, (cp. the Engl. to be on pins and needles.) al-rauor, adj. quite red, Rd. 298.

al-ráðinn, adj. part. quite determined, Fms. viii. 145.

al-rann, adj. utterly plundered; beir munu görvir fyrst alranir er næstir eru, Isl. ii. 93 (dub.)

al-reyndr, part. fully proved, Fms. xi. 441, Mirm. 74.

alri, elder-tree, v. clri.

al-roskinn, adj. quite grown up, Fms. i. 5, Ld. 256.

al-rotinn, adj. all rotten, Stj. Exod. xvi. 20.

al-ræmdr, adj. part. a. neut. rumoured of all, of bad news; a. er, all people say, Nj. 76, Fms. vii. 113, Stj. B. in mod, Icel. both masc. and fem. in a bad sense, e. g. a. þjófr, a noted thief.

al-sagor, adj. part. spoken of by all, Fms. ii. 50.

al-satt, f. in the phrases, sattr alsattum, completely reconciled, atoned with a full atonement, Dipl. ii. 11; sættast alsáttum, Grág. ii. 141.

al-sattr, adj. fully reconciled, Nj. 120, Boll. 362.

al-sekr, adj. a law term, an utter felon, an outlaw of the greater degree, = skógarmaðr, opp. to fjörbaugsmaðr, Nj. 240, Hrafn. 18, Grág. i. 463.

al-sion, adj. ind. [sior, faitb], en er Kristni var a., but when the Christian faith was universally accepted, Hkr. ii. 97; en bo Kristnin væri nú a. þá ..., Grett. 150 (the old Ed. wrongly á landi).

al-skipaor, adj. part. fully manned: a. of a ship; sl sessa, langskip a., Nj. 280, Eg. 13, Fms. iv. 70, Hkr. i. 176. a. of a ship; skuta, tvitug-B. a law term, bekkr, pallr a., full court, Grag. i. 7. y. of a bench in a banquethall, quite full, Eg. 43.

al-skjaldaör, adj. part. lined, covered with shields: lined with shields along the bulwarks from stem to stern, as a ship of war, Landn. 156, Sturl. iii. 61. β. of troops in full armour, Sturl. ii. 47.

al-skrifaör, adj. part. written all over, of vellum, Th. 76.

al-skyldr, adj. quite binding, Sks. 636.

al-slitinn, adj. part. quite ragged, worn out, Vm. 161.

al-slikr, adj. quite the same, Fms. iv. 157.

al-smíðaðr, part. completely built, Fms. xi. 436.

al-snotr, adj. all-wise, Hm. 54: very clever, pkv. 26, 28.

al-spakr, adj. all-wise, cognom., Eg. 466.

al-stadar, everywbere, v. alls-stadar, sub allr.

al-stýfor, part. a metre in masculine rbymes (stýfa), Edda (Ht.) 134.

Masculine final rhymes are called stýft.

al-styfingr, m. an animal with close-cropped ears; he who marked sheep in this way was liable to the lesser outlawry, unless it were publicly announced in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 426. al-svartr, adj. quite black, Nj. 80.

al-sveittr, adj. all-sweaty, Al. 22.

al-sveitugr, adj. reeking with sweat, now kofsveittr, Gisl. 137.

al-sýkn, adj. a law term, altogether free, released from all punishment, Grág. ii. 160.

al-sykna, u, f. complete immunity from punishment, pardon, Grag. i. 359. al-sætt, f. complete reconciliation, Nj. 101, Js. 40, B. K. 126.

ALTARI, n. and rarely altara, n. or altari, a, m.; mod. heteroclite altari, n. pl. ölturu; the forms-eri, -era [altare] also appear: -an altar, a Christian word, the altar in heathen temples being called 'stallr,' Nj. 279, K. A. 28, 208, Stj. freq.; altaris, 625. 84; altari þín, 655 xxiii. 2; altari (nom. pl.), xiv B. 2, Pm. 47: masc., altara (acc.) fim alna langan . . ., but þat (neut.) skal með eiri búa, a little below, altarans (gen.), altarann (nom. sing.), altaris (gen. neut.), altarit (neut. nom.), Stj. 307, 308, indifferently neut. or masc., Symb. 24; alteri, 1812. 17; altera (dat. neut.), 655 iii. COMPDS: altaris-blæja, u, f. an altar-cloth, Am. 33, Vm. 2, 623. 54. compds: altaris-blæja, 137, B. K. 83; altara-blæja, D. I. i. 404. altaris-bók, f. an altar-book, Vm. 6, Dipl. v. 18. altaris-brik, f. an altar-piece, Vm. 12. bunadr, m. altar-furniture, H. E. i. 489. altaris-dagr, m. anniversary of the foundation of an altar, H.E. i. 310. altaris-dúkr, m. an altar-cloth, Vm. 1, D. I. i. 244. altaris-forn, f. a victim offered on an altar, Mart. 122. altaris-golf, n. the floor round an altar, N.G.L. altaris-horn, n. the born of an altar, Fms. xi. 444. altarisaltaris-klæði, n. an altar-cloth, Hkr. iii. hús, n. a chapel, Bs. ii. 80. 81, D. I. i. 266; altara-, Fms. iii. 28, Vm. 1. altaris-lîkneski, n. an image placed on an altar, Pm. 61. altaris-messa, u, f. mass at an altar, altaris-plata, u, f. a candlestick, Pm. 93. Bs. ii. 81. altaria-skrá. f. an altar-book, Pm. 109. altaris-staor, m. the place where an altar *etands*, Eg. 768. altaris-steinn K. A. 28, Vm. 31, Am. 55, Pm. 106. altaris-steinn, m. an altar-slab, D. I. i. 266, 443, altaris-stika, u, f. a candlestick altaris-þjónusta, u, f. altar-service, 655 xxxii. 1. for an altar, Vm. 3. al-tiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. civilly, Bs. i. 812.

altingis = alþingis, adv. [þing, res], quite, altogetber, Pm. 24.

al-tjaldaor, adj. part. bung with tapestry all round, Fms. xi. 17, Sturl. iii. 193, Háv. 52.

al-ugaör, sincere, v. alhugaör.

al-úo, f. and in old writers almost constantly olúo (with changed vowel), alyo, Clem. 43, [a contracted form from al-hugo, -hugr], affection, | parliament lasted for a fortnight; the last day of the session, called

of bospitality, in such phrases as, taka vio e-m med ö., to give a bearty reception to, Ld. 196, Fær. 156, Fs. 15; veita med ö., to give bospitable treatment, Fms. vi. 120. B. affection; hann gaf mer hringinn með mikilli ö., Fms. ii. 171; sakir gæzku þeirrar ok alúðar (affection) er Guð hafði við Abraham, for the sake of that kindness and love which God had toward Abrabam, Ver. 78; Björn spyr tiðinda heldr tómliga af engri a., coolly, Bjarn. 53. Mod. also alúðliga, adv. beartily; alúðliga, adj. kind, bearty. compos: alúðar-maðr, m. devoted friend, Fms. vi. 34. alúðar-vinr, m. sincere friend, Hkr. ii. 210, Ver. 15; ölúðarvinr, Fms. iv. 287. al-valdr, almighty; alvald, omnipotence; v. allv-.

al-vara, u, f. [appears neither in Engl. nor Germ.; Dan. alvor]. seriousness, earnestness; Gunnarr segir sér þat alvöru, Nj. 40, þorst. Stang. 50; áhyggjusamliga ok með mikilli a., with much earnestness, Fms. i. 141; taka e-t fyrir a., to take it in earnest, x. 77; vissa ek eigi at bér var a. vio at taka, that you were in earnest, Band. 3. 2. affection = alúb (not used at present in that sense); hverigir lögðu fulla alvöru til annarra, Bs. i. 288; elskulig a. til e-s, bearty love, Fms. iii. 63; með alvöru ok bliou, 144; er öll hans a. (inclination) til Olafs konungs, vi. 32. alvoru-liga, adv. earnestly, Fms. ii. 211. alvöru-ligr, adj. earnest, devoted; a. vinátta, Fms. ii. 144. alvoru-samligr, adj. earnest looking, devoted; a. þjónosta, Fms. i. 261.

al-varliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), seriously, earnestly, 655 xxxii. 21. intimately, devotedly; fagna e-m a., to receive beartily, Grett. 98 A.

al-vaskligr, m. brisk, martial, Ld. 196, (Ed. allvaskligr.)

al-vaxinn, adj. part. quite grown up, Ld. 132.

al-vapnaor, adj. part. in full armour, Eg. 422, 460, Fms. i. 81. al-vatr, adj. thoroughly wet, Fer. 184, Fbr. 23, K. p. K. 10.

al-vel = allvell, adv. very well; albetr at ser, of much better appearance, Ld. 332, Glum. 353: so the vellum MS. A. M. 132 in both these passages. al-vepni = alvæpni, full armour.

al-verki and alverkja, adj. ind. aching, feeling pains all over the body [cp. the Scot. wark and werk and the provincial Engl. wark in the sense of ache, racking pain, Fms. v. 223, Bs. i. 615.

al-virkr and alyrkr, adj. [verk], a. dagr, a working day, opp. to a holy day, N. G. L. i. 429, 153; cp. virkr.

al-vista, adj. ind. paralysed, Fél. ix. 186.

al-vitr, adj. all-wise, now partic. used of God, Clem. 33; superl. alvitrastr, of greatest wisdom, used of a man of science, Sturl. i. 167. MS. Brit. Mus. 1127.

al-vænn, adj. fair.

al-væpni, n. [vapn], complete arms; hafa a., to be in full armour, fully armed, Nj. 93, 107, Eg. 46, 74, 88; með a., fully armed, 1b. ch. 7.

al-vero, f., almost constantly olvero (the change of vowel being caused by the following v), Bs. i. 593. l. 19, even spelt ölbærð, probably akin with alvara; bospitality, bearty reception, good treatment; taka vid e-m med ö., Fms. xi. 52, 27, Fas. iii. 79; var þar uppi öll ö. af Gríms hendi, i. 172; bjóða honum með allri ö., kindness, bospitality, ii. 510; cp. also Bs. i. l. c., where full er ölbærð öllum means there is open house; the word is now obsolete.

al-verliga and ölverliga, adv. bospitably, Isl. ii. 348.

al-yrkr, adj., a. dagr, a working day, v. alvirkr.

al-bakinn, adj. part. tbatched all over, Fms. i. 89; older form -ior.

al-piljaör, adj. part., old form -pilör, completely wainscotted, Sturl. iii. 193: the vellum MS. has -pilòir, the Ed. -piljaòir.

al-pingi, n. [ping], mod. form alping, by dropping the inflective i; the gen., however, still remains unchanged, alpingis. The parliament or general assembly of the Icel. Commonwealth, invested with the supreme legislative and judicial power, consisting of the legislative lögrétta (q. v.), and the courts, v. dómr, fimtardómr, fjórðungsdómar; v. also goði, goðorð, lögsögumaðr, lögsaga, lögberg, and many other words referring to the constitution and functions of the alþingi. It was founded by Ulsljot about A.D. 930, 1b. ch. 3; and reformed by Thord Gellir A.D. 964, who instituted the courts and carried out the political divisions of Icel. into godord, fjórðungar, and þing, ch. 5. In the years 1272 and 1281 the alþing, to some extent, changed its old forms, in order to comply with the new state of things. In the year 1800 it was abolished altogether. A kind of parliament, under the old name albingi, was again established in the year 1843, and sat at Reykjavík. Before the year 930 a general assembly was held in Kjalarnes, whence it was removed under the name of albingi to the river Öxará, near to the mountain Armannsfell. The much-debated passage in Hænsab. S. ch. 14-en bingit var bá undir Armannsfelli—therefore simply means that the events referred to hap-pened after the removal of the Kjalarnesping. The parliament at first met on the Thursday beginning the tenth week of the summer, which fell between the 11th and the 17th of June; by a law of the year 999 its opening was deferred to the next following Thursday, between the 18th and 24th of June, old style; after the union with Norway, or after A.D. 1272 or 1281, the time of meeting was further deferred to June 29; July 2 (Vis. B. V. M.) is hence called bing-Mariumessa. The



were again taken (cp. Engl. wapentake), thus fell on the first or second Wednesday in July. As to the rules of the alpingi, vide esp. the first chapter of the **p.p.** Grág. (Kb.) i. p. 38 sqq. The most eventful years in the history of the albingi are, A. D. 930 (foundation), 964 (reform), 1000 (introduction of Christianity), 1004 (institution of the Fifth Court), 1024 (repudiation of the attempt of the king of Norway to annex Iceland), 1096 (introduction of tithes), 1117 (first codification of laws), 1262-1264 (submission to the king of Norway), 1272 and 1281 (new codes introduced). In the year 1238 there was no albing held because of civil disturbances, eytt albingi ok þóttu þat údæmi, Ann. s.a., Grág. (þ. þ.) Íslend. bók, Kristni S., Njála, Sturl., Árna b. S., O. H. (1853), ch. 114; of modern writers, vide esp. Maurer, Entsteh. des Isl. Staates; Dasent, Introd. to Burnt Njal; some of the Introductions by Jon Sigurosson in D.I., esp. that to the Gamli Sáttmáli of the year 1262. COMPDS: albingis-domr, m. the court of justice in the a., Grag. i. 87, 130. alpingis-for, f. a journey to the a., Js. 6. albingis-helgun, f. ballowing, inauguration of the a., cp. allsherjar goði, Landn. 336. albingis-lof, n. permission, leave given by parliament; ef ... sættist & vig fyrir a. fram, against the rules of the a. = unlawfully, Grág. ii. 173. alþingis-mál, n. parliamentary rules, proceedings of parliament; ef beir taka eigi af alþingismáli, do not infringe the parliamentary rules, Grag. i. 103: in the legal phrase, at alþingismáli réttu ok allsherjar lögum, where the first rather denotes the form, the last the substance of the law. alþingis-nefna, u, f. nomination to the legislative body and the courts, including domnefua and lögréttuskipan, Grág. i. 5; cp. 1b. ch. 5. to the a., Nj. 100, Grág. ii. 78. alþing albingis-reio, f. a journey albingis-satt, f. an agreement entered into at the a. albingissattar-hald, n. the keeping of such an agreement, Grág. i. 217, Sturl. i. 66. albingis-sekt, f. a conviction in the alþingissektar-hald, n., Sturl. i. 66 (seems to be a false reading); v. the preceding word.

al-pingis = öllúngis or öldungis, quite, altogetber, D. N. (not Icel.) al-bjóð, f. rare and obsolete = alþýða, the commons, Ad. verse 17, Sonatorr. 9, 15; a. manna, Sturl. iii. 229, 125, Fms. vii. 240.

al-bykkr, adj. quite thick, foggy, Stj. I Kings xviii. 45.

al-þýða, u, f. the public, people; svá at a. vissi, Sd. 167; sagði þá allri alþýðu, told all people, Eg. 271. 

β. people assembled in a body; er þat bænarstaðr minn til allrar alþýðu, all the assembled commons, Nj. 189, y. i alþýðu lífi, in common life, 655 xxi. 3. With gen., a. manna = öll a., everybody, the overwhelming majority, bulk of people assembled, Eg. 193, where it is used of the household; a. manna var á brott farin, nearly all people bad left, 220; a. manna gerðu (pl.) góðan róm at máli hans, the whole meeting cheered his speech, Fms. vii. 242. It is now almost solely used of the common people, allt fólk, bæði ríka menn (wealtby) ok alþýðu, Fms. v. 113; cp. alþýðis-fólk. сомроз: alþýðudrykkja, u, f. a common banquet, Sturl. ii. 245. albýðu-leið, f. a bigb road, Eg. 579, Bjarn. 49. alþýðu-lof, n. popularity, general praise, Hkr. iii. 31. alþýðu-maðr, m. a working man, Vd. 172 old Ed., wrongly instead of albyoa manna, Fs. 67. alþýðu-mál, n. common, general report, hat er a. at, Hkr. iii. 34. alþýðu-skap, n., in the phrase, vera ekki við a., to be unpopular, úvinsæll ok lítt við a., Fs. 63. albyou-tal, n. reckoning, common calculation, 1b. ch. 7, Rb. 18. býou-vápn, n. common weapons, Fas. iii. 620. alþýðu-vegr, m. a public road, Sturl. i. 36, Hkr. iii. 54. alþýðu-virðing, f. public opinion, consensus popularis, Bs. i. 158. alþýðu-vitni, n. universal testimony, Sks. 12. alþýðu-þyss, m. a general tumult, Bs. i. 46, Hom. 46. al-byoask, dd, dep. in the phrase, a. til e-s, to incline towards, attach oneself to, Fms. vi. 135.

al-þýði, n. = alþýða, and alþýðis-fólk, id., Bs. i. 805.

al-þýðligr, adj. common, general; a. maðr = menskr maðr, a common man, Fas. ii. 251; í alþýðligri ræðu, common parlance, Skálda 185; hitt væri alþýðlegra (more plain), at segja, 208; a. fyrir sakir siðferðis, of plain manners, Finnb. 298.

al-begr, adj. [biggja], quite acceptable, pleasant to, Hom. 75.

al-mstr, adj. part. excited, stirred up, Sks. 230.

AMA, ao, to vex, annoy, molest; with dat. of the person, eigi skuluo pér a. Ruth, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 244. β. dep. (more freq.), amast við e-n, to annoy, molest, in order to get rid of one, Landn. 66, Nj. 130, 199, v.l.; ömuðust liðsmenn lítt við hana, Fms. v. 305, vii. 166, Fs. 32; at hann mundi eigi a. við (object to) bygð hans, Sd. 139: absol. to dislike, Nj. 167. ami, a, m. vexation, annoyance, is now used in the phrase, ad vera e-m til ama, to become a cause of vexation to: ama-samr, adj. and amasemi, f. bad bumour; cp. also ömurligt, distressing; amatligt, loatbsome. amallera, ao, to enamel (Fr. word émailler), Fms. xi. 427, Vm. 152, 165.

amathysti, a, m. amethyst (for. word), Str.

amatligr or amatligr, adj. loatbsome, bideous (freq. at the present day), Hkv. 1.38.

amban, f., ambana, ao, and ambun, ambuna, recompense (Norse);

AMBATT, pl. ir, f. [cp. Ulf. andtabts = διάκονος, ὑπηρέτης; A.S. ]

vantak, because the weapons having been laid aside during the session ambight; Hel. ambaht, servitium; O. H. G. ampaht; hence the mod. Germ. amt, Dan. embede, Icel. embætti; the mod. Rom. ambassador, ambassade are of the same stock; Ital. ambasciadore, nuntius; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6. 15-circum se ambactos clientesque babent, v. Diez on this root. The Icel. am- is an assimilated form from and-], a bondwoman, bandmaid: bræll eðr a., Grág. ii. 152, 156 (where the older form ambótt), N. G. L. i. 76; konungs a., freq. of a royal concubine, Fms. i. 14, Fagrsk. ch. 21: cp. embætta and embætti. Cp. also mod. ambaga, u, f. an awkward person; amböguligr, adj. and ambögu-skapr, m. clumsy manners, COMPDS: ambáttar-barn, n. perh. all of them related to ambôtt. ambáttar-dóttir, f. daughter of an a., Eg. child of an a., Fms. i. 72. ambattarligr, adj. vile, like an a., Fas. i. 244. ambáttarmót, n. expression of an a., Fas. i. 147. ambáttar-sonr, m. son of an a., Grág. i. 363, Ld. 70, 98. ambátta-fang, n. a term of contempt, a woman's tussle, as it were between two bondswomen, Sd. 162 (of wrestling).

amb-höfői, a, m. a nickname of uncertain signification. Egilsson supposes that of bi-ceps: most probably amb-denotes some animal; cp. Hjart-höfði, Hart-bead, and Orkn-höfði, Seal-bead, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse).

amboō, n. utensils, v. andboō.

AMLÓÐI, a, m. 1. the true name of the mythical prince of Denmark, Amletbus of Saxo, Hamlet of Shakespeare. metaph. of an imbecile, weak person, one of weak bodily frame, wanting in strength or briskness, unable to do his work, not up to the mark. It is used in phrases such as, bú ert mesti Amlódi, what a great A. you are, i.e. poor, weak fellow. In a poem of the 10th century (Edda 67), the seashore is called the flour-bin of Amlode (meldr-lio Amloda, navis farinas Amlodii), the sand being the flour, the sea the mill: which recals the words of Hamlet in Saxo,—'sabulum perinde ac farra aspicere jussus eadem albicantibus maris procellis permolita esse respondit.' poem it may be inferred that in the 10th century the tale of Hamlet was told in Icel., and in a shape much like that given it by Saxo about 250 years later. Did not Saxo (as he mentions in his preface) write his story from the oral tradition of Icelanders? In Iceland this tale was lost, together with the Skjöldunga Saga. The Icel. Ambales Saga MS. in the Brit. Mus. is a modern composition of the 17th century. COMPDS now in freq. use: amlóðaligr, adj. imbecile; amlóða-skapr, m., or amlóða-háttr, imbecility; also amlódast, dep. Torfaeus, in his Series Reg. Dan. p. 302, quotes an old Swedish rhyme running thus: 'Tha slog konungen handom samman och log fast och gorde aff gamman rett some han vore en Amblode then sig intet godt forstode, where it means a fool, simpleton, denoting a mental imbecility. [Perhaps the A.S. bomola is cognate; thus in the Laws of King Alfred, Gif he hine on bismor to bomolan bescire,' if be in mockery shave bis (a churl's) head like a fool, which Lambarde renders morionis in morem: see Thorpe's Anc. Laws ii. Gloss. sub voce, and cp. the quotation from Weber's Metrical Romances ii. 340.]

AMMA, u, f. [cp. afi], grandmother; now in freq. use, but rarely in the Sagas, which use föður-móðir and móður-móðir, Hým. 7, Rm. 16, Edda 109, Nj. 119, Ld. 328. In compds, ömmu-bróðir, ömmusystir, etc.; lang-amma, u, f. is a great-grandmother. [In Germ. amme means a nurse.

ampli, a, m. and hompull, s, m. [ampulla], a jug, Vm. 6, 47, Dipl. iii. 4, COMPD: Ompuls-brot, n. a potsberd, Pm. 93.

amra, 20, to bowl piteously, Fs. 45 (of cats); cp. ömurligr, piteous, and ömruligr, adj. id.

amstr, n. [cp. Germ. amsteig = palearium], a rick, Orkn. 448, an aπ. λεγ.: amstr now means toil: cp. amstrast, ao, to toil.

A.N., conj. tban, Lat. quam, is the old form, and constantly used in MSS. of the 12th century, instead of 'en' or 'enn,' q. v.

ANA, ab, to rusb on, now freq.

AND-, a prefixed prep. [Ulf. uses a separate prep. and; A.S. and-; Germ. ant-, ent-, empf-; it exists in Engl. in an-swer; Lat. ante-; Gr. duri-], denoting whatever is opposite, against, towards, and metaph. bostile, adverse; freq. spelt and pronounced an- or ann-; it is used in a great many compds, v. below. If followed by v, the  $\alpha$  changes into  $\ddot{v}$ , e. g. öndverðr, adversus; in andvirði, prize, however, the a is unchanged.

ANDA, 20, [Ulf. has us-anan = knaveiv; cp. Gr. dveµos, wind, and Lat. animus, anima, spirit, breath: the Germans say geist, spirit, and athmen, spirare: Ulf. translates πνεθμα by abma, νοθε by aba; Hel. spiritus by gest and athom, whence Germ. athmen: cp. Swed. and, ande, I. act, to breathe, and of the wind, to waft; spiritus, spirare.] meðan þeir megu anda ok upp standa, Bs. i. 224, Karl. 95; Þórðr andar nú handan, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). II. dep. andast, to breathe one's last, empire; Möror Gigja tok sott ok andadist, Fiddle Mord 'took sick and breathed bis last, Nj. 29; en ef svå ferr at ek öndumk, but if it fares so that I die, Eg. 127; har hefir andast fabir minn, Fas. iii. 619. Part. andaor, dead; hon var þá onduð, bad breatbed ber last, Ld. 16; jarlinn var þá a., Fms. i. 149.

anda- and andar-, the compds belonging to ond, anima, and ond, a duck, v. sub voce önd.

and-blásinn, adj. part. [önd], inflated, Skálda 169.



and-dyri and anndyri, n. [Lat. atrium; from ond, atrium, q.v.], a in the phrase, ab verda a., to come to words with, Rd. 300, Korm. porch; hón dró hann fram yfir dyrnar ok svá í anddyrit, Grett. 140, Nj. 140, Fms. ii. 148, Bs. i. 804.

and-fang, n. esp. pl. [Germ. empfang], reception, bospitality, Vpm. 8. and-fælur, f. pl. [önd], 'the borrors,' in the phrase, vakna med andfælum, of one suddenly awakening from a bad dream, or from being frightened when asleep, Fas. iii. 256, Fél. ix. 188.

and-fætingr, s, m. [and-], transl. of Antipodes in Pliny, Stj. 94. Now used in the mod. sense of Antipodes; also in the phrase, sofa andfætis, or andfæting, of two sleeping in a bed 'heads and heels.'

and-hlaup, n. suffocation, Eg. 553.

and-hvalr, s, m. balaena rostrata, now called andarnefja, u, f., Edda (Gl.), Sks. 123 A.

and-hæli, n. monstrosity, absurdity; medic. the beels being in the place of the toes, Fél. ix. 188. andhælisligr, 2dj. absurd.

1. prop. breath, breathing; af anda fisksins, Edda 19; cp. hverr andalauss lifir, who lives without breathing, in the Riddles of Gestumblindi, Fas. i. 482; af anda hans, Greg. 20, Sks. 41 B; andi er Ingimundar, ekki góðr á bekkinn, of foul breath, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). a current of air; and handar binnar, air caused by the waving of the hand, 623. 33: now freq. of a soft breeze. 3. (gramm.) aspiration; linr, snarpr a., Skálda 175, 179. II. metaph. and of Christian origin, spirit. In the Icel. translation of the N. T. andi answers to πνεῦμα, sál to ψυχή (cp. Luke i. 46, 47); Guð skapaði líkamann ok andann, Mar. 656; taki þér við líkamanum en Drottinn við andanum, id.; gjalda Guði sinn anda, Mar. 39 (Fr.); hjarta, andi ok vizka, id. In some of these cases it may answer to ψυχή, but the mod. use is more strict: as a rule there is a distinction between 'ond,' f. anima, and 'andi,' m. animus, yet in some cases both are used indifferently, thus Luke xxiii. 46 is translated by 'andi,' 2. spirit, spiritual being yet 'ond' is more freq., Pass. 44. 21, 45. 1. (önd is never used in this sense); John iv. 24, Guð er andi, and, tilbiðja í 3. the Holy Ghost, Nj. 164, Rb. 80. anda, έν πνεύματι. 4. angels; þessháttar eldr brennir andana, Stj. 41. 5. in a profane sense; álfr eða a., Fas. i. 313. 6. spiritual gift; i krapti ok i anda Heliæ, Hom. 104. Luke i. 17, Sks. 565. COMPDS: anda-gipt, f. inspiration, gift of the Holy Ghost, Fms. iv. 48. anda-kast, n. breathing, Fas. iii. 348. andaliga, adv. spiritually, = andliga, Fms. v. 230. ligr, adj. spiritual, = andligr, Stj. 8, Dipl. ii. 11.

and-kostr = annkostr, purpose.

and-langr, m. (poët.) name of one of the heavens, Edda (Gl.)

and-lauss, adj. [ond], breatbless, lifeless, exanimis; a. hlutir, Eluc. 9. and-lat, n. [ond, anima; lat, damnum], 'loss of breath,' death; ba er þú fregn a. mitt, 623. 43; a. Magnúss konungs, Gizurar biskups, etc., Bs. i. 65, 70, Eg. 119, 367. B. the last gasp, the very moment of death; þá var konungr nær andláti, Hkr. i. 160; var hann þá beint í andlati, Fms. vi. 230; ok er hann fann at nær dró at andlati hans, bis last moments drew near, viii. 446: andlat has the notion of a quiet, easy death; liflát, a violent death; but both are only used in a dignified COMPDS: andlats-dagr, m. day of death, Bs. i. 466. sense. láts-dægr, n. id., 686 B. andláts-sorg, f. grief for a death, Stj. 196. andláts-tíð, f. and -tími, a, m. time of death, Greg. 78, Stj. 9.

andliga, adv. spiritually, Sks. 614, 649, Stj. 27, 34, Hom. 57. andligt, adj. [Hel. translates spiritualis by gestlie, Germ. geistlich, Ulf. πνευματικός by abmeins], spiritual; in the N.T. πνευματικός is translated by andligr, I Cor. xv. 44: a. fagnaðr, 656 C; a. herklæði, 656 A. ii. 18; a. skilning, Greg. 23; a. lif, Skálda 199; biskup hefir andligt vald til andligra hluta, a bisbop bas spiritual power in spiritual things (opp. to veraldligr, κοσμικόε), Gpl. 73; andlig skirn, Hom. 52.

and-lit, n. and annlit, [and-, adversus, and lita; Ulf. andavleizns = πρόσωπον; A.S. andvlite; Germ. antlitz], a face, countenance; & andliti peirra, 623. 61; sá ek annlit þitt, id., Nj. 16; þangat horfi anlit er hnakki skyldi, N.G.L. i. 12; Hom. 7 renders in faciem by í andliti. Metaph. auglit is used as more dignified; i augliti Guðs (not andliti), ένωπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, in the eyes or sight of God. compos: andlits-björg, f. visor, Sks. 406. andlits-farinn, adj. in the phrase, vel a., of fair, well-formed features, better in two words (andliti farinn), Sturl. iii. 178 C. andlits-mein, n. cancer in the face, Sturl. ii. 185. andlits-skop, n. pl. lineaments of the face, N. G. L. i. 339; vel andlits sköpum, of well-formed features, Fms. viii. 238.

and-marki, ann-, and an-, a, m. [and-, mark], a fault, flaw, blemisb; ókostir cor andmarkar, Grág. i. 313; ef annmarkar þeir verða á búfénu, 429; þú leyndir anmarka á honum, Nj. 8. β. metaph. in moral sense, trespasses; ioran annmarka, 625.90; used as a nickname, Gísl. 32. COMPDS: annmarka-fullr, adj. full of faults, Fms. vi. 110. marka-lauss, 2dj. faultless, Grag. i. 287.

and-maligr, adj. contentious, quarrelsome, Fms. ii. 154, Magn. 448.

and-mæli, n. contradiction, 4. 25.

and-nes, n. and annes, [and-, nes], a promontory or point of land, Hkr. i. 313, Fms. viii. 147, Fær. 83.

and-oroa, adj. ind. [cp. Ulf. andavaurd; Germ. antwort], the Icel.

110 (rare).

and-of, n. prob. = and-pof, prop. a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream. Metaph., við nokkuru andofi, after a somewhat bard struggle, Fbr. 84. 2. a division in a sbip, fremsta rúm í skipi kallast a., Fél. ix. 3.

and-ramr, adj. (andromma, u, f.) baving foul breath, Sturl. i. 20.

ANDBAR, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen aander], snow shoes, in sing. prob. öndurr, cp. the compds öndor-dis and öndor-goo, used of the goddess Skadi, in the Edda; found only in Norway, where the word is still in use; in Icel. only remaining in the proverb snæliga snuggir kváðu Finnar, áttu andra fala, Fms. vii. 20, of a silly act, to sell one's snow shoes just when it begins to snow. Prob. a Finnish word; v. skíð.

and-rá, f. [contr. = anddrag (?), mod. word], breath, in the phrase, i

sömu a., at the very same breath, instantly.

and-rooi, a, and androor, rs, m. the later form more freq. [and-, róa], pulling against stream and wind; Einarr átti gildan andróða, E. bad a bard pull, Fms. vi. 379, v. l. andróðr; róa andróða, vii. 310, (andróðr, Hkr. iii. 440); þeir tóku mikinn andróða, they had a hard pull, Fms. viii. 438, v.l. andróðr; ok er þá sem þeir hafi andróða, Greg. 31; taka andróðra (acc. pl.), Fms. viii, 131, Hkr. iii. 440: cp. the proverb bidendr eigu byr en bradir androda, those who bide bave a fair wind, those who are basty a foul, festina lente, 'more baste worse speed;' the last part is omitted in old writers when quoting this proverb.

and-saka, ad, (annsaka, Bret. 162), [A. S. andsüc], to accuse, with acc., Al. 23; hann andsakaði (reprimanded) sveinana harðliga, Sturl. iii. 123. and-skoti and annskoti, a, m. [and-, adversus; skjóta, skoti], prop. an opponent, adversary, one who 'shoots from the opposite ranks;' a. lýðs várs ok laga várra, 655 xvi. B; þeir höfðu heyrt at andskotar þeirra vildi verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, they had heard that their adversaries would keep them by a fight from the parliament field, 1b. ch. 7; eigi mun ek vera í andskota flokki móti honum, Fms. v. 269. fiend, devil, transl. of Satan, now only used in that sense and in swearing; nú hefir a. fundit færi á at freista yðvar, Post. 656; far í brott a., ὅπαγε Σατανα, 146; a. ok þeir englar er eptir honum hurfu, Ver. 1; dökvir þik, anskoti (voc.), 623. 31, Hom. 108, 109, K. A. 20. skota-flokkr, m. a band of enemies, Fms. v. 269, Grág. ii. 19.

and-spilli and andspjall, n. colloquy, discourse, Skm. 11, 12. and-spænis, adv., a. móti e-m, just opposite, the metaph. being taken from a target (spánn), Snót 127.

and-stefna, d, to stem against, Fas. iii. 50 (rare).

and-streymi, n. prop. against the tide or current; metaph. adversity, Fr. and-streymr, adj. running against stream; metaph. difficult, cross; Sighvatr var heldr a. um eptirmálin, bard to come to terms with, Sturl. ii. 42; andstreym örlög, ill-fate, Al. 69; kvað Svein jafnan andstreyman verit hafa peim frændum, bad always set bis face against, Orkn. 390.

and-stygo, f. disgust; vera a. af e-u (now, at e-u), dislike, Róm. 265.

and-styggiligr, adj. odious, abominable, Hkr. iii. 273.

and-styggr, adj. id., Hom. 102, 623. 31, Sks. 539.
and-svar and annsvar, n. [A.S. andsvaru; Hel. uses andvordi and andvordian = respondere; Ulf. andavaurd], an 'answer,' response, but in old writers esp. a decision; vera skjótr í andsvörum, prompt in deciding, Fms. i. 277; sagoist til hans hafa vikit um ansvarit, put the case under his decision, vi. 354; munu vit tala fleira áðr ek veita því andsvör, before I decide, Ld. 80; in N.G.L. i. 86 it seems to mean protest, intervention: used of the echo in Al. 35. COMPD: andsvara-maor, m. a law term, a respondent, defender, Jb. 30.

and-svara and annsvara, ao, to answer; bá annsvarar konungrinn, Fms. xi. 56, rare, and in a more formal sense than the simple verb B. answer, to be responsible for; sem ck vil a. fyrir Gudi, as I SV2T2. will answer before God, Gpl. 66; v. anza or ansa.

and-syptir, m. [ond, anima, or and-?], sobbing, sighing, bysterical fit, Hom. 121; [Engl. sob; Germ. seufzen.]

and-sælis, in common talk andhælis, adv. [sól], against the course of the sun (cp. the Scot. 'widdershins,' that is, going against the sunshine or the sun's light, a direction universally considered both in England and Scotland to be most unlucky; see the quot. in Jamieson sub voce), Isl. ii. 154, Rb. 134; esp. used of witches and 'uncanny' appearances; pat gékk öfugt um húsit ok a., it went backwards about the bouse and against the sun's course, Eb. 268, Gisl. 33, cp. Fs. (Vd.) 43, 59; hon gékk öfug a. um tréit, ok hafði þar yfir mörg röm ummæli, Grett. 151. or andhalis is used of everything that goes backwards, wrong, or perversely; cp. andærr and andæris.

and-vaka, u, f. sleeplessness, άγρυπνία, caused by care or grief, Fms. i. 82; mostly used in pl. β. medic. agrypnia, Fél. ix. 189, Bs. i. y. wakefulness, Hom. 108. In the Mashlio. visur, Eb. ch. 19, andvaka unda = a sword, the 'awakener' of wounds; (cp. vekja blóð.) and-vaki, adj. ind. sleepless, now andvaka; liggja a., to lie awake, Al. 71, Barl. 10, Mag. 80.

and-vana and andvani, adj. ind., and now andvanr, adj. use svar or andsvar (Engl. answer) in this sense; andorda only appears [and-and vanr, solitus], destitute, wanting; with gen., a. atu, lifs a., auds vils ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; a. heilsu, Magn. 512; alls a., of the beggar Lazarus, Greg. 24; a. þeirrar þjónustu, in want of, Post. 656 B; margs a., Bret. 174; a. eigna várra, baving lost our lands, 208. II. [önd, anima], now = exanimis; andvana lik, a lifeless corpse, Pass. 4. 23. and-varos, ao, to band over [cp. Dan. overantworde], rare, Fr.

and-vari, a, m. I. a fish of prey, gurnard, Lat. miluus, Edda (Gl.); the name of the gurnard-shaped dwarf, Edda 72; the owner of a fatal ring, hence called andvara-nautr: cp. Skv. 1. 2, Andvari ek heiti II. in mod. usage, a soft breeze, ... margan hefi ek fors um farit. and metaph. watchfulness, vigilance, in such phrases as, hafa andvara á sér, Pass. 15. 6: andvara-lauss, adj. beedless; andvara-leysi, f. mostly in a theol. sense, etc. COMPD: andvara-gestr, m. an unwelcome guest, in the phrase, vera e-m a., Fbr. 7, 24 new Ed. (now freq.)

and-varp, n. the act of beaving a sob, sigh, 655 xx. 4, Sks. 39, 688. Freq. in theol. writers, Pass. 40. 7.

and-varpa, 20, to sob, sigh, breathe deeply, Fms. x. 338, Hom. 155, Sks. 225 (freq.)

and-varpan, f. sobbing, Hom. 124, Stj. 149.

and-vegi, throne, v. ondvegi. andverör, adverse, v. öndverör.

and-viōri, n. [veðr], bead wind, Fbr. 67, Eg. 87, Fms. i. 203. and-virði, n. [verð], worth, equivalent, value, price; þá skal þat kaup ganga aptr en hinn hafi a. sitt, Gpl. 491; haf þú nú allt saman, skikkjuna ok a., Lv. 50; allt a. hvalsins, the whole value of, Greg. ii. 375; hann tekr þar á móti ofdrykkjuna ok hennar a., reward, Fms. viii. 251.

and-virki and annvirki, n. [önn, labour (?); cp. old Germ. antwerk=macbina].

I. in Icel. writers esp. used of bay and baynoerk = macbina. stacks; ef eldr kemr í hús manns eðr a., K. þ. K. 78, 82; færa, reiða a., to carry into the barn, Grag. ii. 122, Lv. 211; nema fé gangi i akr, engi, töður eðr a., Grág. ii. 299; nautafjöldi var kominn í tún ók vildi brjóta a., ... tbrow down the cocks, Glúm. 342, Boll. 336; sendi Úlfarr menn upp á hálsinn at sjá um a. sitt þat er þar stóð; cp. little below, stórsæti, large ricks, Eb. 152. II. in Norway more generally used of crop, tillage, agricultural implements; gard pann sem um a. (barley ricks?) stendr, Ghl. 381; ef menn brenna a. manna, N.G.L. i. 244; a. (produce) manna hvatki sem er, 251, Jb. 312; þá skal hann þar etja öllu sínu a. á, 357; viðarköst, timbr, grindr, sleða eðr önnur a., implements (some MSS. read ambod), 258, v.l. Metaph., legit hafa mér a. nær garði, en at berjast við þik fyrir sakleysi, business more urgent than to . . ., Grett. 110 A. and-vitni, n. a law term.

I. Icel. contradictory testimony, such

and-vitni, n. a law term. as was contrary to law. Thus defined: pat er a. er menn bera gegn því sem áðr er borit, vætti í gegn kvið, eðr kviðr í gegn vætti, svá at eigi má hvárttveggja rétt vera, Grág. i. 59, 60; it was liable to the lesser outlawry, skoluð menn a. bera ok hér á þingi, en ef menn bera, ok varðar þat útlegð, enda á þat einskis at meta, id.; en ef menn bera þat a. varðar pat fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 272; bera þeir a. guðunum, false witness against the gods, 655 xiii. B. I.

II. Norse, where it appears to mean contragods, 655 xiii. B. 1. dictory testimony, such as was usually admissible; ok koma eigi a. móti, N. G. L. ii. 89, v. l.; svá er ef einn ber vitni með manni sem engi beri, en tveir sem tíu, ef madr uggir eigi a. móti, if one bears witness for a man it is as though no man bore witness for him, but two are as good as ten, if a man doth not fear that contradictory evidence will be brought against bim, 150. and-vigr, adj. in the phrase, vera e-m a., a match for . . . , as good a

swordsman as ...; hann var eigi meirr enn a. einum þeirra bræðra, Fms. ii. 165; sagði Gellir sik fleirum mönnum a. en einum, Bs. i. 649.

and-yrði, n. pl. [v. andorða], objection, Sks. 76.

and-wfa, o, [v. andof; Ivar Aasen andova and andov], a boating term, to paddle against tide, current, and wind, so as to prevent the boat from drifting astern; þá féll á stormr svá mikill, at þeir fengu eigi betr en andæft, bad nothing better than to lay to, Sturl. ii. 121; the vellum MSS. wrongly andhætt. 2. metaph. in the corrupt form andæpta, to reply feebly against; with dat., ekki er þess getið at þórðr andæpti pessari visu, Th. returned no reply to this libel, Sturl. i. 22. Now absol. to speak in a disjointed way, to ejaculate; andæpti skúld upp úr móðu, fram eru feigs götur; skilja sköp, skamt er að landi, brosir bakki mót, of rhymed incoherent words of a poet in the act of sinking beneath the waves, vide Espól. Ísl. Árb. the year 1823, Sigurðr Breiðfjörð in a poem in the Smamunir.

and-wris, adv. [ár, remus], crossly, perversely, a figure taken from pulling, Lex. Poët.; freq. in the corrupt form andhælis.

and-ærligr, adj. cross, odd, Lex. Poët.; now andhælislegr.

ang, n. sweet savour, fragrance; med unad ok ang, Bs. ii. 10. ANGA, að, [Norse aanga; Swed. ånga], to give out a sweet scent, odour; ilmr angar mjök sætliga, Mar. Fr.; now freq.

angan, f. sweet odour; angan Friggjar, the love of Frigga, Vsp. 54; some MSS. read angantýr, the sweetheart, busband of Frigga.

angi, a, m. [Norse angie]. I. sweet odour; þvílikan ilm ok II. [cp. A.S. anga = aculeus, anga sem cedrus, Stj. 73, etc. stimulus], a spine or prickle, in the phrase, betta mál hefir anga, bas a seing, is not good to touch, Bs. ii. 52. Now often used in pl. and used of andertbalb.

ok alls gamans a., Hkv. 2. 31, Völs. kviður, Lex. Poët.; alls a. nema a sprout, fibre in fruits or plants; metaph. a spoilt boy is called angi, 'a pickle: as to the root, cp. öngull, bamus, and the English angle: angilja, u, f. is, according to Björn, one of the bones of a fish.

angist, f. [Lat. angustia; Fr. angoisse; Engl. anguisb; Germ. angst], anguisb, esp. in theol. writers, Stj. 31, 51, 55, 106, 114. angistar-neyo, f. distress, Stj. angistar-ár, n. a year of misery, Stj. angistar-timi, a, m. an bour of pain, Stj.

angistast, ad (?), dep. to be vexed, Stj. 121.

ANGR, m. (now always n., Pass. 1.4, and so Bs. i. 195); gen. rs, [cp. Engl. anger, Lat. angor.] I. grief, sorrow; bann angr, Bær. 12; upp á minn a. ok skaða, Stj. 215; minn harm ok a., Bær. 14; með margskonar angri, Fms. x. 401; sorg eðr a., Háv. 51; ekki angr(s), Hkv. Hjörv. 10. in Norse local names freq. = bay, firth, e.g. Staf-angr, Hard-angr, etc. etc. (never in Icel.): kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, sinus mercatorius, [cp. the English 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, etc., and in London, 'Cheapside,'] these places being situated at the bottom of the firths: fjöror hardly ever occurs in local names in Norway, but always angr; cp. the pun on angr, moeror, and angr, sinus, Fas. ii. The word is obsolete in the historical age and scarcely appears as a pure appellative, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xii, Munch's Map and Geogr. of Norway. [Root probably Lat. ang in ango, angustus, angiportus.] angra, ad, to anger, grieve, vex, with acc., Fms. xi. 393; mik hefir angrad

hungr ok frost, Fms. ii. 59: with dat., hvárt sem mér a. reykr eða bruni, Nj. 201, Stj. 21: impers. to be grieved, a. honum mjök, Fas. ii. 296: more freq. with acc., Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 289; mik angrar mart hvao, β. reflex., angrask, to be angered; a. af e-u, to take γ. part. angraör, used offence at, Bs. i. 280; vio e-t, Fas. iii. 364. as adj. sorrowful, angry; reior ok a., El. 14; pronounced angraor, concerned; in the phrase, göra sér angrátt, um, to feel a pang, Gisl. 85. angran, f. sorrow, Fas. iii. 364.

angr-fullr, adj. full of care, Str. 55.
angr-gapi, a, m. a rude, silly fool, [the French gobemouche], Bs. i. 806,
Mag. 64 (Ed.); sem a. at svara fólsku tignum mönnum, Sturl. iii. 138.

angr-lauss, adj. free from care, Lat. securus, Hkv. 2. 45.

angr-ligr, adj. sad, Bs. ii. 163.

angr-ljóð, n. pl. funeral songs, dirges, neniae, Hkv. 2. 44.

angr-lyndi, n. [lund], concern, low spirits, Gisl. 85.

angr-mæðask, dd, dep. to be in low spirits, Fr.

angr-samligr, adj. and angr-samliga, adv. sorrowful, sorrowfully, Stj. 655 xxxii.

angr-samt, adj. full of grief, depressed, downcast, Stj., Barl., Vápn. 17; neut., e-m er a., to be in low spirits, Fms. viii. 29. β. troublesome, Stj. (of gnats).

angr-somd and angrsomi, f. grief, Mar., Ver. 2.

angr-væri, f. dejection, Hkr. iii. 253; now also angr-vær, adj. dejected. angr-æði, f. moody temper, sullenness, Fr.

an-konn, f. [and-kenna], a flaw, fault, = anmarki, only as gen. pl. in the COMPDS ankanna-fullr, adj. full of faults, Sks. 76 new Ed., v.1. ankanna-laust, n. adj. a law term, uncontested, used of an inheritance or possession where there is no legal claimant; skal hann eignast a. allt Noregs konungs veldi, be shall hold as his own all the power of Norway's king without a rival, Fagrsk. 97; Magnús konungr hafði þá ríki einnsaman ok a., i. e. there were no pretenders, Fms. x. 413.

ann- in several compds, v. and-.

ANNA, að, [önn, labor; Ivar Aasen anna: the root is not found in Goth.] I. act. but rare; with dat. in the sense to be able to do; eg anna því ekki, I cannot manage that: absol., geldingar svá holdir, at peir anni á degi ofan í Odda, ellipt. = anni at ganga, that they can walk, Vm. 28. 1. with acc., II. dep. freq.: a. a law term; in cases involving support, to take care, provide for, to support; bá skal móðirin þau börn annast, Grág. i. 240; a. úmaga, 243, 294; a. sik, to support oneself, Fms. vi. 204; úmegð, Rd. 234. 

β. more generally to take care of; mál þetta mun ek a., Glúm. 358. 

γ. to engage in battle; tveir skyldi annast einnhvern þeirra; þeir Barði ok Steinn skyldi a. Ketil brúsa, 2. a. um e-t, to be busy about, trouble oneself about; Ísl. (Hvs.) ii. 356. a. um matreiðu, to cook, Nj. 75; hann a. ekki um bú, Glúm. 342, 359. annarligr, adj. strange, alien, Stj. 188; metaph., Skálda 193.

ANNARB, önnur, annat, adj.; pl. aorir; gen. pl. annarra; dat. sing. f. annarri, [Ulf. anpar; A.S. opar; Engl. other; Germ. andere; Swed. andra and annan: in Icel. assimilated, and, if followed by an r, the nn changes into 0.]  $I. = \tilde{\epsilon} \tau \epsilon \rho o s$ , alter: 1. one of two, the other; tveir formenn peirra, hét annarr, the one of them, Fms. ix. 372; sá er af öbrum ber, be that gets the better of it, Nj. 15; a. augat, Fms. ii. 61; & ödrum fæti, Bs. i. 387, Edda 42; annarri hendi..., en annarri, with the one band..., with the other, Eb. 250, 238; á adra hönd, on the one side, Grág. i. 432, Nj. 50; a. kné, Bs. i. 680; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50; annarr—annarr, one—other; gullkross á öðrum en ari af gulli á öðrum, Fms. x. 15. Peculiar is the phrase, við annan, þriðja, fjórða ... mann, = being two, three, four ... altogether; vid annan, oneself and one besides, Eb. 60; cp. the Greek τρίτον ήμιτάλαντον, two talents and a balf, Germ. 2. secundus, a cardinal number, the second; sá maðr

1b. ch. 1, 9; a. vetr aldrs hans, Bs. i. 415; höggr hann þegar annat (viz. högg), a second blow, Sturl. ii. 118.

B. the next following, Lat. (viz. högg), a second blow, Sturl. ii. 118. proximus; & ödru hausti, the next autumn, Isl. ii. 228; önnur misseri, the following year, Bs. i. 437, 417; a. sumar eptir, 415, Fms. i. 237 Metaph. the second, next in value or rank, or the like; annat mest hof i Noregi, the next greatest temple, Nj. 129; a. mestr höfðingi, the next in power, Isl. ii. 202; fjölmennast þing, annat eptir brennu Njáls, the fullest parliament next to that after the burning of N., 259; vitrastr lögmanna annarr en Skapti, the wisest speaker next after S., Bs. i. 28; a. mestr madr i Danmörk, the next greatest man, Fms. xi. 51; annat bezt riki, v. 297; var annarr sterkastr er hét Freysteinn, the next strongest champion, Eb. 156; mestrar náttúru a. en porsteinn, Fs. 74, Fms. iv. 58. άλλοs, alius, one of many, other, both in sing. and pl.; hon lek á gólfinu við aðrar meyjar, Nj. 2; mart var með henni annara kvenna, i. e. many women besides, 50; jafnt sekr sem abrir menn, as guilty as anybody else, Grag. i. 432; einginn annarra Knúts manna, none besides, Fms. x. 192; ef þeir gerði lönd sin helgari enn aðrar jarðir, ... than all other grounds, Eb. 20; er Þórólfr hafði tignað um fram aðra staði, ... more than any other place, id.; kalla þá jörð nú eigi helgari enn aðra, id.; tók Börkr þann kost er hann hafði öðrum ætlað, 40; þórarinn vann eið . . . ok tíu menn aðrir, Tb. and ten men besides, 48; beir bottust fyrir öbrum mönnum, ... over all other people, 20; góðr drengr um fram alla menn aðra, 30; af eyjum ok öðru sjófangi, otber produce of the sea, 12; hann skal två menn nefna aðra en sik, ... besides bimself, Grag. i. 57; hann var örvari af fé enn nokkurr annarr, ... than anybody else, Bret.; jasnt sem annat súlgusé, as any other money, Grág. i. 432. 2. other, different, in the proverb, öl er annarr maðr, ale (a drunken man) is another man, is not the true man, never mind what he says, Grett. 98; the proverb is also used reversely, öl er innri (the inner) maor, 'in vino veritas:' annao er gæfa ok görfuleiki, luck and achievements are two things (a proverb); önnur var þá æfi, viz. the reverse of what it is now (a proverb), Grett. 94 (in a verse); ætla ek þik annan mann en þú segir, Fms. xi. 192; hafi ber Danir heldr til annars gört, you deserve something different, worse than that, id.; varo pa annan veg, otherwise, Hkr. ii. 7; Björn varð þess víss at þau höfðu annan átrúnað, . . different religion, Eb. 12. 8. like ol άλλοι, religui. the rest. the remains : há er sini sant 8. like of ἄλλοι, reliqui, the rest, the remains; bá er eigi sagt hversu öðrum var skipað, Nj. 50; at hönd b. sé fyrir innan n., en annarr likami hans (the rest of bis body) fyrir utan, 1812. 18. peated in comparative clauses: annarr-annarr, or connected with einn, hvárr, hverr, ymsir: gékk annarr af öðrum at biðja hann, alius ex alio, one after another, Bs. i. 128; hverja nott adra sem adra, every night in turn, Mag. 2; annat var ord Finns hardara enn annat, every word of Finn was barder than that which went before it, of a climax, Fms. v. 207: einn-annarr, alius atque alius, one and another, various; eina hluti ok aðra, Stj. 81; einar afleiðingar ok aðrar, Barl. 36; einir ok aðrir, various, Stj. 3; ef maor telr svá, at hann var einn eor annarr (that be was anybody, this or that man, viz, if he does not give the name precisely), ok er hinn eigi þá skyldr at rísa ór dómi, Grág. i. 28: ymsir-aðrir, in turn, now this, now the other; ymsir eiga högg i annars gard (a proverb); heita & helga menn, ok nefna ymsa ok aðra (now one, now another), Mar. 35: þágu bessir riddarar veizlur ymsir at öðrum, gave banquets one to another in turn, id.; færðu ymsir aðra niðr, now one was under water and now the other, of two men struggling whilst swimming, Fms. ii. 269: hvárr-annan, hveriraðra, each other; mæltu hvárir vel fyrir öðrum; hétu hvárir öðrum atförum: of a rapid succession, hvert vandræði kom á bak öðru, misfortunes never come singly, but one on the back of the other, Fr.; vio pau tioindi urou allir glaðir ok sagði hverr öðrum, one told the news to another, man to man, Fms. i. 21; þóttust hvárirtveggju meira vald at hafa í borginni en aðrir, 655 xvii. 1; hvárirtveggja—aðrir, ἀλλήλοιs, mutually, reciprocally; skulu nú h. ganga til ok veita öðrum grið, Nj. 190. IV. annat, n. used as a subst.; petta sem annat, as other things, Fas. i. 517; skaltu eigi pora annat, en, Nj. 74; ef eigi bæri a. til, unless something happened, Bs. i. 350: at öllu annars, in everything else, Grag. ii. 141, K. p. K. 98: annars simply used adverb. = else = ella; now very freq. but very rare in old writers; stendr a. ríki þitt í mikilli hættu, Fas. i. 459, from a paper MS. and in a text most likely interpolated in the 17th century. gen. as adv. of another kind, Hkr. i. 148. COMPDS: annars-konar. annars-kostar, adv. else, otherwise; hvart er hann vill . . . eor a. vill hann, either be should prefer ..., K. Á. 58. annars-stadar, adv. elsewbere, in other places; sem 2., as in other similar cases, Grag. i. 228. annars-vegar, adv. on the other band, Fms. viii. 228, those on the opposite side. annarragen. pl. is used in annarra-bræðra, -bræðri, pl. fourth cousins, Grág. i. 285, ii. 172; cp. D. I. i. 185; v. næsta-bræðra = third cousins, þriðjabræbra = fiftb cousins.

annarr-hvárr (or in two words), adj. pron. in dual sense, [A. S. obarbuedar], Lat. alteruter, either, one of the two; with gen., annan hvern beirra sona Skallagríms, Eg. 256; væntir mik at aðra hvára (acc. sing. fem., now aðra hverja) skipan taki brátt, Fms. viii. 444. Dual, aðrir hvárir, in a collect. sense, either party, Sd. 138; neut. used as adv., annaðhvárt eda, either-or (Lat. aut-aut), Fms. i. 127, Skálda 171, Nj. 190.

annarr-hverr, adj. pron. every other alternately; annan hvern dag,

var par a. Islenzkr, Fms. xi. 129; i annat sinn, for the second time, Fras. iv. 81, Symb. 57; annathvert orð, every other (second) word, Nj. 1b. ch. 1, 9; a. vetr aldrs hans, Bs. i. 415; höggr hann begar annat 33, Fas. i. 527: at öðruhverju, used as adv., every now and then, Eg. 52, Sturl. i. 82, Hkr. ii. 292.

annarr-tveggja and annarr-tveggi, adj. or used adverbially, [-tveggja is a gen. form, -tveggi a nom.], plur. (dual) aðrirtveggju, dat. plur. -jum; in other cases tveggja, tveggi are indecl.:—one of twain, either; annattveggja peirra, Grág. i. 236; ok er annattveggja til, at vera hér, hinn er annarr, there is choice of two, either to stay here, or . . . , Fms. xi. 143, N. G. L. i. 117; ef annarrtveggi hefir haldit öbrum, Grag. i. 29: with gen., a. peirra, either of them, 149: dual, either of two sides, en pa eru beir skildir er adrirtveggju eru lengra i burt komnir en ördrag, but then are they parted when either of the twain is come farther away than an arrow's flight, of combatants on the battle-field, Grág. ii. 19: neut., annattveggja, used as adv.; annattveggja-eðr, either-or; a. vestna eðr batna, Clem. 50. The word is rare in old writers, and is now quite out of use; as adv. annadhvort-eða, either-or, is used.

annarsligr = annarligr; annarstaðar, elsewbere, v. annarsstaðar.

ANNÁLL, s, m. [Lat. annalis], an annal, record, chronological register, Bs. i. 789, 415.13. It sometimes, esp. in deeds, appears to mean bistories in general (cp. Lat. annales); annálar á tólf bókum norrænir, Vm. in a deed of the 14th century, where it probably means Sagas: fróðir annálar ok visindabækr, bistories, Pr. 402, Al. 29. The true old Icel. annalists cease in the year 1430, and were again resumed in the middle of the 16th century

ann-boo, n. pl., rare in sing., proncd. amboo, [old Swed. ambud; Ivar Aasen ambo', from önn, labor (?)], agricultural implements, tools; a. nokkur, Dipl. v. 18, Jb. 258.

ann-fetlar, m. pl. a sword belt or shield belt, = handfetlar, Lex. Poët. ann-frior, ar, m. [onn], 'work-peace,' work-truce, commonly during April and May, the time when there were to be no lawsuits (Norse), N. G. L. iii. 19, 94, 95.

ann-kostr, m., also spelt öndkostr and önnkostr [önn], used only in the adverbial phrase, fyrir annkost (önn-önd-kost), wilfully, on purpose, Fms. viii. 367; en þó hafa ek fyrir önnkost (on purpose) svá ritað, Skálda 164; en þat er illvirki, er maðr vill spilla fé manna fyrir ö., Grág. i. 5, 130, 416, ii. 93, 94.
ann-kvista, t, (=ann-kosta?), to take care (önn) of, Grág. ii. 251,

απ. λεγ. spelt anquista; the word is somewhat doubtful.

ann-laust, n. adj. easily, without toil, Lex. Poët. ann-rikt, n. adj. and annriki, n., eiga a., to be very busy, Rd. 283.

ann-samligr, adj. toilsome, laborious, Sks. 549, 550. ann-samt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga 2., to be busy, Rd. 283: v.l. for angrsamt, full of cares, Fms. viii. 29.

ann-semo, f. business, trouble, concern; fá a. af e-u and bera a. fyrir e-u, to be troubled, concerned about, Bs. i. 686, 690.

annt, n. adj. [önn], in such phrases as, vera a. um e-t, to be busy, comcerned, eager, anxious about, Hkr. i. 115; mörgum var a. heim, many were eager to get bome, Fms. xi. 278; hví mun honum svá a. at hitta mik, why is be so eager? Eg. 742; ekki er a. um hat, it is not pressing, Sd. 174; Hánefr kvad sér a. um daga (bad so much to do) svá at hann mátti þá eigi at vera, Rd. 241; vera annt til e-s, to be in a very great burry, eager for, Fms. ii. 150, 41. Compar. annara, in impers. phrases, to be more eager, Fms. ii. 38; mér er ekki a. at vita forlög mín en fram koma, Fs. 19. Superl., vera annast til e-s, to be most eager, Fms. iii. 187: without prep., hvat er nú annt minum eingasyni, what hath my darling son at beart? Gg. 2.

antifona, u, f. antiphon (Gr. word), Hom. 137.

anti-kristr, m. Anti-Christ, Hom. 132, 71

antvaroa, 20, to band over (Germ. word), H.E. i. 435, in a Norse deed. anugr, adj., commonly onugr, cross, uncivil, froward; also onuglyndi, f. freaks, ill-temper.

anz, n. reply, now freq. in common language, v. following word.

anza, 20, contr. form = andsvara, to pay attention to, take notice of; with dat., (peim) sem hon a. minnr ok vanrækir, cares less about, Stj. 95, 81, 195. 2. to reply, answer (now freq.); a. e-u and til es; illu mun furða, ef nokkurr a. til, where it means to reply, but without the notion of speaking, Fms. i. 194; Oddr anzaði ok heldr stutt, where it seems to mean to return a greeting, but silently by signs, Fb. i. 254; konungr a. því ekki, a reply to a letter, Fms. ix. 339; hann sat kyrr ok a. engu, Bárð. 180; Mirmant heyrði til ræðu hennar ok a. fá, Mirm. 69.

apa, 20, [Engl. to ape; Germ. äffen = deludere], to mock, make sport of; margan hefir audr apat (a proverb), 'auri sacra fames,' Sl. 34, cp. Hm. 74: pass., apask at e-u, to become the fool of, Sl. 62. Now, a. e-t epter, to mock or imitate as an ape: also, a. e-n útúr, to pervert one's words in a mocking way.

apaldr, rs, m. pl. rar, [O. H. G. apbaltra; A. S. apuldre; Dan. abild; Swed. apel], doubtless a southern word, the inflective syllable dr being a mutilation of 'tré,' arbor, a word now almost extinct in Germany, (for a homely, common word such as 'tré' could not have been corrupted in the native tongue);—apaldr thus, etymologically as well as properly, means an apple-tree; fruits and fruit-trees were doubtless

imported into Scandinavia from abroad; the word appears only in the later \(^{\psi}\) senda, sn\(^{\psi}\), sekja, etc., where aptr almost answers to Lat. re-, remittere, heroic poems, such as the Hkv. Hjörv. 6; the verses in Sdm. 5 are in a different metre from the rest of the poem, and probably interpolated, Fas. i. 120; epli á apaldri, Sks. 106; tveir apaldar (with the radical r dropped), Fas. iii. 60; apaldrs flur, Karl. 200, 311: as the etymological sense in the transmuted word soon got lost, a fresh pleonastic compound was made, viz. apaldrs-tré. COMPDS: apaldrs-garor, m. [Dan. abildgaard], orchard of apple-trees, bior., D. N. apaldrs-klubba, u. f. club made of an a., El. 22. apaldrs-tré, n. apple-tree, piòr. 58.

apal-grar, adj. dapple-gray, i. e. apple-gray, baving the streaky colour of an apple (cp. Fr. pommelé), of a horse, Nj. 274, Karl. 426, Landn. 93 (where it is used of a river horse); of an ox, uxi a. at lit, Ld. 120.

API, a, m. [A.S. apa; Erse apa; Bohem. op; Germ. affe; all of them dropping the initial guttural tenuis: Sanskr. kapi], an ape. It appears in early times in the metaph, sense of a fool in the old poem Hm. and even in a proverb; so also in the poems Fm. 11 and Gm. 34, vide Lex. Poët. A giant is in Edda (Gl.) called api, no doubt because of the stupid nature of the giants. Apavatn, a farm in Icel., probably got its name from a nickname of one of the settlers, at the end of the 9th century. In Hým, 20 a giant is called attrumer apa, the kinsman of apes. The passage in the Hm. verse 74 appears to be corrupt, and ought to be restored thus, margr veror af aurum api, the fool of earthly things, cp. the passage in Sl. 34, margan hefir auor apat, which is another version of the very same proverb. It is esp. used in the connection, osvinns-api or osviora-api, a baboon, big fool, Gm. l. c., Fm. l. c.; (the passage in Hm. 123 ought perhaps to be restored to ósvinns-apa or ósvinnra-apa in a single word; the sense is no doubt the same in all these passages.) Rare in old prose in the proper sense of ape, vide however 673.55. apa-mynd, n. form of an ape, Th. 76.

APLI, a, m. in Edda (Gl.), a. an ox, or  $\beta$ . a borse, backney: apli according to Björn s.v. means the embryo of animals, e. g. apla-kálfr and apla-lamb, n. abortive lamb or calf; apalgengr, adj. a backney, a rough goer. Björn also mentions apalgryti, n. aspretum, (an unknown and dubious word.)

appella and appellera, ab, to cite, summon to the pope (eccles. Lat.),

Fms. ix. 339, 486 (v.l.), x. 99, Bs. i. 776, K. A. 218.

APR, adj. gen. rs (and thus not akin to api), cold, sbarp, cbilly; en aprasta hríð, sbarp figbting, O. T. 59; sterkastr ok aprastr við at eiga, the worst to deal with, þiðr. 183; enda vóru allöpr tilbrigðin (cold, malignant), 89; því föru vér aprir, we feel sad, chilly, a verse written in 1047, Lex. Poët.: a word quite obsolete. (Björn however mentions it as a living word.) Mod. Icel. napr, adj. nearly in the same sense, cold, chilly, of weather; cold, spiteful, snappish, of temper: nepja, u, f. a chill, piercing cold: nepringr, m. id.: [are these words identical (?).] aprligr, adj. cold, chilly, of weather; a. veor, Vápn. 11. MS.

APTAN and aftan, s, m., dat. aptni, pl. aptnar, sometimes spelt apni and apnar, [Hel. aband; Germ. abend; Engl. even, evening; in Ulf. we only find and anabti = Gr. δψέ, δψία; Swed. afton, Dan. aften, - as it is often spelt], evening; not very freq. in prose, where kveld is the common word. It prop. meant the time from 3 till 9 o'clock, like the Old English 'even;' mioraptan (middle-eve) is 6 o'clock; at 9 o'clock the night sets in, v. náttmál: a distinction is made between aptan and kveld, einn aptan at kveldi, an afternoon when the kveld (twilight) sets in, Edda 35: but gener. = kveld, um aptaninn síð er myrkt var orðit, Fms. iv. 308, viii. 228, xi. 113; at aptni, 623. 55, Fms. viii. 201, Grag. i. 146; of aptna (apna), Grag. ii. 224; a öptnum, Bjarn. 23; midraptan, Hrafn. 9, Nj. 153; aptans biot oframs sok, a laggard's suit bides till even (a proverb).

aptan and aftan, adv. prop. from behind, behind, opp. to framan; augu a. í hnakka, N.G.L. i. 339; a. á milli herða, Vígl. 26; þá greip hann a. undir hendr honum (from bebind), Eg. 747; hala sem leo, ok gadd í a., ... at the tip of the tail, Al. 168: now aptan í is opp. to framan í.

II. fyrir a., as prep. with acc., behind, opp. to fyrir framan; ek hjó varginn i sundr fyrir a. boguna, I bewed the wolf in sunder, just behind the withers, Nj. 95; standa fyrir a., to stand behind, Fas. ii. 516. B. a. at, with dat.; ganga, koma a. at e-m, to approach from behind.

aptan-drykkja, u, f. an evening carouse, Pr. 419

aptan-langt, n. adj. even-long, all the evening, Karl. 95.

aptan-skæra, u, f. twilight, Lat. crepusculum (cp. morginskæra, dawn, aurora), Sighvat (in a verse).

aptan-stjarna, u, f. the evening star, Al. 54, Stj. 92; now kveld-

aptan-songr, m. even-song, evening service, Fms. vii. 152, K. p.K. 58. aptari and aptastr, compar. and superl. latter, posterior, and last, v.

aptarla and aptarliga, adv. bebind, far in the rear, Lex. Poët. (freq.) aptna, ad, to become evening; partil at aptnadi, Fms. iii. 181. Dep., þá aptnaðisk, Greg. 51; now kvelda.

APTR and aftr (aptar, N.G.L. i. 347), adv., compar. aptar, superl. aptast, [Ulf. a/tra = πάλιν], the spelling with p is borne out by the Gr. α/ψ.

1. Loc. back, back again:

1. WITH MOTION, connected with verbs denoting to go or move, such as fara, ganga, koma, leida, Laptrhvarf the movement away from sin, or the repentance put into act.

reducere, reverti . . .; gefa a., reddere; bera a., refellere; kalla a., revocare; reka 2., repellere: 2. hverfr lygi på er sönnu mætir (a proverb), a lie turns back when it meets truth, Bs. i. 639. 'aptr' implies a notion a loco or in locum, 'eptir' that of remaining in loco; thus skila 2. means remittere; skilja eptir, relinquere; taka a., recipere, in a bad sense; taka eptir, animum attendere; fara a., redire; vera e., remanere, etc.; fara, snúa, koma, senda, sækja, hverfa a., Nj. 260, 281, Fms. x. 395, iv. 300, Edda 30, Eg. 271, Eb. 4, Fs. 6; særa a., to repay, N. G. L. i. 20; snúast a., Lækn. 472. Without actual motion,—as of sounds; þeir heyrðu a. í rjóðrit óp, they beard shouting behind them, Fms. iv. 300; nú skal eigi prestr ganga svá langt frá kirkju at hann heyri eigi klokkur hljóð aftar (= aftr), be shall not go out of the sound of the bells, N.G.L. β. backwards; fram ok a., to and fro (freq.); reio hann i. 347. suor aptr, rode back again, Nj. 20; aptr & bak, supine, bent or turned back, Eg. 380; beir settu hnakka á bak sér a., bent their necks backwards in order to be able to see, Edda 30; skreiðast a. af hestinum, to slip down backwards from the croup of a borse, to dismount, Fs. 65. connected with many verbs such as, láta, lúka a., to close, sbut, opp. to láta, lúka upp, Fær. 264, Eg. 7, Landn. 162; in a reverse sense to Lat. recludere, reserere, rescindere, resolvere.

2. without motion = aptan, the bind part, the back of anything; pat er made fram (superne), en dy'r a., the fore part a man, the bind part a beast, 673. 2; sidan lagdi hann at tennmar a. vio huppinn, be caught the bip with bis teeth, Vigl. 21. The English aft when used of a ship; bæði a. ok fram, stern and stem (of a ship), Fms. ix. 310; Siguror sat a. á kistunni, sate aft on the stern-chest, vii. 201; a. ok frammi, of the parts of the body (of a seal), Sks. 179. Compar. aptarr, farther back, Fms. vi. 76. II. TEMP. again. πάλιν, iterum: this use of the word, general as it is at present, hardly appears in old writers; they seem to have had no special expression for again, but instead of it said síoan, enn, or used a periphrase, á nýja leik, öðru sinni, annat sinn, or some other substitute. It is, however, very freq. in Goth. aftra = πάλιν, Swed. åter, Dan. atter; some passages in the Sagas come near to the mod. use, e.g. bæta a., restituere, to give back (but not temp.); segja friði a., to recal, N.G.L. i. 103; hann mælti at engi mundi þann fald a. falda, El. 20, uncertain whether loc. (backward) or iterum, most likely the former. It is now used in a great many compounds, answering to Lat. re-, cp. also endr.

aptra, 20, to take back, binder, withdraw; with dat., a. fero sinni, to desist from, delay, Fms. x. 17; porgrimr bað þá niðr setjast, ok skal eigi bodi a., i.e. you shall be welcome as before, Valla L. 217; eigi mun ek a. mér (besitate) at þessu, Grett. 116 A; hversu þeir öptruðu sér þá er þeir kómu à þingit, bow they besitated, wavered, withdrew, Bs. i. 741, Flor. 7: now a. e-u is to binder, probibit.

aptran and optrun, f. a revoking, renouncing, keeping back, 655 xxvii. aptr-bati, adj. ind. convalescent, on the road to recovery, Al. 150, Korm. 220: now used as a masc. (-bati, a, m.), vera i aptrbata, to be getting better, Fas. iii. 524.

aptr-beiðiligr, adj. reciprocal, Skálda 195.

aptr-borinn, adj. part. regenerate, born again; bars hon aptrborin aldri veroi, the sense is doubtful, it seems to mean = endrborin, regenerate; it will suit the context only if we suppose that suicides could not be born again; they certainly could walk again, v. aptrganga. Högni seems to fear that, if she died a natural death, Brynhilda would perhaps be endrborin,

aptr-byggi, ja, m., esp. in pl. stern-sitters (opp. to frambyggjar) in a sbip of war, Fms. ii. 312, Hkr. iii. 243.

aptr-drattr, m. the undertow, outward suck of the tide, Barl. 130. aptr-drepa, u, f. relapse, sbock, adversity; medan beir vissu ser enga ván 2., Bs. i. 752, Finnb. 312.

aptr-elding, f. = elding, dawning, Anal. 193.

aptr-ferð and aptr-för, f. return, Eg. 279.

aptr-færsla, u, f. bringing back, Gpl. 361.

aptr-ganga, u, f. [ganga aptr], a gbost, apparition, the French revenant; about this superstition vide 1sl. pjobs. i. 222-317, Grett. ch. 34-37 (the ghost Glám), Eb. ch. 34, 50-55, 63 (Thorolf Bægifót), Ld. ch. 17, Sd. ch. 17-22, 30 (Klaufi), Háv. 41, Flóam. ch. 28, etc. etc. aptr-gangr, m. = aptrganga, Grett. ch. 78 new Ed.

aptr-gjald, n. repayment, Bs. i. 734

aptr-hald, n. a checking, bolding back. COMPD: aptrhalds-maor. m. who impedes a thing, Bs. i. 733.

aptr-hlaup, n. a burling back, recoil, Fs. 158.

aptr-hnekking, f. a bending backwards, metaph., Fms. ix. 509.

aptr-hryggr, m. the chine, the lower part of the back, of a slaughtered animal, Dipl. vi.

aptr-hvarf, n. a turning back, return, Sturl. ii. 16; illr aftrhvarfs, disinclined to face the enemy again, Fms. vii. 325. β. relapse, Fms. ii. 47. where it is used of apostasy. Since the Reformation always used by theologians in a good sense, repentance, turning away from sin; idran ok a. are freq. used together, idran being repentance, the internal condition, has aptrkoma.

back again, Fas. iii. 278.

1347, Bs. Laur. S.

aptr-kall, n. withdrawal, recalling, Fr. aptr-kast, n. a burling back, repulse, Stj. 288.

aptr-kemba, u, f. one whose bair is combed back, Finnb. 250. aptr-kváma and later form aptrkoma, u, f. return, coming back,

Sks. 550 B; Fms. xi. 312, a vellum MS. of the end of the 15th century,

aptr-kvæmt, n. adj. return from exile, used substantively as a law

term in the phrase, eiga (eigi) a., of a temporary or lifelong exile; pat varðar skóggang... eigi eigi a. nema lof biskupa ok lögréttumanna fáist

framar, ... not to be suffered to return from exile unless the leave of the

bisbops and the legislature be first got, Grag. i. 347: in a gener. sense, synist

mér sem engum várum sé a., ef hans er eigi hefnt, it seems to me that not

aptr-mundr, m. [munr], in the phrase, vera a. at e-u, to want a thing

aptr-reka and aptr-reki, adj. ind. (navig.), veror a., to be driven back

by stress of weather, Landn. 148, Bs. i. 76, Grag. i. 274; a. skip, Ann.

aptr-rekstr, 1s, m. a driving back, repulse, Grag. ii. 230 (of cattle

one of us can shew his face again, if he he not revenged, Glum. 332. aptr-lausn, f. redemption, ransom, Hom. 118; a law term, right of redeeming, Gpl. 304: hence compo aptrlausnar-joro, f. land which is

redeemable, N. G. L. i. 344. aptr-mjór, adj. tapering bebind, Edda 40 (of the salmon's tail).

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aptr-sjá, f. regret, longing, v. eptirsjá
 aptr-velting, f. recoil, rolling back, Stj. 49.
 ap-ynja, u, f. [old Swed. epin], a sbe-ape, Stj. 68, 95, Sks. 115.
 AR, n. (qs. arð?), an atom in a sunbeam, mote, Germ. sonnenstäubchen,
vide Vídal. Post. 276 (Ed. 1829), Njóla.
 aroa, u, f. medic. scabrum, a little wart.
 aroga, ao, to make upright, and aroigr, adj. erect, arduus, v. öro-.
 ARDR, rs, m. [Lat. aratrum; Gael. arad; cp. erja, Ulf. arjan, arare;
A.S. erian; Old Engl. ear, etc.; in Norse ar or al is a small plough], a sort
of plough, probably different in size and shape from plogr, which is a later
word, of foreign stamp, as are all that have p for their initial letter. The
poem Rm. distinguishes between both, göra arðr (acc.) and keyra plóg, 19.
The first colonisers of Iceland used aror, as shewn by Landn. 35 (relating
events of the year 875); hann átti einn oxa, ok lét hann þrælana draga
arðrinn; eykr fyrir plógi eðr arðri (plougb or ard), N.G.L.ii. 115; ef maðr
stel jami af arðri eðr plógi, id.; höggva má maðr sér til plógs eðr arðs (gen.
dropping the radical r), id.; draga aror, Al. 52; arori (dat.), Karl. 471, Mar.
(Fr.), Stj.: um allt þat er miklu varðar er betri sígandi arðr en svífandi
(emend. of Dr. Hallgrim. Scheving), a proverb, better a slow but deep trenching plough than a quick and shallow one, Bs. i. 139; the old aror was pro-
bably bulky and heavy.
                                2. metaph. in Icel. at present aror (gen. aros,
ardar, Snot 90), as well as plogr, means gain, produce, profit: ardsamr,
                  COMPD: aros-geldingr, m. a plough-ox, Fms. vii. 21.
adi. profitable.
 aror-for, f. a plough-furrow, trench, Stj. 593, I Kings xviii. 32. aror-gangr, m. a coulter, goad, N. G. L. iii. 198.
 aror-járn, n. a coulter, ox goad, Stj. 386, Judges iii. 31.
 aror-oxi, a, m. a plougb-ox, Grág. i. 502, Jb. 346.
arfa, u, f. [Ulf. arbio], an beiress, N. G. L. i. 191 (rare).
 arf-borinn, adj. part., prop. a legitimate son or daughter, Fms. i. 86;
defined, sá er a. er kominn er til alls réttar, N. G. L. ii. 211. Freq. spelt
arborinn by suppressing the f (so N.G.L. ii. 50), and used in Norse law
of a freeman, v. the quotation above from N. G. L., which clearly shews
the identity of the two words), i. 171; algildis vitni tveggja manna úr-
borinna ok skilvænna, ii. 211: the alliterated phrase alnir ok árbornir
(the phrase aldir og óbornir may be a corruption from arb.), freeborn and freebred, 310. The passage in Stor. verse 2 is in Lex. Poët. ex-
plained by olim ablatus; the poet probably meant to say genuine, pure,
in a metaph, sense, of the true poetic beverage, not the adulterated one,
mentioned in the Edda 49; the cup from the right cask.
 arf-gengr, adj. entitled to inherit, legitimate beir, Grag. i. 178, Eg. 345.
 arfi, a, m. [Ulf. arbia; O. H. G. arpis, erpo; Germ. erbe; Hel. abaro
= filius; A. S. eafora, afora per metath.], an beir, beiress (and poët. a son
in gener.): with gen. pers., arfar veganda, bis beirs, Ghl. 131; har næst var
Osk hennar a., ber beiress, beir to ber property, Ld. 58; Guðríðr ok
porgeror lögligir arfar (beiresses) Sölva, Dipl. v. I: with gen. of the thing,
er hann þá a. hvársttveggja, beir of both things, Grág. i. 221; a. óðala, Ghl.
294; a. at e-u, beir to a property, Sturl. ii. 197. Not freq., erfingi being
the common word.
                                II. an ox, bull, Edda (Gl.), vide arfr.
 ARFI, sometimes spelt arbi, a, m. chickweed, alsine media; arfa-
sata, u, f. a weed rick, Nj. 194.
 arfingi, ja, m. an beir, Eg. (in a verse), vide erfingi.
 arf-kaup, n. sum paid for inheritance, Grag. i. 200.
 arf-leiða, dd, to adopt as an beir, = ættleiða, Jb. 144 A.
 arf-leiðing, f. adoption, Ann. 1271.
 arf-nyti, ja, m. (poët.) an beir, Eb. (in 2 verse).
ABFR, s, m. [Ulf. arbi, neut.; A.S. yrfe.] It originally meant cattle, pecus, pecus, pecus, pecus, pecus, pecus, as may be inferred from the A.S. orf = pecus, cattle, and yrfe also the lengthened Icel. form orn, A.S. earn, Engl. earn], an eagle, rare and
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= opes; Hel. arf and urf; Ormul. errfe; v. Ihrc, Glossar., and Grimm R. A.
  p. 467. Edda (Gl.) also mentions an arfi or arfr, bos, v. above.
  inberitance, patrimony; taka arf eptir e-n, Grag. i. 170, 178; hon a
  allan arf eptir mik, is my sole beir, Nj. 3, Eb. 162, Gbl. 252.
                                                                           II.
                       COMPDS: arfs-skipti, n. and arfs-sókn, f., v. arf-
  a bull, v. above.
  below, Ghl. 267, Grág. i. 170.
                                      arfa-pattr, m. section of law treating
  of inberitance, Grag. i. 170.
   arf-ran, n. injustice, cheating in matters of inheritance, Hav. 52.
   arf-ræning, f. id., Mar. 656
   arf-ræningr, m. one stripped of bis inberitance, Al. 105.
   arf-sal, n. cession of right of inheritance, Grag. i. 205, 225, 227, (cp.
  branderso, Dan. fledföre, mod. Icel. prósenta, and gefa prósentu sína); a
  law term, to band over one's own property to another man on condition of getting succour and support for life. In the time of the Commonwealth,
  arfsal had a political sense, and was a sort of 'clientela;' the chiefs caused
  rich persons, freedmen, and monied men of low birth to bequeath them all
  their wealth, and in return supported them in lawsuits during life. Such
  is the case in Vapn. 13, Hænsaþór. S. ch. 7, Eb. ch. 31; eptir þat hand-
  salaði Ulfarr (a wealthy freedman) Arnkatli fé sitt allt, ok gerðist hann
  (viz. Arnkell) þá varnaðarmaðr (protector) Úlfars: v. also Þórð. S., hann
  bjó á landi Skeggja ok hafði görzt arfsalsmaðr hans (bis client), 50: it
  was humiliating; engar mátti hann (the bishop) ölmusur gefa af líkamlegri
  eign, heldr var hann haldinn sem arfsalsmaðr, Sturl. ii. 119. To the
  chiefs in olden times it was a source of wealth and influence, often in an
  unfair way. compds: arfsals-maör, m., v. above. arfsals-máldagi,
  a, m. a deed concerning arfsal, Grág. i. 227.
   arf-skipti, n. sbaring of arfr, Grag. i. 172, Gpl. 266, Fas. iii. 30.
   arf-skot, n. fraud, cheating in matters of inheritance, Eb. 178, Grug. i.
  202, 203, 267.
   arf-sokn, f. a suit in a case of arfr, Gpl. 263.
   arf-stóll, m. an bereditary throne, Eg. (in a verse).
   arf-svik, n. pl. fraud, cheating in matters of arfr, Eb. 178, Gbl. 254, 292.
   arf-svipting, f. disinberiting, cheating in matters of arfr, Stj. 425.
   arf-tak, n. and arf-taka, u, f. the act of receiving arfsal; taka e-n arftaki,
  Grág. i. 267, 268, 187, 229.
                                    COMPD: arftöku-maör, m. an beir, suc-
  cessor to an inberitance, Grág. i. 62, Sturl. i. 98, Fms. v. 53.
   arf-takari, a, m. and arf-taki, a, m. = arftökumaðr, Jb. 148 A, N.G.L.
  i. 234, Barl. 199.
   arf-tekinn, adj. part. taken by inheritance, Fms. xi. 306.
   arf-tekja, u, f. = arftaka, Grág. i. 219.
                                                 COMPD: arftekju-land, n.
  land taken by inberitance, patrimony, Fms. i. 117.
   arf-tæki, n. = arftaka, Stj. 232.
   arf-tækr, adj. = arfgengr, Eg. 343.
arfuni, a, m. [an old obsol. form], an beir, Edda 108 and in the compd
  skaporfoni (the vowel change is caused by the following o), legal beir, q.v.
   arf-van, f. bereditary expectancy, Grag. i. 200, Jb. 177, Sturl. i. 94. arf-voror, m. [A.S. yrfeveard; Hel. erbivard], (poët.) an beir, Lex. Poët.
   arf-begi, ja, m. [cp. Ulf. arbinumja], (poët.) an beir, Id. 28.
   arga-fas, n. [argr, craven, and fas = flas by dropping the l(?); flas, n.
  means praecipitatio, and flasa, ab, precipitare, which are common words;
  this etymology is confirmed by the spelling of the word in Gpl. 188,
  where some of the MSS. have faas or fias, the last is perh. a false read-
  ing = flas; fas, n. gait, manner, is a modern word: v. Pál Vídal. in
  Skýr.; his etymology, however, is doubtless bad], a law term, a feint,
  a cowardly assault, an aiming at one's body and drawing deadly weapons
  without carrying the threat into effect, termed 'a coward's assault;' in
  Icel. it was punishable by fjörbaugsgarðr, cp. Grág.; ef maðr mundar til
  manns ok stöðvar sjálfr, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ok á hinn eigi vígt í
  gegn (the injured party must not kill the offender on the spot) skal stefna
  heiman ok kveðja til níu heimilisbúa þess á þingi er sóttr er, Vsl. ch. 90:
  ef maðr hleypr at manni, ok heldr hann sér sjálfr; þat er a. ok er þat
  sektalaust (liable to no punishment, only a dishonourable act; so the Norse law), N. G. L. i. 164, Ghl. 188.
   arga-skattr, m. an abusive word, a dog's tax, Olkofr. 36.
   arg-hola, u, f. scortum, Hb. 31 (1865).
   ARGR, adj. [Paul Diac. inertem et inutilem et vulgari verbo 'arga,'
  6. 24; A.S. earg, ignavus; the Scottish arch or argh, v. Jamieson sub
  voce; and the mod. Engl. arch, archness; Germ. arg; Gr. άργόs], emas-
  culate, effeminate, an abusive term; hefir þú börn borit, ok hugða ek
  bat args adal, Ls. 24; mik munu æsir argan kalla, ef ek bindast læt
  brúðarlíni, þkv. 17: it is more abusive than thrall, cp. the proverb,
  prællinn hefnir en argr aldri, a thrall takes revenge, but not the a., Grett.
  92; and, argr er sá sem engu verst (a proverb), be is truly an 'argr' wbo
  does not defend bimself; argr and ragr are synonymous, vide the Grag.:
  þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr
  stroðinn eðr sorðinn, ii. 147.
                                      2. metaph. a wretch, craven, coward;
  örg vættr, Fas. ii. 254, Fs. 147: cp. ergi and úargr.
   arg-skapr, m. cowardice, cowardliness, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse).
   arg-vitugr, adj. infamous, (cant.)
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mostly in poetry; örn is the common word; Hom. 89, Stj. 71, Al. 160. Teense of Lat. inops, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.: In the Gloss. Royal Libr. Old Coll. Copenh. 1812 aguila is translated by COMPD: ara-hreior, n. an eyrie, nest of an eagle, Fagrsk. 146. Ari is also a common pr. name.

arin-domr, m.gossip, 'judgment at the bearth-side,' Hom.; now palldomr. arin-oldr, m. bearth-fire, Lat. focus; peir eru a., there are three bearths (in a Norse dwelling), Gpl. 376.

arin-elja, u, f. a concubine if kept at home, med. Lat. focaria; the sense defined in N. G. L. i. 356, 16 (Norse).

arin-greypr, adj. occurs thrice in poetry as an epithet of the benches in a hall and of a helmet, encompassing the hearth, or shaped as an eagle's bill, Akv. 1, 3, 17.

arin-haukr, m. a chimney-sitter, an old man; in the phrase, áttræðr er a. ok eldaskári, an octogenarian is an a. and a poker, Lex. Run.

arin-hella, u, f. [Norse aarhelle or aarstadhyll, the pavement around the bearth], bearth-stone; i a. par i stofunni, Bs. i. 680. Now in Icel. used in nursery tales of treasures or the like hidden under the arinhella.

ABINN, s, m., dat. aarni = arni, Fs. 42, Rm. 2, [a word still freq. in Denmark and in Norway; Dan. arne, arnested; Norse aarstad, Ivar Aasen: in Icel. it is very rare], a bearth, Fs. (Vd.) 42; kom maor um nóttina ok tók glæðr af árni, Sturl. ii. 101; þrjá vissa ek elda (fires), þrjá vissa ek arna (bearth-stones), Gh. 10; mæli malts af arni hverjum, viz. three for each farm (cp. arineldar, Ghl. 376), Hkr. ii. 384, Fms. x. 2. as a law term, used in the phrase, fara eldi ok 398, v. 101. arni, to remove one's bomestead, fire and hearth together, Grag. ii. 253, 334 (where iarni is a corrupt reading). Now in Icel. eldstó. 3. metaph. an elevated balcony, pavement, story, scaffold; stafir fjórir stóðu upp ok syllur upp í milli, ok var þar a. á, Fms. viii. 429; í miðju húsinu var a. vior (raised floor) ... en uppi & arninum var sæng mikil, v. 339, Karl. 190, Štj. 308. **\beta**. of a ship, a batchway, Edda (Gl.) COMPDS: arinshorn, n. chimney-piece, chimney-corner; hann a mold at taka sem i lögum er mælt, taka at arinshornum fjórum ok í öndvegis sæti, of an act of conveyance, N.G.L. i. 96, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Landn. 254: arinn is symbolical of the sacredness of home, just as stalli is of a temple, or an altar of a church: the phrase, at drekka at arinshorni, Hkr. i. 43, reminds one of the large chimney-corners in old English farms. arins-járn, n. iron belonging to a bearth, a poker, used in ordeals (járnburðr); karlmaðr skal ganga til arinsjárns en kona til ketiltaks, the man shall betake him to the poker and the woman shall grasp the kettle, N. G. L. i. 389.

ARKA, að, to limp, bobble, of a sluggish gait; láta arka at auðnu, to let matters take their own course, slow and sure like fate, Nj. 185. v. l., Am. 96.

arka- or arkar-, what belongs to a chest, v. örk.

arma, u, f. misery (απ. λεγ.), Mart. 123; Martinus sá örmu á héranum; now, sjá aumr á e-m, to feel pity for: cp. Germ. arm (poor, wretched). arm-baugr, m. an armlet, Ls. 13.

arm-brysti, n. [Engl. armbrust; old Dan. arburst], a cross bow, Fas. i. 503 (for. word).

arm-fylking, f. a wing (armr) of an army, Fms. x. 403; more freq. fylkingar armr.

armingi, ja, m., in Norse sense, a poor fellow, Hom. 117, 119: in Icel.

arm-leggr, jar, and s, m. the arm, lacertus; hann fékk hvergi sveigt hans armleggi, Grett. 61; ofan eptir a. mjök at ölnboga, Sturl. i. 71, Symb. 25, Stj. 265. Exod. vi. 1 (with a strong band), Anecd. 4 (where it is opp. to handleggr, the fore arm). Sometimes armleggr and handleggr are used indifferently; ek mun bera pik á handlegg mér, I will carry thee on my arm; but below, ok bar þær í vinstra a. sér, Grett. ch. 67, Karl. 517.

armliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. pitifully, Fms. iv. 56, Gkv. 3. II. ARMR, s, m. [Lat. armus; Ulf. arms; Engl. arm; A.S. earm; Germ. arm].

1. Lat. brachium in general, the arm from the shoulder to the wrist; sometimes also used partic. of the upper arm or fore arm; the context only can decide. It is rare in Icel.; in prose armleggr and handleggr are more common; but it is often used in dignified style or in a metaph. sense; undir brynstúkuna í arminn, lacertus (?), Fms. viii. 387; gullhringr á armi, in the wrist, Odd. 18; þá lýsti af höndum hennar bæði lopt ok lög, Edda 22, where the corresponding passage of the poem Skm. reads armar, armar lysa, ber arms beamed, spread light. phrases; sofa e-m á armi, leggja arma um, to embrace, cp. Germ. umarmen; koma á arm e-m, of a woman marrying, to come into one's embraces, Fms. xi. 100, Lex. Poët. Rings and bracelets are poët. called armlog, armblik, armlinnr, armsól, armsvell, the light, snake, ice of the arm or wrist; armr sólbrunninn, the sunburnt arms, Rm. 10. 2. metaph, the wing of a body, opp. to its centre; armar úthafsins, the arms of the ocean ... the bays and firths, Rb. 466; armar krossins, Hom. 103; a wing of a house or building, Sturl. ii. 50; borgar armr, the flanks of a castle, Fms. v. 280; the ends, extremities of a wave, Bs. ii. 50; the yard-arm, Mag. 6; esp. used of the wings of a bost in battle (fylkingar armr), i annan arm fylkingar, Fms. i. 169, 170, vi. 406, 413, Fær. 81; in a seafight, of the line of ships, Fms. vi. 315; the ends of a bed, sofa upp farminn, opp. to til fota; and in many other cases.

1. Norse, poor, in a good sense (as in Germ.); par armu sálur, poor souls, Hom. 144; 2. Icel. in a bad sense, wretched, sá armi maor, poor fellow, 118. wicked, nearly always used so, where armr is an abusive, aumr a benevolent term: used in swearing, at fara, vera, manna armastr; þá mælti hann til Sigvalda, at hann skyldi fara m. a., Fms. xi. 141; en allir mæltu, at Egill skyldi fara allra manna a., Eg. 699; enn armi Bjarngrimr, the wretch, scoundrel Bjarngrim, Fær. 239; völvan arma, the accursed witch, Fms. iii. 214; þetta arma naut, Fas. iii. 498; örm vættr, Gkv. 1. 22, þkv. 29, Sdm. 23, Og. 32; en arma kerling, the vile old witch, Grett. 154, Fas. i. 60; Inn armi, in exclamations, the wretch!

arm-skapaör, adj. part. [A.S. earmsceapen], poor, miserable, misshapen, Hom. 114, 107 (Norse).

arm-vitugr, adj. (in Mart. 123 spelt harmv.), charitable, compassionate; Glumr er a. ok vel skapi farinn, Rd. 308; er hann litt a., bard-bearted, Sturl. iii. 209; a. við fátækja menn, Bs. i. 356.

ar-mæða, u, f. (qs. ör-mæða), distress, toil, Fas. i. 405, Bs. i. 849.

arnar-, belonging to an eagle, v. örn.

arning, f. [erja, arare], earing, tillage, ploughing, Bs. i. 350, 732. 17. arn-sugr, m. (an an. hey.) periphr. from the poem Haustlöng, the 'sough' (Scot.) or rushing sound caused by the flight of an eagle (örn), Edda 16. ARR, n. [Sanskr. arus, Engl. and Scot. arr], a scar, v. örr.

ars, m. podex, (later by metath. rass, Bs. i. 504. l. 2, etc.), Sturl. ii. 17, 39 C; ekki er þat sem annarr smali, engi er skaptr fyrir a. aptr hali, not like other cattle, baving no tail, in a libel of the year 1213, Sturl. ii. 17. COMPD: ars-gorn, f. gut of the anus, Nj. rass

ARTA, u, f. a bird, = Swed. arta, anas querquedula Linn., Edda (Gl.) articulera, 20, to articulate (Lat. word), Stj.

asalabia, u, f. an animal, perh. the sable; mjúkt skinn af dýri því er

a. heitir, Bær. 19.

ASI, a, m. burry (mod. word); cp. yss and ös.

ASKA, u, f. [a common Teut. word], asbes, lit. and metaph., Fms. . 9, Stj. 208; mold ok aska, Nj. 161, 208; dust eitt ok a., 655 xi. 3: pl. öskum, Stj. 74 (transl. from Latin). compos: ösku-bakaðr, part. baked in asbes, Stj. 393. Judg. vii. ösku-dagr, m. Asb-Wednesday, Fms. viii: also ösku-óðinsdagr, Stj. 40. ösku-dreiför, part. besprinkled with ashes, Sturl. ii. 186. ösku-dyngja, u, f. a beap ösku-fall, n. a fall of asbes (from a volcano), of asbes, Fas. iii. 217. ösku-fölr, adj. asby-pale, pale as asbes, Mag. 4. Ann. 1 300. haugr, m. a beap of asbes, Eb. 94. ösku-stó, f. asb-pit.

ask-limar, f. pl. branches of an ash, Hkv. 2. 48. ask-maör, m. [A. S. äscmen, vide Adam Brem. below], a viking, pirate,

a cognom., Eg., Fms., Hkr.

ASKR, s, m. [A.S. äse, whence many Engl. local names; Germ. esche], an ash, fraxinus, Edda (Gl.); a. ygdrasils, Edda 10, 11, Pr. 431. anything made of ash: α. a spear, prop. ashen spear shaft (cp. δόρυ μείλινον, ἐθμμελίηε), þiðr. 304, Edda (Gl.) β. a small ship, a bark B. a small ship, a bark (built of ash, cp. δύρυ, abies); en þeir sigla burt á einum aski, Fas. ii. 206, i. 421: it appears only two or three times in Icel. prose writers; hence may be explained the name of ascmanni, viking, pirate, in Adam y. a small vessel of wood Brem. ch. 212 [A. S. äscmen], cp. askmaor. (freq. in Icel., and used instead of deep plates, often with a cover (asklok) in carved work); stórir askar fullir af skyri, Eg. 549, 550; cp. kyrnu-askr, 8. a Norse measure for liquids, equal to four bowls, or sixteen skvr-askr. justur, Gpl. 525, N.G. L.i. 328, H.E.i. 396, Fms. vii. 203. smior, m. ship-wright (vide B.), Eg. 102. aska-spillir, m. a ship-spoiler, i. e. a pirate, a cognom., Glum., Landn.; v.l. akraspillir, less correctly. askraki, a, m. probably a Finnish word; bjór (beaver), savala (sable) ok askraka (?), some animal with precious fur, Eg. 57; an &π. λεγ.

askran, f. [askrast, to sbudder, Ivar Aasen], borror, v. afskr., B. K. 107. ask-vior, ar, m. asb-tree, Str. 17.

asna, u, f., Lat. asina, a sbe-ass, Stj. 183. COMPD: Ösnuligr, adj., ö. steinn, 655. Matth. xviii. 6, transl. of δνικός λίθος, the upper millstone.

ABNI, a, m., Lat. asinus, an ass, Mart. 131, Fas. iii. 416, Band. 12,= сомров: asna-höfuð, n. donkey-bead, Stj. asellus, 1812. 16. kjálki, a, m. jawbone of an ass, Stj., Greg. 48.

aspiciens-bók, f. a service-book, Vm. 6, 117, 139, Am. 35, Pm., D. I., etc. aspiciens-skrá, f. id., Pm. 104, 75, etc.

ASSA, u, f. (qs. arnsa), an eagle.

AT and ao, prep., often used ellipt. dropping the case and even merely as an adverb, [Lat. ad; Ulf. at = πρόε and παρά, A.S. ät; Engl. at; Hel. ad = apud; O.H.G. az; lost in mod. Germ., and rare in Swed. and Dan.; in more freq. use in Engl. than any other kindred language, Icel. only excepted]: the mod, pronunciation and spelling is ab(ab); this form is very old, and is found in Icel. vellum MSS. of the 12th century, e.g. ap, 623.60; yet in earlier times it was sounded with a tenuis, as we may infer from rhymes, e. g. jöfurr hyggi at | hve ek yrkja fat, Egill: Sighvat also makes it rhyme with a t. The verse by Thorodd-par vastu at er fjáðr klæðið þvat (Skálda 162)—is hardly intelligible unless we accept the spelling with an aspirate (a0), and say that byad is = byá = byádi, lavabat; it may be that ABMB, adj. [Ulf, arms; A.S. earm; Germ, arm], never occurs in the by the time of Thorodd and Ari the pure old pronunciation was lost, or is

the tenuis in compounds before a vowel, or before b, v, or the liquids l, r, thus-atyroa, atorka, athöfn, athugi, athvarf, athlægi; atvinna, atvik; atlaga, atlioandi (slope), atridi, atreid, atrodr: but addjupr, adfinsla (critic), aðferð, aðkoma, aðsókn, aðsúgr (crowding), aðgæzla. In some words the pronunciation is irregular, e. g. atkvæði not aðkv-; atburðr, but aðbúnaðr; aðhjúkran not athjúkran; atgörvi not aðgörfi. At, to, towards; into; against; along, by; in regard to; after.

Mostly with dat.; rarely with acc.; and sometimes ellipt.—by dropping the words 'home,' 'house,' or the like—with gen.

WITH DAT.

I. WITH MOTION; gener. the motion to the borders, A. Loc. limits of an object, and thus opp. to frá: 1. towards, against, with or without the notion of arrival, esp. connected with verbs denoting motion (verba movendi et eundi), e.g. fara, ganga, koma, lúta, snúa, rétta at...; Otkell laut at Skamkatli, O. louted (i. e. bowed down) towards S., Nj. 77, Fms. xi. 102; sendimaðrinn sneri (turned) hjöltum sverðsins at konungi, towards the king, i. 15; hann sneri egginni at Asgrimi, turned the edge towards A., Nj. 220; retta e-t at e-m, to reach, band over. Ld. 132; ganga at, to step towards, Isl. ii. 259. denoting proximity, close up to, up to; Brynjólfr gengr ... allt at honum, B. goes quite up to bim, Nj. 58; Gunnarr kom þangat at þeim örunum, G. reached them even there with his arrows, 115; peir komust aldri at honum, they could never get near bim, to close quarters, id.; reid madr at peim (up to them), 274; peir höfðu rakit sporin allt at (right up to) gammanum, Fms. i. 9; komu peir at sjó fram, same down to the sea, Bárð. 180.

8. without reference to the space traversed, to or at; koma at landi, to land, Ld. 38, Fms. viii. 358; ríða at dyrum, Boll. 344; hlaupa at e-m, to run up to, run at, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 358; af sjáfarganginum er hann gekk at landinu, of the surf dashing against the shore, xi. 6; visa olmum hundi at manni, to set a fierce bound at a man, Grag. ii. 118; leggja e-n at velli, to lay low, Eg. 426, Nj. 117; hníga at jörðu, at grasi, at moldu, to bite the dust, to die, Njaro. 378; ganga at domi, a law term, to go into court, of a plaintiff, defendant, or bystander, Nj. 87 (freq.)
4. denoting a motion along, into, upon; ganga at stræti, to walk along the street, Korm. 228, Fms. vii. 39; at isi, on the ice, Skalda 198, Fms. vii. 19, 246, viii. 168, Eb. 112 new Ed. (á is perh. wrong); máttu menn ganga þar yfir at skipum einum, of ships alone used as a bridge, Fas. i. 378; at höfdum, at nam, to trample on the slain on the battle-field, Lex. Poët.; at am, along the rivers; at merkiósum, at the river's mouth, Grag. ii. 355; at endilöngu baki, all 5. denoting hostility, to rush at, assault; along its back, Sks. 100. renna at, hlaupa at, ganga, fara, riôa, sækja, at e-m, (v. those words), whence the nouns atrenna, athlaup, atgangr, atför, atreid, atsókn, etc. metaph., kom at beim svefnhöfgi, deep sleep fell on them, Nj. 104. Esp. of weather, in the impers. phrase, hrio, veor, vind, storm görir at e-m, to be overtaken by a snow storm, gale, or the like; görði þá at þeim boku mikla, they were overtaken by a thick fog, Bard. 171. ing around, of clothing or the like; bregos skikkju at höfði sér, to wrap bis cloak over bis bead, Ld. 62; vesja motri at hösði sér, to wrap a snood round ber bead, 188; sauma at, to stick, cling close, as though sewn on; sauma at höndum sér, of tight gloves, Bs. i. 453; kyrtill svá þröngr sem saumaor væri at honum, as though it were stitched to bim, Nj. 214; vafit at vandum dreglum, tight laced with sorry tags, id.; hosa strengd fast at beini, of tight hose, Eg. 602; hann sveipar at sér iðrunum ok skyrtunni, be gathers up the entrails close to him and the skirt too, Gisl. 71; laz at siou, a lace on the side, to keep the clothes tight, Eg. 602. β. of burying; bera griot at einum, to beap stones upon the body, Eg. 719; var gor at peim dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; göra kistu at líki, to make a coffin for a body, Eb. 264, Landn. 56, Ld. 142.

γ. of summoning troops or followers; stefna at sér mönnum, to summon men to bim, Nj. 104; stefna at sér liði, Eg. 270; kippa mönnum at sér, to gather men in baste, Ld. 64. denoting a business, engagement; rida at hrossum, at saudum, to go looking after borses, watching sheep, Glum. 362, Nj. 75; fara at fé, to go to seek for sheep, Ld. 240; fara at heyi, to go a-baymaking, Dropl. 10; at veidum, a-bunting; at fuglum, a-fowling; at dyrum, a-sbooting; at fiski, a-fisb-ing; at veiðiskap, Landn. 154, Orkn. 416 (in a verse), Nj. 25; fara at landskuldum, to go a-collecting rents, Eg. 516; at Finnkaupum, a-marketing with Finns, 41; at féfongum, a-plundering, Fms. vii. 78; ganga at beina, to wait on guests, Nj. 50; starfa at matseld, to serve at table, Eb. 266; hitta e-n at naudsynjum, on matters of business; at mali, to speak with one, etc., Fms. xi. 101; rekast at e-m, to pursue one, ix. 404; ganga β. of festivals; snúa, fá at liði sér, to go suing for belp, Grág. ii. 384. at bloti, veizlu, brullaupi, to prepare for a sacrificial banquet, wedding, or the like, hence at-fangadagr, Eb. 6, Ld. 70; koma at hendi, to bappen, befal; ganga at sinu, to come by one's own, to take it, Ld. 208; Egill drakk hvert full er at honum kom, drained every born that came to bim, Eg. 210; komast at keyptu, to purchase dearly, Háv. 46. denoting imaginary motion, esp. of places, cp. Lat. spectare, vergere ad . . ., to look or lie towards; horfdi botninn at höfdanum, the bight of the bay looked toward the headland, Fms. i. 240, Landn. 35; also, skeiogata liggr at læknum, leads to the brook, Isl. ii. 339; & pann aminn er vissi at leilifu, for ever and ever; at skömmu, soon, shortly, Isl. ii. 272, v.l.

byat' simply the A.S. bvat, secuit? The Icelanders still, however, keep signum, on that wing which looked toward the sea, Fms. viii. 115; sar pau er horst hösdu at Knúti konungi, xi. 309. β. even connected with verbs denoting motion; Gilsareyrr gengr austan at Fljótinu, G. extends, projects to F. from the east, Hrafn. 25; hjá sundi því, er at gengr þingstöðinni, Fms. xi. 85. II. WITHOUT MOTION; denoting presence at, near, by, at the side of, in, upon; connected with verbs like sitja, standa, vera...; at kirkju, at church, Fms. vii. 251, K. p. K. 16, Ld. 328, Îsl. ii. 270, Sks. 36; vera at skála, at húsi, to be in, at bome, Landn. 154; at landi, Fms. i. 82; at skipi, on sbipboard, Grag. i. 209, 215; at öldri, at a banquet, inter pocula; at ati, at dinner, at a feast, inter edendum, ii. 169, 170; at samförum ok samvistum, at public meetings, id.; at dómi, in a court; standa (to take one's stand) norðan, sunnan, austan, vestan at dómi, freq. in the proceedings at trials in lawsuits, Nj.; at pingi, present at the parliament, Grag. i. 142; at lögbergi, on the bill of laws, 17, Nj.; 2. denoting presence, partaking in; at baki e-m, at the back of. sitja at mat, to sit at meat, Fms. i. 241; vera at veizlu, brullaupi, to be at a banquet, nuptials, Nj. 51, Ld. 70: a law term, vera at vigi, to be an accessory in manslaying, Nj. 89, 100; vera at e-u simply means to be about, be busy in, Fms. iv. 237; standa at máli, to stand by one in a case, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 214; vera at fóstri, to be fostered, Fms. i. 2; sitja at hégóma, to listen to nonsense, Ld. 322; vera at smid, to be at one's work, poro. 62: now absol., vera at, to go on with, be busy at. law term vinna eio at e-u has a double meaning:

o. vinr a. vinna eið at bók. at baugi, to make oath upon the book by laying the band upon it, Landn. 258, Grág., Nj.; cp. Vkv. 31, Gkv. 3. 3, Hkv. 2. 29, etc.: 'við' is β. to confirm a fact (or the like) by an oath, now used in this sense. to swear to, Grág. i. 9, 327. Y. the law phrase, nefna vátta at e-u, of summoning witnesses to a deed, fact, or the like; nefna vátta at benjum, produce evidence, witnesses as to the wounds, Nj., Grag.; at görð, Eg. 738; at svörum, Grag. i. 19: this summoning of witnesses served in old lawsuits the same purpose as modern pleadings and depositions; every step in a suit to be lawful must be followed by such a summoning or 4. used ellipt., vera at, to be about, to be busy at; kvalararnir er at vóru at pína hann, who were tormenting him; par varstu at, you were there present, Skálda 162; at várum þar, Gísl. (in a verse): as a law term 'vera at' means to be guilty, Glum. 388; vartattu at bar, Eg. (in a verse); hence the ambiguity of Glum's oath, vask at par, I was there present: var þar at kona nokkur (was there busy) at binda sár manna, Fms. v. 91; hann var at ok smíðaði skot, Rd. 313; voru Varbelgir at (about) at taka af, þau lög ..., Fms. ix. 512; ek var at ok vafk, I was about weaving, xi. 49; peir höfdu verit at þrjú sumur, they had been busy at it for three summers, x. 186 (now very freq.); koma at, come in, to arrive unexpectedly; Gunnarr kom at i pvi, G. came in at that moment; hvaðan komtú nú at, whence did you come? Nj. 68, Fms. iii. 200. denoting the kingdom or residence of a king or princely person; konungr at Danmörk ok Noregi, king of ..., Fms. 1.119, xi. 281; konungr, jarl, at öllum Noregi, king, earl, over all N., 1b. 3, 13, Landn. 25; konungr at Dyflinni, king of Dublin, 25; but i or yfir Englandi, Eg. 263: cp. the phrase, sitja at landi, to reside, of a king when at bome, Hkr. i. 34; at Jómi, Fms. xi. 74: used of a bishop; biskup at Hólum, bisbop of Hólar, 1b. 18, 19; but biskup í Skálaholti, 19: at Rómi, at Rome, Fbr. 198. in denoting a man's abode (vide p. 5, col. I, l. 27), the prep. 'at' is used where the local name implies the notion of by the side of, and is therefore esp. applied to words denoting a river, brook, rock, mountain, grove, or the like, and in some other instances, by, at, e.g. at Hofi (a temple), Landn. 198; at Borg (a castle), 57; at Helgafelli (a mountain), Eb. constantly so; at Mosfelli, Landn. 190; at Halsi (a bill), Fms. xi. 22; at Bjargi, Grett. 90; Hálsum, Landn. 143; at Å (river), 296, 268; at Bægisá, 212; Giljá, 332; Myrká, 211; Vatnsá, id.; Þverá, Glúm. 323; at Fossi (a 'force' or waterfall), Landn. 73; at Lækjamóti (waters-meeting), 332; at Hlíðarenda (end of the lithe or bill), at Bergþórshváli, Nj.; at Lundi (a grove), at Melum (sandbill), Landn. 70: the prep. 'a' is now used in most of these cases, e. g. á Å, á Hofi, Helgafelli, Felli, Hálsi, etc. particularly, and without any regard to etymology, used of the abode of kings or princes, to reside at; at Uppsölum, at Haugi, Alreksstöðum, y. konungr lét kalla at stofudyrum, the king at Hlöðum, Landn., Fms. made a call at the ball door, Eg. 88; beir kölludu at herberginu, they called at the inn, Fms. ix. 475.
7. used ellipt. with a gen., esp. if connected with such words as gista, to be a guest, lodge, dine, sup (of festivals or the like) at one's bome; at Mardar, Nj. 4; at hans, 74; pingfesti at bess boanda, Grag. i. 152; at sin, at one's own bome, Eg. 371, K. b. K. 62; hafa náttstað at Freyju, at the abode of goddess Freyja, Eg. 603; at Ránar, at Ran's, i. e. at Ran's bouse, of drowned men who belong to the queen of the sea, Ran, Eb. 274; at hins heilaga Olafs konungs, at St. Olave's church, Fms. vi. 63: cp. ad Veneris, els Kipowos.

B. TEMP. I. at, denoting a point or period of time; at upphasi, at first, in the beginning, Ld. 104; at lyktum, at sioustu, at lokum, at last; at lesti, at last, Lex. Poët., more freq. á lesti; at skilnaði, at parting, at last, Band. 3; at fornu, in times of yore, formerly, Eg. 267, D. I. i. 635; at sinni, as yet, at present; at nýju, anew, of present time; at

Páskum, at Easter; at Olafsvöku, on St. Olave's eve, 29th of July, Fms.; at vetri, at the beginning of the winter, on the day when winter sets in, Grag. i. 151; at sumarmalum, at vetrnattum; at Tvímanadi, when the Double month (August) begins, Ld. 256, Grág. i. 152; at kveldi, at eventide, Eg. 3; at því meli, at that time; at eindaga, at the term, 395; at eyko, at 4 o'clock p.m., 198; at öndverori æfi Abrahams, Ver. 11; at sinni, now at once, Fms. vi. 71; at öbruhverju, every B. where the point of time is marked by some event; now and then. at bingi, at the meeting of parliament (18th to the 24th of June), Ld. 182; at féránsdómi, at the court of execution, Grág. i. 132, 133; at pinglausnum, at the close of the parliament (beginning of July), 140; at festarmálum, eðr at eiginorði, at betrotbal or nuptials, 174; at skilnaði, when they parted, Nj. 106 (above); at öllum minnum, at the general drinking of the toasts, Eg. 253; at sjöru, at the ebb; at slæðum, at floodtide, Fms. viii. 306, Orkn. 428; at hrörum, at an inquest, Grag. i. 50 (cp. ii. 141, 389); at sökum, at prosecutions, 30; at sinni, now, as yet, v. III. ellipt., or adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' of the that word. future time: 1. ellipt., komanda or the like being understood, with reference to the seasons of the year; at sumri, at vetri, at hausti, at vári, next summer, winter . . ., Isl. ii. 242; at miðju sumri, at ári, at Midsummer, next year, Fas. i. 516; at miðjum vetri, Fms. iv. 2. adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr;' at ári komanda, Bárð. 237. 177; at vári er kemr, Dipl. iii. 6. IV. used with an absolute 1. with pres. part.; at morni komanda dat. and with a pres. part.: on the coming morrow, Fms. i. 263; at ser lifanda, se vivo, in his life time, Grag. ii. 202; at beim sofundum, illis dormientibus, Hkr. i. 234; at öllum ásjándum, in the sight of all, Fms. x. 329; at úvitanda konungi, illo nesciente, without bis knowledge, 227; at aheyranda höfdingjanum, in the chief's bearing, 235. 2. of past time with a past part, (Lat. abl. absol.); at hræjum fundnum, on the bodies being found, Grag. ii. 87; at hadum domum ok fostu þingi, during the session, the courts being set, i. 484; at lionum sex vikum, after six weeks past, Band. 13; at sva bunu, so goru, svá komnu, svá mæltu (Lat. quibus rebus gestis, dictis, quo facto, dicto, etc.), v. those words; at ureyndu, without trial, without putting one to the test, Ld. 76; at honum ondudum, illo mortuo. ellipt. without 'at;' en pessum hlutum fram komnum, when all this bas V. in some phrases with a slight temp. notion; been done, Eb. 132. at gördum gildum, the fences being strong, Ghl. 387; at vörmu spori, at once, whilst the trail is warm; at uvorum, unawares, suddenly, Nj. 95, Ld. 132; at pessu, at this cost, on that condition, Eb. 38, Nj. 55; at illum leiki, to bave a narrow escape, now vid illan leik, Fms. ix. 473; at því, that granted, Grag. ii. 33: at pvi, at pessu, thereafter, thereupon, Nj. 2. denoting succession, without interruption, one after another; hverr at öðrum, annarr maðr at öðrum, aðrir at öðrum; eina konu at annarri, Eg. 91, Fms. ii. 236, vi. 25, Bs. i. 22, 625. 80, H. E. i. 522.

C. METAPH. and in various cases: L denoting a transformation or change into, to, with the notion of destruction; brenna at ösku. at koldum kolum, to burn to ashes, to be quite destroyed, Fms. i. 105, Edda 3, Sturl. ii. 51: with the notion of transformation or transfiguration, in such phrases as, verda at e-u, göra e-t at e-u, to turn it into: a spell; verða at ormi, to become a snake, Fms. xi. 158; at flugdrekum, Gullp. 7; urðu þau bönd at járni, Edda 40. β. by a natural process it can often be translated by an acc. or by as; gora e-n at urbarmanni, to make bim an outlaw, Eg. 728; græða e-n at örkumlamanni, to beal bim so as to maim bim for life, of bad treatment by a leech, Eb. 244: in the law terms, sár görist at ben, a wound turning into a ben, proving to be mortal, Grág., Nj.; verða at ljúgvætti, to prove to be a false evidence, Grág. i. 44; verda at sætt, to turn into reconciliation, Fms. i. 13; göra e-t at reidimálum, to take offence at, Fs. 20; at nýjum tíðindum, to tell as news, Nj. 14; verða fátt at orðum, to be sparing of words, 18; kveðr (svá) at orði, to speak, utter, 10; verða at prifinaði, to get on well, Fms. vii. 196: at libi, at skaba, to be a belp or burt to one; at bana, to cause one's death, Nj. 223, Eg. 21, Grág. ii. 29: at undrum, at hlátri, to become a wonder a laughing-stock, 623. 35, Eg. 553. II. denoting capacity, where it may be translated merely by as or for; gefa at Jólagjöf, to give for a Christmas-box, Eg. 516; at gjöf, for a present; at erfo, at lani, launum, as an inheritance, a loan; at kaupum ok sölum, for buying and selling, Isl. ii. 223, Grag. i. 423; at sölum, ii. 204; at herfangi, as spoil or plunder; at sakbótum, at niðgjöldum, as a compensation, weregeld, i. 339, ii. 171, Hkr. ii. 168; taka at gislingu, to take as an bostage, Edda 15; eiga e-n at vin, at ovin, to bave one as friend or foe, illt er at eiga præl at eingavin, 'tis ill to bave a thrall for one's bosom friend (a proverb), Nj. 77; fæða, eiga, at sonum (syni), to beget a son, Edda 8, Bs. i. 60 (but eiga at dóttur cannot be said); hafa möttul at yfirhöfn, Fms. vii. 201; verða nökkut at manni (mönnum), to turn out to be a wortby man; verða ekki at manni, to turn out a wortbless person, xi. 79, 268. in such phrases as, veroa at oroum, to come to words, Nj. 26; var bat at erindum, Eg. 148; hafa at veizlum, to draw veizlur (dues) from,

of the very moment when anything happens, the beginning of a term; Fms. iv. 275, Eg. 647; göra e-t at álitum, to take it into consideration, denoting the seasons of the year, months, weeks, the hours of the day; Nj. 3.

III. denoting belonging to, fitting, of parts of the whole at Jólum, at Yule, Nj. 46; at Pálmadegi, on Palm Sunday, 273; at or the like; vóru at honum (viz. the sword) hjölt gullbúin, the sword was ornamented with a bilt of gold, Ld. 330; umgord at (belonging to) sverdi, Fs. 97 (Hs.) in a verse; en ef mor er eigi at landinu, if there be no turf moor belonging to the land, Grag. ii. 338; sva at eigi brotnaði nokkuð at Orminum, so that no harm bappened to the ship Worm, Fms. x. 356; hvatki er meiðir at skipinu eðr at reiðinu eðr at viðum, damage done to ..., Grag. ii. 403; lesta (to injure) hus at lasum, vid edr torfi, 110; ef land hefir batnad at husum, if the land has been bettered as to its buildings, 210; cp. the phrase, göra at e-u, to repair: hamlaðr at höndum eðr fótum, maimed as to bands or feet, Eg. 14; heill at höndum en hrumr at fótum, sound in band, palsied in foot, Fms. vii. 12; lykill at skrá, a key belonging, fitting, to the latch; hurd at húsi; a key 'gengr at' (fits) skrá; and many other phrases. 2. denoting the part by which a thing is held or to which it belongs, by; fa, taka at ..., to grasp by ...; bú tókt við sverði hans at hjöltunum, you took it by the bilt, Fms. i. 15; draga út björninn at hlustum, to pull out the bear by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; at fotum, by the feet, Fms. viii. 363; mæla (to measure) at hrygg ok at jabri, by the edge or middle of the stuff, Grag. i. 498; kasta e-m at höfði, bead foremost, Nj. 84; kjósa e-n at fótum, by the feet alone, Edda 46; hefja frændsemi at bræðrum, eða at systkynum, to reckon kinsbip by the brother's or the sister's side, Grag. i. 28; kjósa at afli, at álitum, by strength, sight, Gs. 8, belongs rather to the following. in respect of, as regards, in regard to, as to; audigt at fe, wealthy of goods, Nj. 16, 30, 51; beztir hestar at reid, the best raceborses, 186; spekingr at viti, a man of great intellect, Ld. 124; vænn (fagr) at áliti, fair of face, Nj. 30, Bs. i. 61; kvenna vænst at ásjónu ok vitsmunum, of surpassing beauty and intellect, Ld. 122; fullkominn at hyggju, 18; um fram aðra menn at vinsældum ok harðfengi, of surpassing popularity and bardibood, Eb. 30. 2. a law term, of challenging jurors, judges, or the like, on account of, by reason of; ryoja (to challenge at mægðum, guðsifjum, frændsemi, hrörum . . .; at leiðarlengd, on account of distance, Grag. i. 30, 50, Nj. (freq.) 8. in arithm. denoting proportion; at helmingi, priðjungi, fjórðungi, tíunda hluta, cp. Lat. ex asse, quadrante, for the balf, third ... part; máttr skal at magni (a proverb), might and main go together, Hkr. ii. 236; hu munt vera at hvi mikill frædimadt á kvæði, in the same proportion, as great, Fms. vi. 391, iii. 41; at e-s hluta, at . . . leiti, for one's part, in turn, as far as one is concerned, Grag. i. 322, Eg. 309, Fms. iii. 26 (freq.): at öbrum kosti, in the other case, otherwise (freq.) More gener., at öllu, öngu, in all (no) respects; at sumu, einhverju, nokkru, partly; at flestu, mestu, chiefly. a paraphrase of a genitive; faðir, móðir at barni (=barns); aðili at sök (=sakar a.); morðingi at barni (=barns), faðerni at barni (barns); illvirki at fé manna (cp. Lat. felo de se), niorfall at sökum (saka), landgangr at fiskum (fiska), Fms. iv. 274, Grag. i. 277, 416, N. G. L. i. 340, К. р. К. 112, Nj. 21. 5. the phrase 'at ser,' of bimself or in bimself, either ellipt. or by adding the participle gorr, and with the adverbs vel, illa, or the like; denoting breeding, bearing, endowments, character . . . ; væn kona, kurteis ok vel at sér, an accomplished, well-bred, gifted lady, Nj. 1; vitr maor ok vel at sér, a wise man and thoroughly good in feeling and bearing, 5; bu ert maor vaskr ok vel at ber, 49; gerr at ser, accomplished, 51; bezt at ser görr, the finest, best bred man, 39, Ld. 124; en po er hann svá vel at sér, so generous, Nj. 77; peir höfðingjar er svá vóru vel at sér, so noble-minded, 198, Fms. i. 160: the phrase 'at ser' is now only used of knowledge, thus maor vel ao ser means clever, a man of great knowledge; illa ab sér, a blockbead. denoting relations to colour, size, value, age, and the like; hvitr, svartr, grár, rauði . . . at lit, white, swarthy, gray, red . . . of colour, Bjarn. 55, 28, Isl. ii. 213, etc.; mikill, litill, at stærð, vexti, tall, small of size, etc.; ungr, gamall, barn, at aldri, young, old, a child of age; tvitugr, pritugr... at aldri, twenty, thirty... years of age (freq.): of animals; kýr at fyrsta, öðrum...kálfi, a cow baving calved once, twice . . . , Jb. 346: value, amount, currency of money, kaupa e-t at mörk, at a mark, N.G.L. i. 352; ok er eyririnn at mörk, amounts to a mark, of the value of money, Grág. i. 392; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vaðmála eyrir, amounts to a balf a mark, 500. 

B. metaph. of β. metaph. of value, connected with verbs denoting to esteem, bold; meta, hafa, halda at miklu, litlu, vettugi, engu, or the like, to bold in high or low esteem, to care or not to care for (freq.): geta e-s at goou, illu, ongu, to mention one favourably, unfavourably, indifferently . . . (freq.), prop. in connection with. In many cases it may be translated by in; ekki er mark at draumum, there is no meaning in dreams, no beed is to be paid to dreams, Sturl. ii. 217; brago er at på barnio finnr, it goes too far, when even a child takes offence (a proverb); hvat er at hví, what does it mean? Nj. 11; hvert pat skip er voxtr er at, any ship of mark, i. e. however small, Fms. xi. 20. V. denoting the source of a thing:

1. source of information, to learn, perceive, get information from; Ari nam ok marga frædi at puridi, learnt as ber pupil, at ber bands, as St. Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, (just as the Scotch say to speer or ask at a person); Ari nam at porgeiri afraoskoll, Hkr. (pref.); nema kunnáttu at e-m, used of

2. of receiving, a pupil, Fms. i. 8; nema fræði at e-m, xi. 306. acquiring, buying, from; piggja e-t at e-m, to receive a thing at his bands, Nj. 51; lif, to be pardoned, Fms. x. 173; kaupa land at e-m, to buy it from, Landn. 72, 1b. 11, (now af is more freq. in this sense); geta e-t at e-m, to obtain, procure at one's bands, impetrare; beitta manna er þeir megu þat geta at, who are willing to do that, Grag. i. I; heimta e-t at e-m (now af), to call in, demand (a debt, money), 279; fala e-t at e-m (now af), to chaffer for or cheapen anything, Ni. 73; sækja e-t at e-m, to ask, seek for; sækja heilræði ok traust at e-m, 98; leiga e-t at e-m (now af), to borrow, Grág. ii. 334; eiga e-t (fé, skuld) at e-m, to be owed money by any one, i. 399: metaph. to deserve of one, Nj. 113; eiga mikit at e-m, to bave much to do with, 138; hafa veg, virbing, styrk, at, to derive bonour, power from, Fms. vi. 71, Eg. 44, Bard. 174; gagn, to be of use, Ld. 216; mein, tálma, mischief, disadvantage, 158, 216, cp. Eg. 546; ótta, awe, Nj. 68.

VI. denoting conformity, according to, Lat. secundum, ex, after; at fornum sid, Fms. i. 112; at sögn Ara prests, as Ari relates, on bis authority, 55; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, at the advice of, Isl. ii. 259, Ld. 62; at lögum, at landslögum, by the law of the land, Grag., Nj.; at likindum, in all likelibood, Ld. 272; at sköpum, in due course (poët.); at hinum sama hætti, in the very same manner, Grag. i. 90; at vanum, as was to be expected, Nj. 255; at leyfi e-s, by one's leave, Eg. 35; úlofi, Grág. ii. 215; at ósk, vilja e-s, as one likes...; at mun, id. (poët.); at sólu, bappily (following the course of the sun), Bs. i. 70, 137; at hvi sem..., as to infer from..., Nj. 124: 'fara, láta, ganga at' denotes to yield, agree to, to comply with, give in, Ld. 168, Eg. 18, Fms. x. 368.

VII. in phrases nearly or quite adverbial; groa, vera græddr, at heilu, to be quite bealed, Bard. 167, Eb. 148; bita at snöggu, to bite it bare, Fms. xi. 6; at burru, till it becomes dry, Eb. 276; at endilöngu, all along, Fas. ii; vinnast at litlu, to avail little, 655 x. 14; at fullu, fully, NJ. 257, Hkr. i. 171; at visu, of a surety, surely, Ld. 40; at frjálsu, freely, 308; at liku, at somu, equally, all the same, Hom. 80, Nj. 267; at rongu, wrongly, 686 B. 2; at hófi, temperately, Lex. Poët.; at mun, at ráði, at marki, to a great extent; at hringum, utterly, all round, (rare), Fms. x. 389; at einu, yet, Orkn. 358; svá at einu, því at einu, allt at einu, yet, however, never-VIII. connected with comparatives of adverbs and adjectives, and strengthening the sense, as in Engl. 'the,' so much the more, all the more; 'at' heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita yor öllum, where it may be translated by so much the more to two, as I would willingly grant it to all of you; hon gret at meir, she grat (wept) the more, Eg. 483; bykir oss at likara, all the more likely, Fms. viii. 6; bess at hardari, all the barder, Sturl. iii. 202 C; svá at hinn sé bana at nær, Grag. ii. 117; at audnara, at holpnara, the more bappy, Al. 19, Grett. 116 B; pess at meiri, Fms. v. 64; auvirðismaðr at meiri, Sturl. ii. 139; maðr at vaskari, id.; at feigri, any the more fey, Km. 22; maor at verti, all the worse, Nj. 168; ok er 'at' firr ..., at ek vil miklu heldr, cp. Lat. tantum abest ... ut, Eg. 60. β. following after a negation; eigi at síðr, no less, Nj. 160, Ld. 146; eigi ... at meiri maor, any better, Eg. 425, 489; erat héra at borgnara, any the better off for that, Fms. vii. 116; eigi at minni, no less for that, Edda (pref.) 146; eigi at minna, Ld. 216, Fms. ix. 50; ekki at verri drengr, Edda (pref.) 140; eigi at minna, Lu. 210, 1 mo. 100, 1 mo. 100, 1 mon at bættari, pótt..., not a bit worse for tbat, Ld. 42; er mér ekki son minn at bættari, pótt..., lix. following many words: 1. verbs, esp. those denoting, . a. to ask, enquire, attend, seek, e.g. spyrja at, to speer (ask) for; leita at, to seek for; gæta, geyma at, to pay attention to; huga, hyggja at; hence atspurn, to enquire, abgæzla, athugi, attention, etc.

B. verbs denoting laughter, play, quire, abgæzla, athugi, attention, etc. joy, game, cp. the Engl. to play at ..., to laugh at ...; hlæja, brosa at e-u to laugh, smile at it; leika (sér) at e-u, to play at; bykja gaman at, to enjoy; hæða, göra gys at..., to make sport at... Y. verbs denoting assistance, belp; standa veita, vinna, hjálpa at; hence atstoð, atvinna, atverk: -mode, proceeding; fara at, to proceed, hence atfor and atferli: -compliance; láta, fara at e-u, v. above:—fault; e-t er at e-u, there is some fault in it, Fms. x. 418; skorta at e-u, to fall short of, xi. 98: -care, attendance; hjúkra at, hlýja at, v. these words:-gathering, collecting; draga, reida, flytja, fá at, congerere: - engagement, arrival, etc.; sækja at, to attack; ganga at, vera at, to be about; koma at, ellipt. to arrive: göra at, to repair: lesta at, to impair (v. above); finna at, to criticise (mod.); telja at, id.: bera at, to bappen; kveda at e-m, to address one, 625. 15, (kveða at (ellipt.) now means to pronounce, and of a child to utter (read) whole syllables); falla at, of the flood-tide (ellipt.): metaph. of pains or straits surrounding one; preyngja, heroa at, to press bard: of frost and cold, with regard to the seasons; frjósa at, kólna at, to get really cold (Sl. 44), as it were from the cold stiffening all things: also of the seasons themselves; hausta, vetra ad, when the season really sets in; esp. the cold seasons, 'sumra at' cannot be used, yet we may say 'vára að' when the spring sets in, and the air gets mild. δ. in num-2. connected berless other cases which may partly be seen below. ellipt. with adverbs denoting motion from a place; norðan, austan, sunnan, vestan at, those from the north, east...; utan at, innan at, from 3. with adjectives (but rarely), e.g. kærr, elskr, the outside or inside. wirkr (affectionate), vandr (zealous), at e-m; v. these words.

WITH ACC.

TEMP.: Lat. post, after, upon, esp. freq. in poetry, but rare in prose writers, who use eptir; nema reisi niòr at niò (= maŏr eptir mann), in succession, of erecting a monument, Hm. 71; in prose, at þat, postbac, deinde, Fms. x. 323, cp. Rm., where it occurs several times, 2, 6, 9, 14, 18, 24, 28, 30, 35; sonr à at taka arf at föður sinn, bas to take the inheritance after his father, Grág. i. 170 new Ed.; eiga féránsdóm at e-n, Grág. i. 89; at Gamla fallinn, after the death of G., Fms. x. 382; in Edda (Gl.) 113 ought to be restored, grét ok at Oò, gulli Freyja, she grat (wept) tears of gold for hor bost busband Od. It is doubtful if it is ever used in a purely loc. sense; at land, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 211, is probably corrupt; at hönd = á hönd, Grág. (Sb.) i. 135; at mót = at móti, v. this word.

In compounds (v. below) at- or ab- answers in turn to Lat. ador in- or con-; atdrattr e.g. denotes collecting; atkoma is adventus: it may also answer to Lat. ob-, in atburbr = accidence, but might also be

compared with Lat. occurrere.

AT and ao, the mark of the infinitive [cp. Goth. du; A.S. and Engl. to; Germ. zu]. Except in the case of a few verbs 'at' is always placed immediately before the infinitive, so as to be almost an inseparable part of the verb. I. it is used either, 1. as a simple mark of the infinitive, only denoting an action and independent of the subject, e. g. at ganga, at hlaupa, at vita, to go, to run, to know; or, 2. in an objective sense when following such verbs as bjoda segja..., to invite, command ...; hann baud peim at ganga, at sitja, be bade, ordered them to go, sit, or the like; or as gefa and fu; gefa e-m at drekka, at eta, to give one to drink or to eat, etc. etc. B. with the additional notion of intention, esp. when following verba cogitandi; hann ætlaði, hafði í hyggju at fara, be bad it in bis mind to go (where 'to go' is the real object to ætlaði and hafði í hyggju). 3. answering to the Gr. Iva, denoting intention, design, in order to; hann gékk í borg at kaupa silfr, in order to buy, Nj. 280; hann sendi riddara sina með þeim at varðveita þær, 623. 45: in order to make the phrase more plain, 'sva' and 'til' are frequently added, esp. in mod. writers, 'svá at' and contr. 'svát' (the last however is rare), 'til at' and 'til bess at,' etc. II. in the earlier times the infin., as in Greek and Lat., had no such mark; and some verbs remain that cannot be followed by 'at;' these verbs are almost the same in Icel. as in Engl.: α. the auxiliary verbs vil, mun (μέλλω), skal; as in Engl. to is never used after the auxiliaries shall, will, must; ek vil ganga, I will go; ek mun fara, (as in North. E.) I mun go; ek skal göra þat, I sball do that, etc. β. the verbs kunna, mega, as in Engl. I can or may do, I dare say; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75; í öllu er prýða má góðan höfðingja, Nj. 90; vera má, it may be; vera kann pat, id.: kunnu, however, takes 'at' whenever it means to know, and esp. in common language in phrases such as, það kann að vera, but vera kann þat, v. above. γ. láta, biðja, as in Engl. to let, to bid; hann lét (bað) þá fara, be let (bade) them go. δ. þykkja, þykjast, to seem; hann þykir vera, be is thought to be: reflex., hann bykist vera, sibi videtur: impers., mér bykir vera, mibi videtur, in all cases without 'at.' So also freq. the verbs hygsa, hyggja, ætla, halda, to tbink, when denoting merely the act of thinking; but if there be any notion of intention or purpose, they assume the 'at; thus hann ætlaði, hugði, þá vera góða menn, be thought them to be, acc. c. inf.; but ætlaði at fara, meant to go, etc. e. the verbs denoting to see, bear; sjá, líta, horfa á ... (videre); heyra, audire, as in Engl. I saw them come, I beard bim tell, ek sá þá koma, ek heyrði hann tala. sometimes after the verbs eiga and ganga; hann gékk steikja, be went to roast, Vkv. 9; eiga, esp. when a mere petiphrasis instead of skal, móður sína á maðr fyrst fram færa (better at færa), Grág. i. 232; á þann kvið einskis meta, 59; but at meta, id. l. 24; ráða, nema, göra ..., freq. in poetry, when they are used as simple auxiliary verbs, e. g. nam hann sér Högna hvetja at rúnum, Skv. 3. 43. η. hljóta and verda, when used in the sense of must (as in Engl. be must go), and when placed after the infin. of another verb; her muntu vera hljóta, Nj. 129; but hljóta at vera: fara hlýtr þú, Fms. i. 159; but þú hlýtr at fara: verða vita, ii. 146; but verða at vita: hann man verða sækja, þó verðr (=skal) maðr eptir mann lifa, Fms. viii. 19, Fas. ii. 552, are exceptional cases.

0. in poetry, verbs with the verbal neg. suffix '-at,' freq. for the case of cuphony, take no mark of the infinitive, where it would be indispensable with the simple verb, vide Lex. Poët. Exceptional cases; hvárt sem hann vill 'at' verja þá sök, eða, wbatever be chooses, either, Grag. i. 64; fyrr viljum ver enga koronu at bera, en nokkut ófrelsi á oss at taka, we would rather bear no crown than ..., Fms. x. 12; the context is peculiar, and the 'at' purposely added. It may be lest out ellipt.; e. g. bá er guð gesr oss sinnast (=at sinnast), Dipl. ii. 14; gef honum drekka (=at drekka), Pr. 470; but mostly in unclassical writers, in deeds, or the like, written hastily and in an abrupt style.

AT and ao, conj. [Goth. patei = ori; A. S. þat; Engl. that; Germ. dass; the Ormul. and Scot. at, see the quotations sub voce in Jamieson; in all South-Teutonic idioms with an initial dental: the Scandinavian idioms form an exception, having all dropped this consonant; Swed. at, Dan. at]. In Icel. the Bible translation (of the 10th century) was chiefly based upon that of Luther; the hymns and the great bulk of theol. translations of

that time were also derived from Germany; therefore the germanised form bao frequently appears in the Bible, and was often employed by theol. authors in sermons since the time of the Reformation. Jon Vidalin, the greatest modern Icel. preacher, who died in 1720, in spite of his thoroughly classical style, abounds in the use of this form; but it never took root in the language, and has never passed into the spoken dialect. After a relative or demonstr. pronoun, it freq. in mod. writers assumes the form eo, hver eo, hverir eo, hvad ed, bar ed. Before the prep. bú (tu), b changes into t, and is spelt in a single word attú, which is freq. in some MS.;—now, however, pronounced addú, addeir, addid..., = ad bú..., with the soft Engl. th sound. It gener. answers to Lat. ut, or to I. that, relative to svá, to denote proportion, the relat. pron. qui. degree, so ..., that, Lat. tam, tantus, tot ..., ut; svá mikill lagamaor, at ..., so great a lawyer, tbat ..., Nj. 1; hárið svá mikit, at þat ..., 2; svá kom um síðir því máli, at Sigvaldi, it came so far, tbat ..., Fms. xi. 95, Edda 33. Rarely and unclass., ellipt. without svá; Bæringr var til seinn eptir honum, at hann ... (= svá at), Bær. 15; hlífði honum, at hann sakaði ekki, Fas. iii. 441. II. it is used, 1. with indic. in a narrative sense, answering partly to Gr. or, Lat. quod, ut, in such phrases as, it came to pass, bappened that ...; bat var einhverju sinni, at Höskuldr hafði vinaboð, Nj. 2; þat var á palmdrottinsdag, at Ólafr konungr gékk út um stræti, Fms. ii. 244. 2. with subj. answering to Lat. acc. with infin., to mark the relation of an object to the chief verb, e.g. vilda ek at þú rédist, I wished that you would, Nj. 57. β. or in an oblique sentence, answering to ita ut ...; ef svá kann verða at þeir láti ..., if it may be so tbat they might ..., Fms. xi. 94.  $\gamma$ . with a subj. denoting design, answering to Gr. wa or Lat. ut with subj., in order that; at oil veraldar bygoin viti, ut sciat totus orbis, Stj.; þeir skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, ut ne fame perirent, Nj. 265; fyrsti hlutr bókarinnar er Kristindómsbálkr. at menn skili, in order that men may understand, Ghl. p. viii. used in connection with conjunctions, 1. esp. þó, því, svá; þó at freq. contr. bótt; svát is rare and obsolete. a. bóat, þótt (North. E. 'thof'), followed by a subjunctive, though, although, Lat. etsi, quamquam (very freq.); þóat nokkurum mönnum sýnist þetta með freku sett...þá viljum ver, Fms. vi. 21: phrases as, gef þú mer þó at úverðugri, etsi indignas (dat.), Stj. MS. col. 315, are unclass., and influenced by the Latin: sometimes ellipt. without 'bo,' eigi mundi hon ba meir hvata göngu sinni, at (= boat) hon hræddist bana sinn, Edda 7, Nj. 64: 'bo' and 'at' separated, svarar hann þó rétt, at hann svari svá, Grág. i. 23; þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, answering to Engl. yet-though, Lat. attamen -etsi, K. p. K. β. því at, because, Lat. nam, quia, with indic.; því at allir vóru gerfiligir synir hans, Ld. 68; því at af íþróttum verðr maðr fróðr, Sks. 16: separated, því þegi ek, at ek undrumst, Fms. iii. 201; því er bessa getio, at bat botti, it is mentioned because ..., Ld. 68. at, so that, Lat. ut, ita ut; grátrinn kom upp, svá at eingi mátti öðrum segja, Edda 37: separated, so... tbat, svá úsvást at..., so bad weather, tbat, Bs. i. 339, etc.

2. it is freq. used superfluously, esp. after relatives; hver at = hverr, quis; því at = því, igitur; hverr at þekkr ok þægiligr mun verða, Fms. v. 159; hvern styrk at hann mundi fá, 44; ek undrumst hvé mikil ógnarraust at liggr í þér, iii. 201; því at ek mátti eigi þar vera elligar, því at þar var kristni vel haldin, Fas. i. 340. as a relat. conj.: 1. temp. wben, Lat. quum; jafnan er (est) mér bá verra er (quum) ek fer á braut þaðan, en þá at (quum) ek kem, Grett. 150 A; par til at vér vitum, till we know, Fms. v. 52; pá at ek lýsta (= pá er), wben, Nj. 233.

2. since, because; ek færi yor (hann), at pér eruð í wben, Nj. 233. einum hrepp allir, because of your being all of the same Rape, Grag. i. 260; eigi er kynlegt at (though) Skarphédinn sé hraustr, at þat er mælt at ..., because (since) it is a saying that ..., Nj. 64. V. in mod. writers it is also freq. superfluously joined to the conjunctions, ef ad = ef, si, (Lv. 45 is from a paper MS.), medan ad = medan, dum; nema ad, nisi; fyrst að = fyrst, quoniam; eptir að, síðan að, postquam; hvárt að = hvárt, Lat. an. In the law we find passages such as, bá er um er dæmt eina sök, at þá eigu þeir aptr at ganga í dóminn, Grág. i. 79; ef þing ber á hina helgu viku, at þat á eigi fyrir þeim málum at standa, 106; þat er ok, at þeir skulu reifa mál manna, 64; at þeir skulu með váttorð þá sök sækja, 65: in all these cases 'at' is either superfluous or, which is more likely, of an ellipt. nature, 'the law decrees' or 'it is decreed' being understood. The passages Sks. 551, 552, 568, 718 B, at lokit (= at ek hefi lokit), at hugleitt (=at ek hefi h.), at sent (= at ek hefi sent) are quite exceptional.

AT and að, an indecl. relat. pronoun [Ulf. patei = δs, δs άν, δστιε, ὅσπερ, οίοε, etc.; Engl. tbat, Ormul. at], with the initial letter dropped, as in the conj. at, (cp. also the Old Engl. at, which is both a conj. and a pronoun, e. g. Barbour vi. 24 in Jamieson: 'I drede that his gret wassalage, | And his travail may bring till end, | That at men quhile full litil wend.' | 'His mestyr sperty quhat tithings at he saw.'—Wyntoun v. 3. 89.) In Icel. 'er' (the relat. pronoun) and 'at' are used indifferently, so that where one MS. reads 'er,' another reads 'at,' and vice versa; this may easily be seen by looking at the MSS.; yet as a rule 'er' is much more freq. used. In mod. writers 'at' is freq. turned into 'eo,' esp. as a superfluous particle after the relative pron. hverr (hver eð, hvað eð, hverir eð, etc.), or the

grip at (wbicb) hafði til Íslands komið, Ld. 202; en engi mun sá at (cui) minnisamara mun vera, 242; sem blótnaut at (quae) stærst verða, Fms. iii. 214; bau tidendi, at mér þætti verri, Nj. 64, etc. etc.

AT, n. collision (poët.); odda at, crossing of spears, crash of spears, Höfuðl. 8. β. a fight or bait of wild animals, esp. of horses, v. hesta-at and etia.

AT, the negative verbal suffix, v. -a.

ata, u, f. an obscure word, and probably a corrupt reading; nú skýtr maðr á hval í atu ok hnekkir Guðs gáfu, N. G. L. i. 59.

ata, ao, to stain, defile, smear; likhrá Naaman skal atast á bik ok

pina ætt, Stj. 618. 2 Kings vi. 27 (now freq.)
atall, ötul, atalt, adj. [at, n.; Ormul. attel = turpis], fierce, Lat. atrox; ötul augu, fierce, piercing eyes, Hkv. 1.3; betta fólk er atalt ok illt, Hkr. iii. 313; ötul, amatlig, fierce and loathsome, used of a witch, Hkv. 1. 38: Atli ek heiti, a. skal ek þér vera, where the poet plays on the likeness between the pr. name Atli and the adj. atall, my name is 'Savage;' savage shall I prove to thee, Hkv. Hjörv. 15. At the present day, freq. in the changed form otull, in a good sense, brisk, strenuous.

atan or otun, f. defiling.

atatata, an onomatopoëtic interj., imitating the chattering of the teeth through cold, Orkn. 326 (in a verse).

at-beini, a, m. assistance, support, Fms. vi. 66; vera i a. med e-m, to assist one, Fas. i. 265.

at-bot, f. repair (now adgjörd), Vm. 4, Dipl. ii. 13.
at-buror, ar, m. pl. ir, [bera at, accidere.]
1. a chance, hap, accident; veror sá a., it so happened, Nj. 54, Vápn. 49; af (með) athurð, accidentally, perchance, Mart. 126, El. 5, 9, Mar. 656 ii. 16; með hverjum atburoum, bow, by what chance? Rom. 287, Eluc. 12; slikt kalla ek a. en eigi jartein, such things I call an accident but not a miracle, Sturl. ii. 54; fyrir a. sakir hreysti hans, because of bis valour, Skálda 189, Sks. 147. esp. in pl., events, matters, circumstances; drap Bardar ok på atburði er þar hötou ordit, Bard's death and the events that had happened, Eg. 222; Olafr sagði honum alla atburði um sitt mál, O. told bim minutely bow bis matters stood, Hkr. i. 193; þær sem skýra í hverjum atburðum menn fella á sik fullkomið bann, under wbat circumstances . . . , H. E. i. 462.

at-bunaor, ar, m. attention, care, especially of funeral rites; veita a. daudum mönnum, to lay out dead bodies, Eg. 34, v.l. 2. now gener, accommodation or assistance in all that regards domestic life, esp. cloth-2. now gener.

ing; góðr, illr a.

at-djúp and atdýpi, n. deep water close to sbore, Háv. 48.

at-djúpt, n. adj. id., 623. 45; superl. addjúpast, Fms. xi. 70. at-dráttr, ar, m. pl. drættir, [draga at], provisions, supplies for bousebold use; hasdi hann a. at þeirra búi, be supplied their bousebold, Háv. 39; atdrættir ok útvegar, means and provisions, Fms. xi. 423; 2. af β. metaph. support, H.E. i. 244. fiskum, Hrafn. 22. atdrátta-maör, m., mikill a., a good bousekeeper, Eb. 26.

at-dugnaor, m. [at-duga, to assist], assistance, Fas. ii. 296.

at-eggian, f. egging on, instigation, Al. 5.
at-fall, n. [falla at], 'on-fall,' = of the flood-tide, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428.
at-fang, n. [fá at, to provide], only in pl., provisions, victuals, Bs. i.
130. Esp. used with dagr, or kveld, of the eve of great festivals, and partic. that of Yule: atfanga-dagr, pronounced affanga-, m., a. Jóla, Yule Eve, Christmas Eve, Grett. 97, 140, Fms. ii. 37, Isl. ii. 232, Orkn. 186 old Ed., where the new Ed. p. 242 reads atfangs- (in sing.), which is very rare, poro. 11. atfangadags-kveld, n. Christmas Eve, Bard. 176. at-

fanga-maör, m. = atdráttamaðr, Grett. 119 A.

at-fara-, v. atför.

a. aggression, incursion, in a hostile at-fero, f. (neut. 655 xxxii.) sense, Fms. ix. 11, v.l. β. more freq. in a good sense, exertion, activity, Fs. 4; vikjast eptir atferdum enna fyrri frænda þinna, to imitate their y. a law term, exe-8. behaviour, progood deeds, id.; atferd ok eljun, energy, Ld. 318. cution; med dómrofum ok atferdum, Ghl. 183. ceeding, conduct; hverja a. vér skulum hafa, Nj. 194, Rb. 390, Sks. 239, 655 xxxii. 2;—now freq. in the last sense. COMPDS: atferdar-leysi, n. idleness, inactivity, belplessness, Fær. 232, 544. 23. m. a skilful man, Bs. i. 639. atferðar-maðr,

atfero-ligr, adj. fit or manly, Fms. viii. 53, v.l.

at-ferli, n. [ferill], action, proceeding, used esp. as a law term, proceeding, procedure; mco enu sama a., Grág. ii. 405: plur. skal sá slík atferli hafa öll um lýsingar sem áðr er tínt, 27, H.E. ii. 75. β. metbod; þá. eru mörg a. jafnrétt til þess, Rb. 38. γ. hann spurðist fyrir um a. héradsmanna, what they were doing, Grett. 123 A. 8. gramm., a. parta (modi partium orationis) eru tólf, Skálda 185.

at-flutning, f. (now -ingr, m.), purveyance, supply, in plur., Eg. 275, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 179

at-fylgi, n. and atfylgja, u, f. belp, backing, support, Fms. ii. 105, Stj. 384, Hom. 139, Fms. x. 60, v. l.

at-færsla, u, f. exertion, courage, K. p. K. 94 (rare). COMPD: atfærslu-maor, m. a man of vigour, Bret. 12, 155.

at-för, ar, f. 1. prop. a going to; as a Norse law term, execution, demonstr. sá (sá eð, þeir eð, hinir eð, etc.):—who, which, that, enn bezta domr ok atför, Ghl. 361, 389: mod. Dan. adfærd, cp. atferð, γ.

Icel. commonly of an onslaught or armed aggression, Fms. i. 54, Nj. 92, 93, 99, 113, Sturl. iii. 237, Ann. 1252. 8. metbod = abferd, Fms. ii. COMPDS: atfarar-domr, m. sentence of execution for payment, Ghl., N. G. L. i. 154. atfarar-bing, n. court of execution, MS. 302, atfara-laust, n. adj. quiet, with no act of violence between 172 (Norse). two bostile parties, Eb. 244, Sturl. ii. 40.

1. attack in a fight, onslaught, Fms. i. 36, Nj. 36, at-ganga, u, f. 2. peaceful belp, Fms. xi. 86, Nj. 99, Isl. ii. 210. Lv. 13, Bret. 6. COMPD: atgöngu-mikill, adj. unruly, quarrelsome, aggressive, Fs. 41.

1. fighting, combat, aggression, Isl. ii. 268, Korm. at-gangr, m. 2. belp, co-operation, 242: injury, violence, = ágangr, Fms. vi. 239. 8. now, redress, recovery of a claim. Grett. 157, 162, Vigl. 19. COMPD: atgangs-mikill, adj. = energetic, Grett. 129 A.

at-geirr, m. (false spelling arngeirr), a bill or balberd, undoubtedly a foreign weapon, rarely mentioned in the Sagas, but famous as the favourite weapon of Gunnar of Hlíðarendi; mentioned besides in Sks. 392, Landn. 163, Eb. 120, Fms. iii. 100, v. 249, Fas. iii. 462, but esp. Nj. 44, 45, 84, 95, 97, 108, 114, 119: in the Nj. used generally of thrusting, but also of hewing; Högni hjó í sundr spiót skaptið með atgeirinum, en rekr atgeirinn i gegnum hann, H. bewed in sunder the spearshaft with the bill, and drives the bill through him, Nj. 119; in Landn. 163 mentioned as a javelin. at-gengiligr, adj. acceptable, inviting, Bs. i. 372.

at-gerő, atgervi, atgeyrő, v. atgörő, -görvi.

at-gezla, u, f. superintendance, care, caution, Sturl. iii. 58 (now freq.) 1. plur. measures, steps taken; litlar atgördir, small atgörð, f. measures, Isl. ii. 355, Fs. 4; var eigi vænt til atgerða, few expedients, Grett. 124. 2. repair of a building or the like (now freq.), Dipl. v. 145.  $\beta$ . a surgical operation, medical belp, Bs. i. 108, 618, 644: Sturl. COMPDS: atgoroa-lauss, adj. belpless, lazy, i. 43 is a bad reading. inactive, Al. 25: neut., atgördarlaust er um e-t, no steps are taken, Fms. atgörös-maör, m. a ready man, El. 15, Sturl. ii. 127. vi. 38. atgörðar-mikill, adj. active, Nj. 56.

at-görvi, atgerfi, atgjörfi, f.; neut., Fms. x. 293 C. [görr at sér, accomplished; endowments, accomplishments derived from good training added to natural gifts; in olden times esp. those of an athletic or physical kind; fridleik, voxt, afl, ok alla a., beauty, stature, strength, and all accomplishments ubatever, Eg. 29, Fbr. 56, Fms. vi. 5, 268, i. 30, viii. 140, x. 293; at îprottum, a. ok vinsæld, Hkr. i. 212: of spiritual qualities and character (rare in old writers), af Guðs góðgipt ok sjálfs síns a. göfgastr maor á Íslandi, Bs. i. (Hv.) 70; at lærdómi, vitrleik ok a., 130. Páls S. COMPD: atgörvi-maör, and more freq. atgörvis-maör, m. a man of great (physical) accomplishments, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 685 (where it is used of a young promising poet), 22, Ld. 12; used of an artist, Isl. ii. 171: a. um marga hluti, man of great capacity, 191; used of a musician, Grett. 158.

at-hald, n. constraint, coercion, restraint, Fbr. 2, Fms. xi. 228. at-hjúkan (now aðhjúkrun), f. [hjúka at e-m], beed, attention, care in the most tender sense of that word, e.g. that of a mother to her sick child; attention to a sick, frozen, shipwrecked, or destitute person, Fms. viii. 444, Finnb. 234, v. l.

at-hlaup, n. onslaught, assault, Fms. viii. 35, Bjarn. 37; i einu a., in one rush in a battle, Ld. 64; veita manni a. eor sar, violence or wound, K. A. 48; tokst nú þegar a., a band to band fight, Gullh. 12.

at-hlatr, m. [hlægja at], a laughing stock, Fms. ii. 182. at-hlægl, n. ridicule, mockery; með a. ok sköm, ridicule and shame, Fms. x. 279; ef a. er vert, if it be ridicule, vi. 208; a. eðr úmannan, a laughing-stock and a wretch, Sturl. iii. 240.

at-hlægiligr, adj. ridiculous, Band. 13.

at-huga, 20, to beed, betbink oneself, pay attention to, consider; a. sik, to take beed, Sturl. iv. 75 in a mod. MS.; cp. Bs. i. 744 (now freq.) at-hugall, adj. beedful, careful, Sturl. iii. 125, Sks. 296.

at-hugi, a, m. beed, care, attention, consideration, Hom. 52; af öllum a., carefully, Post. 656 B; hid elzta (barn) hefir ekki a. hit minsta, the eldest bairn bas no bead on bis shoulders, El. 19, Sks. 482; med 2. ok COMPDS: athuga-lauss, áhyggju, with care and concern, Fms. x. 281. adj. beedless. athuga-leysi, n. beedlessness, Stj. 6, Fas. i. 245; hlytr jafnan illt af a., 'Don't care' comes ever to a bad end (a proverb), Grett. athugaliga, adv. attentively, Sks. 360. athuga-litill,

118 A. adj. little careful, beedless, Bs. i. 190. athuga-samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. attentively, attentive, Sks. 600, 360, 6, 472. athuga-samr, adj. beedful, attentive, Hom. 58, Fms. viii. 447. athuga-verör, adj. worthy of attention, Fms. x. 276.

at-hvarf, n. [hverfa at, to turn towards]: a. in the phrase, göra e-m a., to pay one compliments, pay attention to, Bs. i. 801; hann er vel við þormóð ok görði meir at athvarfi við hann, be treated Tb. respectfully er cultivated bis friendsbip, Fbr. 119; Sighvatr görði at athvarfi um sendimenn konungs, ok spurði þá margra tíðenda, be communicated with them or paid them visits, attended to them, Hkr. ii. 214. B. athvarf is now freq. in the sense of shelter, refuge.

at-hygli, f. [athugall], beedfulness, attention; med a., Sks. I, 445 B, 564, Fms. vi. 446, (now used as neut.)

at-hyllast, t, dep. (qs. athyglast), to lean towards, be on the side of, man.

do bomage to; with acc., af því skolu vér a. þenna engil í beonum várum, to cultivate bis friendsbip, Hom. A. M. 237.7; at a. ok sækja e-n at árnaðar orði, 655 xiii. B. 4, Bs. i. 202; ætlum vér þann yðvarn at a. er mestan görir várn sóma, take bis part, wbo ..., Fms. v. 273.

at-hæfl (not athæfi, vide Sks. B., which carefully distinguishes between æ and æ), n. conduct, bebaviour; a. kristinna manna, their rites, service, Fms. ii. 37, cp. Ld. 174; í öllu sínu a., conduct, proceeding, Fms. xi. 78, viii. 253: manners, ceremonies, Sks. 301; konunga a., royal manners, Hom.: betta hefir verit a. (instinct) bessa skrimsls, Sks.: deeds, doings; skal nú þar standa fyrst um a. þeirra, Mag. 11. Now freq. in a theol. sense.

at-heefiligr, adj. fit, fitting, due, Eg. 103, Finnb. 228.

at-hofn, f. [hafast at, to commit], conduct, behaviour, business; hvat er hann hafði frétt um a. Skota konungs, bis doings and whereabouts, Eg. 271; fengin var þeim önnur a., occupation, Fbr. 19; ganga til skripta ok segja sinar athafnir, to go to sbrift and confess bis behaviour, Fms. i. 301; í athöfnum margir, en sumir í kaupferðum, Orkn. 298; er þat ok likligt at þú fylgir þar eptir þinni a., (ironically) that you will go your own foolish way, Fs. 4. COMPDS: athafnar-lauss, adj. inactive, Fms. iii. 128, 154. athafnar-leysi, n. inactivity. athafnar-maör and athaina-, m. a busy enterprising man, Hkr. ii. 255, Fær. 200. In a bad sense, a laugbing-stock; göra e-n at athafnarmanni, to make a butt of bim, Sturl. i. 24, 181, this last sense seems to be peculiar to the first and second part (battr) of the Sturl., which were not written by Sturla himself, but by an unknown author.

at-kall, n. demand, call, request, solicitation, Bs. i. 735, Al. 64, Ver. 48. at-kast, n. a casting in one's teeth, a rebuke, reproach, Mag. 65. at-keri, anchor, v. akkeri.

at-kváma, and later form ačkoma or atkoma, u, f. arrival, Ld. 78, Fms. vi. 239; metaph. (eccl.) pain, visitation, Hom. 68, 121. Now used in many compds: aokomu-maor, m. a guest, etc.

at-kvæði, n. [kveða at orði]. I. a technical phrase, esp. in law; svá skal sækja at öllu um fjártökuna, sem þjófsök fyrir utan a., the proceeding is all the same with the exception of the technical terms, Grág. ii. 190; at þeim atkvæðum er Helgi hafði í stefnu við þik, the expressions used by Helgi in summoning thee, Boll. 354. B. a word, expression in general; pat er prifalt a., mannvit, sidgæði ok hæverska, Sks. 431, 303; en po ver mælim alla pessa hluti með breiðu a., in broad, general terms, Anecd. 21, þiðr. 1. y. now used gramm. for a syllable, and in many compds such as, eins atkvæðis orð, a monosyllable; tveggja, þriggja ... atkvæða . . ., etc., a dissyllable, etc.: 'kveða at' also means to collect the letters into syllables, used of children when they begin to spell. Old writers use atkvæði differently in a grammatical sense, viz. = pronunciation, sound, now framburðr; þeir stafir megu hafa tveggja samhljóðenda a., hverr einn, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; eins stafs a.; a. nafns hvers þeirra; þá er pat a. hans i hverju máli sem eptir lifir nafnsins (in the last passage = the name of the letter), 168. II. a decision, sentence, almost always in plur.; beið hann þinna atkvæða, Nj. 78; var því vikit til atkvæða (decision) Marðar, 207; bíða atkvæða Magnúss konungs um álög ok pyntingar, Fms. vi. 192: sing., var þat biskups a., bis decision, v. 106; hví gegnir þetta a. (sentence) jarl, rangliga dæmir þú, 656 B; þínu boði ok a., command and decisive vote, Stj. 203; af atkvæði guðanna, by their decree, Edda 9, Bret. 53. β. now a law term = vote, and in a great many compds: atkvæða-greiðsla, division; atkvæða-fjöldi, votes; a. munt, majority, etc. III. a decree of fate, a spell, charm, in a supernatural sense, = ákvæði; af forlögum ok a. ramra hluta, Fs. 23; konungr sagði úhægt at göra við atkvæðum, ... to resist charms (MS. akvedni, where it is uncertain whether the reading is akv- or atkv-); a. Finnunnar, the spell of the Finnish witch, 22; svá mikil a. (pl.) ok ílska fylgði þessum álögum, Fas. i. 404, iii. 239, Fms. x. 172. COMPDS: atkvæða-lauss, adj. [kveða at, to be important], unimportant, of no atkvæða-maðr, m. a man of weighty consequence, Fas. ii. 242. utterance, of importance, Fms. xi. 223. atkvæða-mikill, adj. of weight, note, authority, Nj. 51.

atls, ao, to 'ettle,' intend, purpose, Bret. 144; so according to the modern pronunciation of ætla, q. v.

at-laga, u, f. an attack in a sea fight, of the act of laying ships alongside; skipa til a., Fms. i. 169, iv. 103; hörð a., bard figbt, xi. 133, Hkr. ii. 272, Nj. 125, Sturl. iii. 63, etc.: more rarely of an attack on land, Fms. vii. β. an advance, landing, without 244, Al. 122, Isl. ii. 83, Bret. 50. notion of fight, Fms. ix. 430. compds: atlog of a poem describing a battle by sea, Sturl. iii. 63. COMPDS: atlögu-flokkr, m. the name atlögu-skip, n. a sbip engaged in battle, Fms. viii. 382.

at-lat, n. [lata at e-u, to comply with], compliance, Hom. 47; synda a., indulgence in sin, Greg. 31. Now, atlesti, n. and atlot, n. pl. treatment; gott atlæti, kindness; ill atlot, barsbness, esp. in respect to children.

at-lega, u, f. shelter for sheep and cattle on the common pastures; hagbeit á vetrum ok a. fé sínu at selinu, Dipl. v. 4 (rare).

at-meeli, n. abuse, offensive language, Bs. ii. 181.

atoma, u, f. an atom, Rb. 114; a weight, subdivision of an ounce, 532. 1. at-orks, u, f. energy, activity. COMPDS: storku-maor, m. an active atorku-samr, adj. active. storku-semi, f. activity.

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at-ras, f. an on-rush, charge, attack, Fms. viii. 413, v. árás. at-reio, f. (milit.) a riding at, a charge of borse, Fms. vi. 417, in the description of the battle at Stamford Bridge: Hkr. iii. 162 has áreio, but some MSS. atreio, vii. 57. β. the act of riding at or over, Nj. 21; esp. in the translation of French romances of tilting in tournaments, Str. (freq.) COMPD: atreidar-ass, m. a quintain pole, at which to ride a-tilt, El. 15. at-rekandi, m. pressing efforts, exertions; svá mikill a. var gört um leitina, the search was carried on so thoroughly, Band. 4 C; cp. reki. at-renna, u, f. a slip. COMPD: atrennu-lykkja, u, f. a running knot, a noose, Fms. vi. 368. 1. = atreid, movement, in the phrase, hann at-rio, now atrioi, n. hafði allt eitt atriðit, be did both things at once, in the twinkling of an eye, Grett. 95 new Ed. 2. a gramm. term in the compd atrios-klauf, f. probably = dσύνδετον, Edda (Ht.) 124, cp. Ed. Havn. ii. 154,

cp. Skálda 193; atrið would thus mean a word, sentence. It is now very freq. in the form atribi, n. in a metaph. sense, the chief point in a sentence, or a part, paragraph, and used in many compds. Atrior, m. is one of the poët. names of Odin, the wise (?).

at-roor, rs, m. a rowing at, i. e. an attack made (by a ship) with oars, Fms. ii. 310, Hkr. ii. 272, etc. β. gener. rowing towards, Jb. 308. at-samr, adj. [at, n.], quarrelsome, an aπ. λεγ., Fms. iv. 205; cp. Hkr.

at-seta, u, f. a royal residence; hafa a., to reside, used especially of kings, Fms. i. 23, x. 209, Hkr. i. 63, Eg. 170, Nj. 5, etc. at-setr, rs, n. id., vide konungs-atsetr.

at-skiljanligr, adj. [Dan. adskellig], various, different, Karl. 206, (an unclass. word.)

at-skilnaor, ar, m., in mod. Icel. = parting, separation. B. discord. Grett. 88; A, B, C, however, have áskilnaðr.

at-sókn, f. [sækja at], onslaught, attack, Fms. i. 64, Nj. 100, etc. a throng of guests or visitors seeking hospitality; fong voru litil en a. mikill, Bs. i. 63 (now freq.) Y. in popular superstition, the foreboding mikill, Bs. i. 63 (now freq.) v. in popular superstition, the foreboding of a guest's arrival; sleep, drowsiness, or the like, caused, as people believe, by the fylgja or 'fetch' of the guest, his sure forerunner; the Icelanders speak of a good, agreeable aðsókn, or a bad, disagreeable one; a man may 'sækja vel eðr illa að,' as he is an agreeable guest or not. Only a 'fey' man's fylgja follows after him. Vide Isl. Þjóðs. i. 354 sqq. . COMPD: atsóknar-maör, m. aggressor, Fs. 70.

at-spurning, f. [spyrja at], 'speering' at, inquiry, in the phrase, leida atspurningum, which ought, however, to be in two words, Fb. i. 216. at-stada, u, f., now adstod, n. a standing by, backing, support, Bs. i. 846. B. earnest request, Mar. (Fr.) at-studning, f. and -ingr, m. [stydja at], support, Fas. i. 24.

at-sugr, m. prop. pressure [sugr] caused by crowding; now freq. in the phrase, göra a. að e-m, to mob one. β. the phrase, bora frekan atsúg um e-t (where the metaphor is taken from boring), to deal barsbly with,

pierce through to the marrow, Orkn. 144: cp. Fms. vii. 29.
at-svif, n. incident, hearing, Sks. 682.

\$\beta\$ medic. lipothymia, a fainting fit, swoon, Fél. ix. 185; cp. 20 svífa yfir e-n, to be taken in a fit, Sturl.

iii. 286.

at-tú, by assimilation = at þú, that thou, freq. e.g. in the Orkn. new Ed. at-tonn, f. [at, n.], a tusk, Fas. i. 366.

at-veizla, u, f. [veita at], assistance, Fms. x. 60, v. l.

at-verknaðr, m. work, especially in baymaking; þórgunnu var ætlað nautsfóðr til atverknaðar, to toss and dry it, Eb. 26: now, vinna at heyi, to toss it for drying.

at-vik, n. [víkja at], mostly in plur. details, particulars; in the phrases, eptir atvikum, according to the circumstances of each case, Ghl. 403; atvik sakar, the particulars of a case, Sks. 663; med atvikum, circumstantially, chapter and verse, Fas. iii. 330: in Stj. 179 it seems to mean gestures.

II. an onset, prob. only another way of spelling atvigi, N. G. L. ii. 65; at ek geta eigi hefnt bessa atviks er mer er gört, that I cannot get this affront avenged which has been done me, Grett. 151 A.

at-vinna, u, f. means of subsistence, support, Grag. i. 294, Jb. 151, Fær. 37, Stj. 143, 291, 623. 41, 656 A, 655. 20, Clem. 56, Jb. 151, Fms. v. 239: labour, occupation, Anecd. 20, Sks. 603, (now very freq.) atvinnu-lauss, adj. without means of subsistence, Fms. ii. 97.

at-vist, f. [vesa at], presence, esp. as a law term, opp. to an alibi, the act of being present at a crime: the law distinguishes between rad (plotting), tilför (partaking), and a. (presence), Grag. ii. 37; vera i atsokn ak a., to be present and a partaker in the onslaught, Nj. 100. β. transl. of the Lat. assiduitas, 677. 12.

at-vigi, n. onset, onslaught, N. G. L. ii. 65, cp. i. 126, Fas. ii. 244.

at-yroi, n. pl. abusive words, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 154.

AUD-, adverbial prefix to a great many adjectives, adverbs, and participles, seldom to subst. nouns, [not found in Ulf.; A.S. ea8-, as in ea8medu, bumilitas, and also as a separate adj. ende, facilis; Old Engl. eath, 'uneath,' for 'easy,' 'uneasy;' Hel. ôð and ôði, facilis, unôði, difficilis], easy, opp. to tor-. To this 'aud' and not to 'old' may perhaps be referred some of the compds of aud and awd in Scottish and provincial English. Thus 'audie' in Scotch means an easy careless fellow; 'aud

Tranad,' or 'auld farand,' may both mean easy going: v. the words in Jamieson and the Craven Glossary. auða, u, f. desolation, þiðr. 2.

aud-bedinn, adj. part. [A. S. eadbede], easily persuaded to do a thing, with gen. of the thing, Eg. 17, 467.

auo-bettr, adj. part. easily compensated for, Glum. (in a verse).

aud-eggjadr, adj. part. easily egged on to do, with gen., Fms. v. 62. aud-fenginn, adj. part. easy to get, Fs. 62, Grett. 113 A, Mag. 1, where it is spelt auou-; cp. toru-= tor-.

auő-fengr, adj. id., Hým. 18; a. var lið, 655 xxviii, Fms. v. 274. aud-fundinn, adj. part. easy to find, in promptu, Hkr. ii. 111; neut. used metaph. easy to perceive, clear, Eg. 54, Ld. 194, v.l.

auo-fyndr, adj. an older form, id., used only as neut. easily perceived, clear; bat var a., at ..., it could easily be seen, that ..., Ld. 194.

auoga, ao, [Ulf. aupagjan = μακαρίζειν; A.S. eâogjan = beatum facere], to enrich, Bs. i. 320, Stj. 68; reflex., hafoi Noregr mikit audgast, N. bad grown very wealthy, Fms. vi. 448:-to make bappy, er alla elskar ok audgar, i. 281, Th. 77.

aud-gengr, adj. easy to pass; stigr 2., 677. 5.

auo-ginntr, adj. part. easily cheated, credulous, Lex. Poët.

auo-getligr, adj. easy to get, common, Fms. i. 261.

auo-gætt, n. adj. easy to get, = auofundit, Lex. Poët., Hb. 6 (1865). aub-gorr and later form aub-goror, adj. part. easily done, Fas. i. 74.

auo-heyrt, n. adj. part. easily beard, clear, evident, Ld. 266.

audigr and audugr, adj. [Ulf. auhags = μακάριοs, auhagei, f. = μακαρισμόs; Hel. ôdag = beatus, dives; A.S. ehdig, beatus, opulentus; O. H. G. ôtag], contracted before an initial vowel into aubgan, aubgir, aubgum; uncontr. form aubigan = aubgan, Fms. i. 112, etc.; now used uncontracted throughout, audugir, audugar, etc.; rich, opulent; rikr ok a., powerful and opulent, Eg. 22, 83; at fé, wealthy, Fas. i. 49, Isl. ii. 323, Nj. 16, Post. 656 C; skip mikit ok a., with a rich lading, Fms. xi. 238; a. at kvikfé, Ld. 96; superl. auðgastr, Eg. 25, Ísl. ii. 124; England er auðgast at lausafé allra Norðrlanda, Fms. xi. 203.

AUDIT, n. part. of an obsolete verb analogous to auka ('ablaut' au-5-au), [cp. Swed. öde, fatum; auona, luck; auor, opes, etc.], used in many phrases, and often answering to the Gr. alσα, πεπρωμένον, with dat. pers. and gen. of the thing; e-m er, veror, audit e-s, it falls to one's lot; ulikligt er at oss verði þeirrar hamingju a., it is unlikely that this good fortune is destined for us, Eg. 107; koma mun til min feigöin..., ef mér verör bess a., if that be ordained for me, Nj. 103; bó at mér verði lífs a., though life may be granted to me, Fms. i. 47; konungt lét græða menn sína sem lífs var a., those whose lot it was to live, who were not mortally wounded, Eg. 34; hafði þeim orðit sigrs a., bad won the day, Eg. 86; var þeim eigi erfingja a., to them was no beir granted by fate, 625. 83: with 'at' and an infin., mun oss eigi a. verda at få pvilikan, Fms. x. 339: absol., hafi peir gagn er a. er, let them gain the day to whom the god of battles grants it, xi. 66: with the addition of 'til;' ek ætla okkr litt til ástafunda a. hafa orbit, we bave bad bad luck in love, 310: audinn, masc. appears twice or thrice in poetry, audins fjár, means possessed, Skv. 3. 37: in prose in Al. 21 (by Bishop Brand), láta audins bída, to submit to fate, to be unconcerned; even in compar., hvárt hyggit ér manni nokkuru at auðnara (any more chance), at hann fái knúta bessa leysta, of the Gordian knot, 19, at auonu, v. auona [cp. A.S. eaden, datus, concessus; Hel. odan, genitus, natus: cp. also job, proles, a word perhaps of the same root.] aud-kendr, adj. part. easy to 'ken' or recognise, of distinguished appearance, Al. 21, Fms. i. 44.

auo-kenni, n. ( = einkenni), mark, distinction, Karl. 180.

auð-kenniligr, adj. = auðkendr, Hrafn. 13.

auð-kenning, f. a clear mark, sure sign, Sturl. i. 70. MS. A. M. 122 B; áminning suits better, so the Ed. and Brit. Mus. 11,127.

auo-keyptr, adj. part. easily bought, cheap, Hkr. iii. 246.

aud-kjörinn, adj. part. easily chosen, easy to decide between, Sd. 170. auo-kumall, adj. (now viokvæmr), very touchy, tender, sensitive; a. ok lasmeyrr, of a snake's belly, easy to wound, Stj. 98; öngvær (depressed) ok audkumul, (fem.) toucby, Bs. i. 323; a. í skapi, irritable, 353. auō-kvisi, v. aukvisi.

auo-kveor, adj. easily talked over, easily moved, obsequious, pliable; eptirlátr ok a., N.G.L. ii. 400; ertú ok eigi a. (bard to move) til fylgðar, Grett. 122 new Ed. = aubbebinn.

auð-kymli, f. [auðkumall], touchiness, sensitiveness; a. konunnar, a woman's touchiness or weakness, 623. 36.

auð-kýfingr, m. [kúfa, accumulare], poët. a beaper up of riches, a wealthy man, a Croesus; örr maor er a., Edda 107; in prose in Sturl. i. 38, Al. 5; ríkismenn ok a., Post. 656 C. 30.

auð-lagðr, adj. part. wealtby, whence auðlegð, Lex. Poët.

aud-lattr, adj. part. docile, easily kept in check, Glum. 396 (in a verse).

auð-latinn, adj. [lat, manners], of easy affable manners, Str. 36. aud-lego, f. easy circumstances, wealth, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 836; now freq.

auō-ligr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fms. vi. 420 (in 2 verse). auō-maōr, m. a wealthy man, Fms. ii. 21, 1sl. ii. 385, 125.

auo-mjukliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. bumbly, Bs. i. 773, Grett. 207 new Ed.

ioran, devoted repentance, H. E. i. 510.

auo-munaor, adj. part. easily remembered, not to be forgotten, Fms. vi. 249, v. l.

aud-mýkja, t and d, to bumble; a. sik, to bumble oneself, Bs. i. 854. auo-mykt, f. meekness, bumility, Fms. viii. 54, v.l.; now freq. in theol. writers.

auon, f. [auor, adj.], a wilderness, desert; auon Sinai, Stj. 300. land which has no owner or is waste, uninhabited; bygoust bá margar audnir vida, many wide wastes were then peopled, Eg. 15; alla audn landsins, Fms. i. 5, viii. 33, Greg. 33: the auðn was claimed as a royal domain; konungr á hér a. alla í landi, Fms. xi. 225; um þær auðnir er menn vilja byggja, þá skal sá ráða er a. á, the owner of the waste, N. G. L. i. 125: different from almenningr, compascuum or common. specially a deserted farm or babitation; sá bær hót síðan á Hrappstöðum, þar er nú a., Ld. 24; liggja í a., to lie waste, 96, Grág. ii. 214, cp. 3. destruction; auon borgarinnar (viz. Jerusalem), Greg. 40, Rb. 332, Ver. 43, Sd. 179 (where audnu, f.); riki mitt stendr mjök til audnar, is in a state of desolation, Fms. xi. 320, Bret. 68: insolvency, COMPDS: auonar-hus, n. deserted buts, on utter poverty, Grág. i. 62. mountains or in deserts, Grág. ii. 158. auðnar-óðal, n. impoverished estates, Sks. 333. auonar-sel, n. deserted shielings, Orkn. 458.

auona, u, f. desolation, Sd. 179, bad reading. auona, u, f. [audit], fortune, and then, like aloa, good luck, one's good star, bappiness, (cp. heill, hamingja, gæfa, all of them feminines, good luck personified as a female guardian), in the phrase, a. ræðr, rules; auona mun því ráða, Fate must settle that, Nj. 46, Lv. 65; ræðr a. lífi (2 proverb), Orkn. 28; arka at auðnu (or perh. better dat. from auðinn), v. arka, Nj. 185, v.l.; at audnu, adv. prosperously, Sl. 25; blanda úgiptu við a., Fms. ii. 61; með auðnu þeirri at Þorkatli var lengra lífs auðit, by that good fortune which destined Thorkel for a longer life, Orkn. 18 (50). Cp. the Craven word aund in the expression I's aund to'ot, 'I am ordained to it, it is my fate.' COMPDS: auonu-lauss, adj. luckless, Fas. ii. 240. auonu-leysi, n. ill fate. auðnu-leysingi, a, m. a luckless man. auonu-maor, m. a lucky man, luck's favourite, Gullb. 28, Ld. 40, Fas. auonu-samliga, adv. fortunately, Finnb. 344.

auona, ao, impers. to be ordained by fate; ef honum auonaoi eigi aptr at koma, if it was not ordained by fate that he should come back, Fms. ix. 350; sem audnar, as luck decides, Fb. i. 160, Fas. iii. 601, Lv. 30: with gen., ef Guð vill at þess auðni, that it shall succeed, Bs. i. 159, v. l., þat is less correct: now freq. in a dep. form, e-m audnast, one is successful, with following infin.

auo-næmiligr, adj. [nema], easy to learn, teachable, Sks. 16.

auð-næmr, adj. easily learned, soon got by beart, Sks. 247 B; auðnæm er ill Danska, bad Danish is soon learnt (a proverb); audnæmast þó hið vonda er, Pass. 22. 10.

aud-profadr, adj. part. easily proved, Laur. S. MS. 180. 85.

AUDB, f. [Swed. ode, fatum], fate, destiny, only used in poetry in the phrase, fá audar, to die, Ísl. ii. 389 (in a verse); haga til audar, to avail

towards one's bappiness, Gisl. 59 (in a verse). Audr is also a fem. pr. name. AUDR, adj. [Ulf. au/bs = ερημος; O. H. G. odi; Hel. odi = inanis: cp. A. S. ydan and édan, vastare; Germ. öde and öden: the root is rare in A.S. and lost in Engl.]:-empty, void, desert, desolate; húsin voru aud, uninbabited, Ld. 96; koma at audu landi, of the first colonists when coming to Iceland, Landn. 316, opp. to 'koma at bygou landi,' or 'land numið;' auð búð, Eg. 727; auð borð, void of defenders, of ships that have lost their men in fight, Fms. ii. 329; aud skip (= hrodin), all the crew β. metaph., auor at yndi, being slain or put to flight, Hkr. iii. 126. cheerless, distressed, Stj. 421; sitja audum höndum, now used of being idle: in the Ad. 22, med a. hendr means empty-banded, without gifts; so also in Stj. 437. I Sam. vi. 3, answering to 'empty' in the Engl. text.

AUDR, s, and poët. ar, m. [Goth. auds = μακαρία is suggested; it only appears in Ulf. in compds or derivatives, audags adj. beatus, audagei f. beatindo, audagian, beare; A. S. ead, n. means opes; Hel. od = bonum, possessio: it is probably akin to odal; cp. also feudal (A.S. feob = fee), alodial]:-riches, wealth, opulence; and fjur (only in acc.), abundance, is a freq. phrase; also, auð landa ok fjár, Edda 15; oss er þar mikit af sagt auð þeim, Band. 8, Fms. ii. 80, 623. 21; draga saman auð, id. proverbs, margan hefir auor apat; auorinn er valtastr vina, wealth is the ficklest of friends, Hm. 77, etc.

auð-ráðinn, adj. easily to 'read' or explain, Fas. iii. 561. β. easy to manage, v. úauðráðinn.

auð-ráðr, adj. easily guided, pliable, yielding, Bs. i. 265.

audrædi, n. pl. means, property, wealth, Bs. i. 146, 129, 136 (where it = income), 158, 68 (where the gen. audráda = audræda), Stj. 345, Hom. 68, Fms. iv. 111; not very freq., audæfi is a more current word.

auð-sagt, part. easily told. auð-salr, m. treasury (poët.), Fsm. 7.

auð-senn, part., now auðseor (cp. however Pass. 6. 4, 7), easily seen, evident, Hrafn. 13, K. A. 214.

aud-mjúkr, adj. bumble, meek, compar. audmjúkari, Sturl. i. 45; a. 7 not easy to make sbafts to all people's spear beads, i. e. to act so that all shall be pleased, cp. Hm. 127; auð-skæf (as given in the Skálda, where this line is cited) may be a better reading = not easily carved or made so as to suit everybody.

auð-skilligr, adj. easy to distinguish, understand, Skálda 167.

auð-skæðr, adj. part. easily injured, Eg. 770; delicate, tender, Stj. 345. Deut. xxviii. 56, Bs. i. 353.

auð-snúit, n. part. easily turned, Hkr. ii. 271.

auð-sóttligr, adj. easy to perform, an easy task, Fms. xi. 282.

auð-sóttr, part. easily won, easy to win; mál a., Eg. 38, 200, in both cases of a happy suitor; a. land, land lightly won, Fms. iii. 49; audsottr til bæna, pliable, yielding, Al. 4: eigi a., not easily matched, Valla L. 205. auð-sveipr (and now also auðsveipinn, whence auðsveipni, f.),

adj. pliable, yielding, now esp. used of good, obedient children, Bs. aud-sýna, d, to sbew, exhibit, Bs. i. 274; má þat vel audsýnast, to be

seen, Stj. 13. auo-syniligr, adj. evident, and -liga, adv. clearly, Fms. i. 142, Stj.

auo-syning, f. show, exhibition, Skalda 100, transl, of Lat. demonstratio; H.E. i. 517. proof, demonstration.

auð-sýnn, adj. easily seen, clear; hon var síðan kölluð Delos svá sem a., Stj. 87, 250: neut. = evident, Hom. 154, Eg. 736, Fms. i. 72.

auð-sæligr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 148.

auo-seer, adj., neut. auosætt, fem. auosæ, easily seen, clear, Bjarn. 63, Fms. x. 175, 655 xi. 1: metaph. clear, evident, Magn. 436, 625. 174: neut. evident, Fms. i. 42, Hrafn. 13: compar. audsærri, more conspicuous, Fms. ii. 322: superl. audsæstr, Ld. 236; audsæust, Fms. iv. 321.

auð-trúa, adj. ind. credulous, Lex. Poët. (freq.)

auo-tryggi, f. ind., now auotryggni, f. credulity, Gisl. 62.

aud-tryggr, adj. credulous, Stj. 199. Grett. 130 A, Fms. viii. 447.

auo-van, n. bad luck, Lex. Poët.

aud-vandr, adj. very painstaking in doing one's duties, Bs. i. 141, an ᾶπ. λεγ.

auð-ván, f. expectancy of fortunes (poët.), Lex. Poët.

auð-velda, d, to take lightly, make easy, Orkn. ch. 68.

auð-veldi, n. easiness, facility, Hom. 7. transl. of Lat. facultas; með a., as adv. easily, Fms. vii. 116, Karl. 131, 142: auovelda-verk, n. an easy task, Grett. 127 new Ed.

auð-veldliga and -velliga, adv. easily, lightly, Fms. i. 87, Stj. 99, Hkr. i. 200; taka a. & e-u, to make light of a thing, Fms. xi. 124: compar. -ligar, i. 262, Stj. 130.

auð-veldligr and -velligr, adj. easy, Stj. 8, 356. Josh. vii. 2.

auo-veldr, adj. easy, Eg. 39: superl. -veldastr, Ld. 14; metaph. compliant, Bs. i. 256, Sturl. i. etc.

aud-vinr, m. (poët.) a charitable friend [A.S. eadvine]; in the old poets freq. spelt otvin, v. Lex. Poët. β. as a pr. name Audunn; the etymology in Hkr. i. 12 is bad; and so is also the popular etymology of this word = none, fr. auor, vacuus.

auð-virðiligr, etc., v. auvirð-.

auo-vitao, n. part. easy to know, clear, evident, Ld. 78, Finnb. 232: now often adv. = clearly, to be sure.

auð-víst, n. adj. sure, certain, Karl. 181.

auð-þeystr, adj. part. easy to make flow, Stor. 2 (dub. passage)

auo-prifligr, adj. [probably = or-prifligr, fr. or- priv. and prifligr, robust, strong], feeble, weakly, Isl. ii. 456, Fb. i. 275 (of weak frame).

auö-æfi gs. auööfi, n. pl. ['auör,' opes, and 'of;' = ofa-fé, q. v.; Lat.
opes], opulence, abundance, wealth, riches, in the Grág. freq. = means of
subsistence, emoluments, i. 269, 277 (twice), ii. 213, cp. 1b. 16, where it means emoluments: in the proper sense wealth, Hkr. i. 13, where it means gold and treasures, Sks. 334, 442; veg ok a., power and wealth, Greg. 23; himnesk a., Joh. 21; jarðlig a., Greg. 32. Matth. vi. 19, 20; mörg a., Eluc. 53, Hom. 151, etc.

aufi, interj. [a for. word; Germ. au web], woe! alas! used with dat., a. mér, Mar. 167; acc., a. mik, 175; absol., 147: after the Reformation 'ávi' and 'ó vei' occur, or 'vei' alone.

aufusa, u, f., in Norse MSS. spelt afusa, Dipl. i. 3; avusa, Str. 27, 54, Sks. 775 B; afuusa, N.G.L. i. 446. In Icel always spelt with au, au, or ö, by changing the vowel, ösusa, aususa, O. H. 155, where, however, some MSS. have aufussa, avfusa, Fms. viii. 39, 250; öfusa, Fs. 123; ofusa, 677. 3, Band. 6; öfussa, Bs. i. 481: the change of vowel is caused by the following f(v). The word is now quite obsolete, and its etymology is somewhat uncertain; it may be qs. á-fúss, or af-fúss, an 'af-' intens. and 'fuss,' willing, this last suggestion would best suit the Norse form. Its sense is thanks, gratitude, satisfaction, pleasure, and is almost exclusively used either as a supplement to 'bokk' or in such phrases as, kunna e-m au., or e-m er au. & e-u, to be pleased, gratified with; pakka með mikilli a., to tbank beartily, Str. 27; ef yðr er þar nokkur a. 6, if it be any pleasure to you, Fms. ix. 495; kunna e-m au. e-s, or with 'at,' to be tbankful, Fb. ii. 257, Eg. 111, O.H. 56, Fms. viii. l. c., Bs. i. wident, Hrafii. 13, K. Á. 214.

auð-skeptr, part. (in a proverb), Ad. 21, eigi eru a. almanna spjör, it is móti þökk ok au., O. H. 155; viljum vér au. gefa þeim góðum



mönnum, we will thank them, Fms. viii. 250; var mönnum mikil ö. á því, 🆰 Harbarðsljóð 19; (Snorri attributes it to Odin, the poem to Thor.) much pleased by it, Fs. 123; hafa í móti þökk ok ö., Band. 19 new Ed. COMPDS: aufusu-gestr, m. a welcome guest, Valla L. 217, Sturl. i. 178. aufusu-svipr, m. friendly mien ; aufusu-oro, n. tbanks, Gisl. 100. sýna á sér au., Fs. 14.

au-fúss, adj. in a verse by Arnór, perhaps akin to the above, meaning

eager, Orkn. 126: vide, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. ofur.

AUGA, n., gen. pl. augna, [Lat. oculus, a dimin. of an obsolete ocus; Gr. δρθαλμός (Boeot. δικταλμός); Sanskr. aksba: the word is common to Sanskrit with the Slavonic, Greek, Roman, and Teutonic idioms: Goth. augo; Germ. auge; A. S. eage; Engl. eye; Scot. ee; Swed. oga; Dan. öje, etc. Grimm s.v. suggests a relationship to Lat. acies, acutus, etc. The letter n appears in the plur. of the mod. northern languages; the Swedes say 'ögon,' oculi, the Danes 'öjne;' with the article 'ögonen' and 'öjnene;' Old Engl. 'eyne;' Scot. 'een']:—an eye It is used in Icel. in a great many proverbs, e.g. betr sjá augu en auga, 'two eyes see better than one, i.e. it is good to yield to advice: referring to love, unir auga medan & sér, the eye is pleased whilst it can behold (viz. the object of its affection), Fas. i. 125, cp. Völs. rím. 4. 189; eigi leyna augu, ef ann kona manni, the eyes cannot bide it, if a woman love a man, i.e. they tell their own tale, Isl. ii. 251. This pretty proverb is an aπ. λεγ. l. c. and is now out of use; it is no doubt taken from a poem in a dróttkvætt metre, (old proverbs have alliteration, but neither rhymes nor assonance, rhyming proverbs are of a comparatively late date): medic., eigi er så heill er i augun verkir, Fbr. 75; så drepr opt fæti (slips) er augnanna missir, Bs. i. 742; hætt er einu auganu nema vel fari, be who bas only one eye to lose will take care of it (comm.); húsbóndans auga sér bezt, the master's eye sees best; glögt er gests augat, a guest's eye is sbarp; morg eru dags augu, the day has many eyes, i. e. what is to be hidden must not be done in broad daylight, Hm. 81: náið er nef augum, the nose is near akin to the eyes (tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet), Nj. 21; opt verðr slíkt á sæ, kvað selr, var skotinn í auga, this often bappens at sea, quotb the seal, when he was shot in the eye, of one who is in a scrape, Fms. viii. 402. In many phrases, at unna (to love) e-m sem augum í höfði sér, as one's own eye-balls, Nj. 217; þótti mér slökt it sætasta ljós augna minna, by bis death the sweetest light of my eyes was quenched, 187: hvert grætr bú nú Skarphédinn? eigi er þat segir Skarphéðinn, en hitt er satt at súrnar í augum, the eyes smart from smoke, 200: renna, lita augum, to seek with the eyes, to look upon: it is used in various connections, renna, lita ástaraugum, vánaraugum, vinaraugum, trúaraugum, öfundaraugum, girndarauga, with eyes of love, bope, friendship, faith, envy, desire: mæna a. denotes an upward or praying look; stara, fixed; horfa, attentive; lygna, blundskaka, stupid or slow; blina, glapa, góna, vacant or silly; skima, wandering; hvessa augu, a threatening look; leiba e-n a., to measure one with the eyes; gjóta, or skjóta hornauga, or skjóta a. í skjálg, to throw a side glance of dislike or ill-will; gjóta augum is always in a bad sense; renna, líta mostly in a good sense: gesa e-u auga, oculum adjicere alicui; hasa auga & e-u, to keep an eye on it; segja e-m e-t i augu upp, to one's face, Orkn. 454; at augum, adverb. with open eyes, Hervar. S. (in a verse), etc. As regards various movements of the eyes; ljúka upp augum, to open the eyes; láta aptr augun, to shut the eyes; draga auga i pung, to draw the eye into a purse, i. e. shut one eye; depla augum, to blink; at drepa titlinga (Germ. äugeln, blinzen), to wink, to kill tits with the suppressed glances of the eye; glóðarauga, a suffusion on the eye, hyposphagma; kýrauga, proptosis; vagl à auga, a beam in the eye; skjálgr, Lat. limus; ský, albugo; tekinn til augnanna, with sunken eyes, etc., Fél. ix. 192; a. bresta, in death: hafa styrur i augum, to bave prickles in the eyes, when the eyes ache for want of sleep: vatna musum, to water mice, used esp. of children weeping silently and trying to hide their tears. As to the look or expression of the eyes there are sundry metaph. phrases, e.g. hafa fékróka i augum, to bave wrinkles at the corners of the eyes, of a shrewd money getting fellow, Fms. ii. 84, cp. Orkn. 330, 188, where krókauga is a cognom.; kvenna-króka, one insinuating with the fair sex; hafa ægishjalm í augum is a metaphor of one with a piercing, commanding eye, an old mythical term for the magical power of the eye, v. Grimm's D. Mythol. under Ægishjalmr: vera mjótt á milli augnanna, the distance between the eyes being sbort, is a popular saying, denoting a close, stingy man, hence mjóeygr means close: e-m vex e-t í augu (now augum), to shrink back from, of a thing waxing and growing before one's eyes so that one dares not face it. As to the shape, colour, etc. of the eye, vide the adj. 'eygr' or 'eygor' in its many compds. Lastly we may mention the belief, that when the water in baptism touches the eyes, the child is thereby in future life prevented from seeing ghosts or goblins, vide the words ufreskr and skygn. No spell can touch the human eye; en er hann sá augu hans (that of Loki in the shape of a bird), þá grunaði hann (the giant) at maor mundi vera, Edda 60; í þessum birni þykist hón kenna augu Bjarnar konungs sonar, Fas. i. 51, vide lsl. þjóðs. meton. and metaph, auga is used in a great many connections: astron.; pjaza augu, the eyes of the giant Thiazi, is a constellation, probably the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux; the story is told in the Edda 47, cp. 1 as spelt on some Runic stones, but seldom, if ever, in written documents.

botan., auga = Lat. gemma, Hjalt. 38; kattarauga, cat's eye, is the -not. γ. the spots that form the numbers on dice, δ. the bole in a millstone; kvarnarauga, Edda 79, 221, flower forget-me-not. Magn. 530. Hkr. i. 121: the opening into which an axe handle is fastened, Sturl. ii. 91: a pit full of water, Fs. 45: nálarauga, a needle's eye: vindauga, wind's eye or window (which orig. had no glass in it), A.S. eag-dura (eye-door); also gluggi, q.v.: gleraugu, spectacles. €. anatom., the an of the hip joint, v. augnakarl, Fms. iii. 392: gagnaugu, temples. hassauga, the bottom of the ocean, in the popular phrase, fara út í hassauga, descendere ad tartara. η. poët. the sun is called heimsauga, dagsauga, Jónas 110. COMPDS either with sing, auga or pl. augna; in the latter case mod. usage sometimes drops the connecting vowel a, e.g. augnauga-brago (augna-), n. the dapr, augn-depra, augn-fagr, etc. twinkling of an eye, Hm. 77; a einu a., in the twinkling of an eye, Ver. 32, Edda (pref.) 146, Sks. 559, Rb. 568: a glance, look, snart a., Fms. ii. 174; mikit a., v. 335; úfagrligt a., Fs. 43; hafa a. af e-u, to cast a look at, Fbr. 49, Fms. xi. 424: in the phrase, at hafa e-n (or verda) at augabragoi, metaph. to make sport of, to mock, deride, gaze at, Stj. 627, 567, Hm. 5, 29. auga-brun, f. the eye-brow. auga-staor, m. an eye-mark; hafa a. a e-u, to mark with the eye. auga-steinn (augna-), m. the eye-ball, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. v. 152. augna-bending, f. a warning glance, Pr. 452. augna-blik, n. mod. = augnabrago, s. augna-bólga, u, f. opbtbalmia. augna-brá, f. the eye-lid, D. N. i. 216. augna-fagr and aug-fagr, adj. fair-eyed, Fas. ii. 365, Fms. v. 200. augna-fró, f. a plant, eye-bright, euphrasia, also augna-gras, Hjalt. 231. augna-free, n. lychnis alpina. augna-gaman, n. a sport, delight for the eyes to gaze at, Ld. 202, Ber. 17, Fsm. 5 (love, sweetheart). augna-gróm, n. (medic.) a spot in the eye; metaph., ekki a., no mere speck, of whatever can easily be seen. augna-hár, n. an eye-lasb. augna-hvarmr, m. the eye-lid. augna-hvita, u, f. albugo. na-karl, n. the pan of the bip joint; slita or slitna or augnaköllunum, augna-kast, n. a wild glance, Barl. 167. Fas. iii. 392. augna-krókr, n. the corner of the eye. kláði, a, m. psoropbtbalmi. augna-lag, n. a look, Ld. 154. augna-lok, n. 'eye-covers,' eye-lids. augna-mein, n. a disease of the eye. augna-mjörkvi, a, m. dimness of the eye, Pr. 471. augna-rao, n. expression of the eye. skot, n. a look askance, Gpl. 286, Fs. 44 (of cats). augna-slim, n. glaucoma. augna-staor, m. the socket of the eye, Magn. 532. augna-sveinn, m. a lad leading a blind man, Str. 46. augn-tepra, u, f. bippus. augna-topt, f. the socket of the eye. augna-verkr. m. pain in the eye, Hkr. ii. 257, Bs. i. 451, Pr. 471, Bjarn. 58. augnaaugna-bungi, a, m. beaviness of the eye, vik, n. pl. = augnakrókr. Hkr. ii. 257. aug-dapr, adj. weak-sighted, Fms. ii. 8: augdepra, u, f. amblyopia,

Fél. ix. 191.

aug-lit, n. a face, countenance; fyrir a. alls lýos, Stj. 326; fyrir Guds a., before the face of God, Orkn. 170; i a. postulans, 623, 25, Ver. 7. Gen. vii. I ('before me'); fyrir konungs a., Sks. 283. Now much used, esp. theol. aug-ljós, n. 'eye light,' in the phrase, koma i a., to appear, Fas. i. 80.

aug-ljóss, adj. clear, manifest, Fms. i. 229, Hkr. ii. 225.

aug-lýsa, t, to make known, manifest: subst. auglysing, f.

aug-sjándi, part. seeing ocularily, Mart. 117.

aug-súrr, adj. blear-eyed, Stj. 171 (of Leah): súreygr is more freq. aug-sfn, f. sight; koma i a. e-m, to appear before him, Eg. 458, 623. 12; i a. e-m, in the face of, Blas. 46.

aug-sýna, d, to sbew, Fms. v. 200.

aug-syniligr, adj. and -liga, adv. evident, visible, Gpl. 42. AUK, adv. [cp. Goth. auk, freq. used by Ulf. as translation of Gr. γάρ; jab auk = καὶ γάρ; A. S. eâc; Engl. eke; Germ. auch]. I. it originally was a noun = augmentum, but this form only remains in the adverbial phrase, at auk, to boot, besides, Bs. i. 317 (freq.): adverbially and without 'at,' besides; hundrad manna ok auk kappar hans, a bundred men and eke bis champions, Fas. i. 77; priggja marka fe, en konungr bat er auk er, the surplus, N.G.L. i. 350: cp. also such phrases as, II. as a conj. auk bess at, besides that; auk heldr, v. heldr. also, Lat. etiam, occurs in very old prose, and in poetry; svá mun ek auk bletza þá konu es þú baðsk fyr, 655 ix. B. 2 (MS. of the 12th century), Hkr. ii. 370 (in a poem of Sighvat); this form, however, is very rare, as the word soon passed into ok, q.v. III. used to head a sentence, nearly as Lat. deinde, deinceps, the Hebrew 1, or the like; the Ormulum uses ac in the same way; in MSS. it is usually spelt ok; but it may be seen from poetic assonances that it was pronounced auk, e. g. auk und jöfri fræknum; hitt var auk at eykir, Vellekla, Hkr. i. 216: auk at járna leiki, Lex. Poët.; it is sometimes even spelt so, e.g. auk nær aptni skaltu Odinn koma, Hm. 97, Hkr. i. 29, v.l.; it is also freq. in the Cod. Fris. of the Hkr. This use of 'auk' or 'ok' is esp. freq. in old narrative poems such as the Ynglingatal (where it occurs about thirty-five times), in the Háleygjatal (about six times), and the Vellekla (about ten times): vide ok. IV. simply for ok, and,

AUKA, jók, jóku (mod. juku), aukit [Lat. augere; Gr. αὕξειν; Ulf. Υ aukan; A.S. eacan or ecan; Engl. to ecbe or eke; O.H.G. aubon]; pres. ind. eyk; subj. eyki or yki, mod. jyki. A weak form (aukar, aukaði, aukat) also occurs, esp. in Norse, and (as a Norwegianism) in Icel. writers, esp. after the year 1260, e. g. aukadu, augebant, Barl. 138; aukadist, augebatur, aukadi, augebat, Barl. 180, Fms. i. 140, 184, x. 21 (MSS. aukuðu or aukaði, and some even jóku), Róm. 234; subj. aukaðist, augeretur, Fms. vii. 158 in three Icel. vellum MSS.; only one has ykist, the strong genuine form. Pres. aukar, auget, and aukast, augetur, instead of eykr, eykst, Stj. 32: part. aukat (= aukit), O. H. L. 46; aukuo, aucta, Fms. x. 236. Even Snorri in the Edda has aukadist, p. 3, both in the vellum MSS. Ob. and Kb.,—a form which is thoroughly unclassical; the poets use the strong form, and so Ari, who has jókk = jók ek, in the preface to 1b.; -so also the great bulk of the classical literature. Since the Reformation the strong form is the only one used either in speaking I. Lat. augere, to augment, increase, with acc., eykr or writing. hann þar ætt sína, Fms. iii. 82; jók Njáll ekki hjón sín, Nj. 59; hét hann peim at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33; þessi orð jóku mjók sök Adams, Šks. 542; jók nafn hans, Hom. 51, Nj. 33; var þá síðan aukuð (=aukin) veizlan, Fms. x. 236: absol., þat hálft er eykr, that balf which is over and above, Js. 75: in the phrase, aukanda ferr um e-t, a thing is increasing, Nj. 139. II. Lat. addere, to add to the whole of a thing; with the thing added in the dat., ok jókk (=jók ek) því es mér varð síðan kunnara, 1b. (pref.): impers., jók miklu við, increased greatly, Ld. 54; þá eykst enn ellefu nóttum við, eleven nights are still added, Rb. 28: followed by 'vio,' auka e-u vio e-t, to add to it, Nj. 41; 'til' is rare and unclassical, and seems almost a Danism, as 'foie til,' betta til aukist, Vm. 7: auka synd (dat.) á synd (acc.) ofan, to beap sin upon sin, Stj. 274: aukast ordum vid, to come to words, speak, Eg. ch. 58, v.l. (rare); ef bú eykr orði, if thou say'st a word more, Lex. Poët. β. with acc. (a rare and unclassical Latinism), auka ný vandræði (=nýjum vandræðum) á hin fornu, Bs. i. 751. y. impers. in the phrase, aukar á, it in-III. to surpass, exceed; þat er eykr sex creases, Róm. 234. aura, þá á konungr hálft þat er eykr, if it exceeds six ounces, the king takes balf the excess, N. G. L. i. 281, Js. § 71; en ármaðr taki þat er aukit er, what is over and above, N. G. L. i. 165. Esp. used adverbially in the part. pass. aukit, aukin, more than, above, of numbers; aukin þrjú hundruð manna, three bundred men well told, Eg. 530, Fms. ix. 524, v.l.; með aukit hundrað manna, x. 184, Ld. 196; aukin hálf vætt, Grett. 141 β. in the phrases, pat er (eigi) aukat (aukit), it is no exaggeration, Jd. verse 22, the Ed. in Fms. xi. 169 has 'arla' (a false reading); pat er aukat, O. H. L. I. c.; orðum aukið, exaggerated, Thom. 73. aukan, f. increase, K. A. 20.

auki, a, m. eke [A. S. eaca; Old Engl. and Scot. eke or eik], increase, addition; Abram tók þann auka nafns síns, Ver. 14; a. öfundar ok hatrs, Stj. 192: cp. also in the phrase, veroa at moldar auka, to become dust, to die, in a verse in the Hervar. S. Fas. i. 580; cp. maor er moldu samr, man is but dust, Sl. 47; and another proverb, lauki er lítið gæft til auka, used by Sighvat (Lex. Poët.), the leek needs but little care to grow; sarsauki, pain, Mirm. 47; Danmerkr auki is a poët. name of Zealand used by Bragi, Edda I: the phrase, i miklum auka, in a buge, colossal shape, Glum. 345 (in a verse); hence perhaps comes the popular phrase, að færast i aukana (or haukana), to exert to the utmost one's bodily strength, Glamr færðist í alla auka (of one wrestling), Grett. 114 A, (Ed. 1853 has færðist í aukana.) 2. metaph. seed, germs, thou hast given me no seed, Stj. 111. Gen. xv. 2; esp. the sperm of whales, amber, Sks. 137.  $\beta$ . produce of the earth, Barl. 193, 200. y. interest of capital, N.G.L. ii. 380; vide áauki, sársauki, sakauki, i. 187. сомроз: auka-dagr, m. 'eke-day,' dies intercalaris, Rb. 488. auka-hlutr, m. in the phrase, at aukahlut, to boot, Hom. 129. auka-nafn, n. 'eke-name,' nickname, or additional name, Sks. 272. auka-smíði, n. a superfluous thing, a mere appendix, Fms. ii. 359. auka-tungl, n. intercalary moon, auka-vika, u, f. Rb. 116. auka-verk, n. by-work, Bs. i. 326. ' eke-week,' intercalary week, v. hlaupár.

auk-nafn, n. = aukanafn, 'eke-name.' auk-nefna, d, to nickname, Landn. 243.

auk-nefni, n. 'eke-name,' a nickname:

a. a defamatory name, punishable with the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 146.

B. in a less strong sense; hann var svartr á hár ok hörund, ok því þótti honum a. gefit er hann var Birtingr kallaðr, be was swartb of bair and skin, and for tbat it seemed a nickname was given bim when be was called 'Brighting,' Fms. vii. 157: Helgi átti kenningar nafn, ok var kallaðr hvíti; ok var þat eigi a., því at hann var vænn maðr ok vel hærðr, hvítr á hár, Helgi bad a surname (in a good sense), and was called 'White;' and tbat was no nickname, for be was a bandsome man and well-baired, white of bair, Fbr. 80: þú hyggr at ek muna vilja giptast einum bastarði,—eigi em ek bastarðr nema at a., of William the Conqueror, Fb. iii. 464. In old times, esp. at the time of the colonisation of Iceland, such nicknames were in freq. use, as may be seen from the index in the Landama; they gradually went out of use, but still occur now and then throughout the whole of the Saga period in Icel. down to the 14th century.

aukning, f., Old Engl. 'eeking,' increase, Stj. 100, 176, Sks. 137. au-kvisi, a, m. [prop. auð-kvisi, from auð, easy, and kveistinn, touchy; cp. kveisa, f. ulcus, dolor]; in old writers it is spelt with au or av, and sometimes with a double k, ökkvisi, Bs. i. 497 vellum MS. A. M. 499; auðkvisi, Ld. 236 C and the vellum MS. A. M. 122 A to Sturl. ii. 8; aukvisi, MS. 122 B; O. H. (Ed. 1853) reads aucvisi; it means a weakly, irritable, touchy person. Used esp. in the proverb, einn er au. ættar hverrar, cp. the Engl. there is a black sheep in every flock, Hkr. ii. 238: mun ek son minn låta heita Gizur; lítt hafa þeir aukvisar verit í Haukdæla ætt er svá hafa heitið hér til, Sturl, ii. 8, at the birth of earl Gizur. [The name Gizur was a famous name in this family, Gizur hvíti, Gizur biskup, Gizur Hallsson, etc.]

AULANDI, an indecl. adj., qs. al-landi, an ἄπ. λεγ. in the proverb Nj. 10, illt er þeim er au. er alinn. [The root is prob. al-(Lat. alius), land, cp. A. S. ellend or elland (Hel. elilendi), alienus, peregrinus; Old Engl. alyant; O.H.G. alilanta (whence N.H.G. elend, miser): there is in Icel. also a form erlendr, prob. a corruption for ellendr. This root is quite lost in the Scandin. idioms with the single exception of the proverb mentioned above, and the altered form er..] The MSS. of the Nj. l. c. differ; some of them have á úlandi in two words, in terra malâ; Johnsonius has not made out the meaning; the proper sense seems to be exulubique infelix. In olden times peregrinus and miser were synonymous, the first in a proper, the last in a metaphorical sense: so the Lat. bostis (= bospes) passed into the sense of enemy. The spelling with ö (ölandi) ought perhaps to be preferred, although the change of vowel cannot be easily accounted for.

auli, a, m. a dunce, aulaligr adj., aula-skapr m., aulast dep., etc., do not occur, as it seems, in old writers; prop. a slug (?); cp. Ivar Aasen s. vv. aula, auling.

aum-hjartaor, adj. tender-bearted, charitable, Stj. 547, Hom. 109. aumindi, n. painful feeling from a wound or the like, Fél. ix. 192. aumingi, ja, m. a wretch, in Icel. in a compassionate sense; Guos a., 655 xxxii. 15, Bs. i. 74, Hom. 87.

aumka, ab, to bewail, to complain, esp. in the impers. phrase, a. sik, to feel compassion for, Bær. 11, Al. 10, Róm. 182, Bret. 98, Fagrsk. ch. 34; now freq. used in reflex., aumkast yfir e-t, to pity.

aumkan, f. lamentation, wailing, El. 10.

aumleikr, m. misery, Stj. 428, Bs. i. 321; now also used of the sore feeling of a wound or the like, v. aumr.

aumligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [A. S. earmlic], poorly, wretched, Grett. 161, Fms. i. 138, v. 218, Sturl. ii. 13, Bær. 4, Magn. 432, H. E. iii. 366. aum-neglur, more correctly anneglur, cp. the Engl. agnail, bangnail, or naugnail, Fél. ix. 192; the lunula unguium is in Icel. called anneglur, and so is the skin round the finger-nail, id.

AUMR, adj. [Ulf. has arms = miser; Dan. and Swed. \(\vec{om}\)], seems with all its compounds to be a Scandin. word. It originally probably meant sore, aching, touchy, tender. In mod. Icel. it is sometimes used in this sense, in Dan. and Swed. only = sore, and metaph. tender.

2. metaph. poorly, miserable, unbappy; styrkstú, aumr, strengthen thyself, wretched man, Orkn. 153, Hom. 15, 16, Th. 6, 16: in a bad sense = armr, Fms. ix. 414.

aum-staddr, adj. part. in a poor, wretched state, Stj. 475.

AUNGR, adj. pron., Lat. nullus, none, v. engi, enginn.

AUNGR, adj. narrow, Lat. angustus, v. öngr.

aung-vit, n., medic. lipotbymia, a fainting-fit, Fél. ix. 193. AURAR, m. pl. money, aura- in compds, v. eyrir.

aur-boro, n. the second plank from the keel of a boat, Velickla and Edda (Gl.)

aur-falr, s, m. [aur, lutum, falr], the spike at the butt-end of a spear, Gr. σαυρωτήρ; peir settu niðr aurfalina er þeir stóðu ok studdust við spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; síðan mældi hann grundvöll húsgörðarinnar fyrir þórhalli með aurfalnum á spjóti sínu, ii. 230; Abner sneri spjótinu í hendi sér ok lagði aurfalnum framan í kviðinn, Stj. 497, 2 Sam. ii. 23 (in Engl. Vers. 'the hinder end of the spear'), Art. 105. β. used of an arrow. Fb. iii. 406.

an arrow, Fb. iii. 406.

aur-gáti, a, m. [qs. ör-gáti, ör- and geta], a tit-bit, good cheer, good treatment, a rare and now obsolete word; mun ekki af sparat, at veita oss allan þann a. er til er, Fms. xi. 341; um tilföng veizlunnar, sem bezt búandi allan a., Mar. 97; af þeim örgáta sem hon hafði framast föng til, 655 xxxi. 2.

aurigr, adj., only in the contr. forms aurgan (acc.), aurgu (dat.), elayey, muddy, Vsp. 31, Ls. 48; cp. úrigr, madidus.

AURR, s, m., prop. wet clay or loam, but also in Eggert Itin. p. 682 of a sort of clay, cp. Ivar Aasen s. v. aur. In A.S. ear is bumus; in the Alvismál one of the names of the earth is aurr (kalla aur uppregin). In the Völuspá the purling water of the well of Urda is called aurr; hence the paraphrase in the Edda, pær taka hvern dag vatn í brunninum, ok með aurinn (the clay, bumus) er liggr um brunninn, ok ausa upp yfir askinn. Elsewhere used simply of mud, wet soil, aurr etr iljar en ofan kuldi, 68. 15; auri trödd und jóa fótum, Gh. 16; ok við aur ægir hjarna, bragnings burs of blandinn varð, bis brains were mixed with the mud,

Yt. 16; sturr ok saurr, mud and dirt, Ann. 1362; hylja auri, bumo condere, in a verse in the Korm. S.

aurriði, örriði, mod. urriði, a, m. salmo trutta, salmon-trout, Fél. i. II; salmo squamis argenteis, maculis nigris brunneo cinctis, pinna pectorali punctulis sex notata, Eggert Itin. p. 595: deriv. from örr, celer, and -riði, or from aurr (?); the Norse form aure indicates a diphthong, Gbl. 421, Edda (Gl.) COMPDS: aurrida-bekkr, m. a 'beck' full of aurriða-fiski, f. trout-fisbing, Bolt. trout, Bolt. aurriča-net, n. a trout-net, Gisl. 104. aurrioa-vatn, n. a water stocked with trout,

aur-skór, m. (prop. 'mud-shoe'), a borse shoe, an απ. λεγ. in the story Fms. iii. 210, each of the shoes weighing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. The story is a pendant to that told of king Augustus of Poland and the blacksmith.

aur-skriða, u, f. a land slip, avalanche, Fbr. 84, Fs. 59.

aurvandils-tá (aurvantá, Ub.), f. Aurvandil's toe, probably the star

Rigel in Orion, v. Edda 59.

AUSA, jós, jósu (mod. jusu), ausit; pres. ind. eyss; subj. eysi or ysi, mod. jysi (bauriret), cp. Lat. baurio, baus-it; not found in Goth. or in I. to sprinkle, with dat. of the liquid, and the object in acc. or with a prep.; pær taka hvern dag vatn í brunninum, ok ausa (viz. pvi) upp yfir askinn, ... pour it over the ash-boughs, Edda II; ef madr eyss eldi (fire, embers), Grág. ii. 128; a. síld ór netjum, to empty the nets of the berrings, Ghl. 427: a. út, to pour out, fé, Grett. 126. ausa moldu, to sprinkle with mould, bury; hlóðu þeir at grjóti ok jósu at moldu, Eg. 300; er hann höfðu moldu ausit, Bjarn. 11; salr ausinn moldu, bis chamber sprinkled with mould (poët.), Hervar. S.; ausinn haugi, **Ý**t. 26. B. ausa vatni is a standing phrase for a sort of baptism used in the last centuries, at least, of the heathen age. The child when born was sprinkled with water and named, yet without the intervention of a priest; this rite is mentioned as early as in the Havamal, one of the very oldest mythological didactic poems on record, where it is attributed even to Odin; ef ek skal þegn ungan verpa vatni á, if I am to throw water on a young thane, 159; Josu vatni Jarl létu heita, Jod ól Edda jósu vatni, hörvi svartan, hétu þræl, Rm. 7, 31; sá var siðr göfigra manna, at vanda menn mjök til at ausa vatni ok gefa nafn;...Sigurðr jarl jós sveininn vatni ok kallaði Hákon, Hkr. i. 118; Eiríkr ok Gunnhildr áttu son er Haraldr konungr jós vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 122; eptir um daginn jós Hákon konungr þann svein vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 135, Fms. i. 66, xi. 2; fæddi þóra sveinbarn ok var Grímr nefndr er vatni var ausinn, Eb. 26; enn áttu þau Skallagrímr son, sá var vatni ausinn ok nafn gefit ok kallaðr Egill, Ég. 146, 147, 166, Ld. 108, Gísl. 32 (of Snorre Gode); and so in many instances from Icel, Norway, and the Orkneys, all of them of the heathen age. The Christian term is skira, q. v.

metaph. of scolding or abuse; hrópi ok rógi ef þú eyss á holl regin, Ls. 4; ausa sauri & e-n, to bespatter with foul language, ausask sauri á (recipr.), Bjarn. 33; a. e-m e-u i augu upp, to throw in one's face, Eg. 576; hann jós upp (poured out) þar fyrir alþýðu öllum glæpum föður sins, Mart. 80; um verka þann er hverr jós á annan, Bjarn. 42. of a horse, to kick or lash out with his hinder feet, opp. to prjona, to rear up and strike with the fore feet; hestrinn tok at frysa, blasa ok ausa, III. to pump, esp. a ship, Greg. 49; at merrin eysi, Sturl. ii. 40 C. with the ship in acc.; Hallfredr jos at sinum hlut, Fs. 113, Grett. 95 A, Fbr. 173, N.G. L. i. 102: a. bát sinn, to make water, Fms. vii. 331

ausa, u, f. a ladle, ekki er sopið kálið þó í ausuna sé komit (a proverb), many a slip 'twint the cup and the lip, Grett. 132, pord. 51.

aus-ker, n. = austr-ker, Shetl. auskerrie, a scoop, v. Jamieson Suppl. sub voce, Fs. 147.

ausli, v. auvisli.

austan, adv. [A.S. eastan; Hel. ôstan], from the east, Eg. 183, Eb. 4: of the direction of the wind (cp. vestan, sunnan, norðan), used with a preceding prep. å, å vestan, austan ..., blowing from west, east ..., Bs. ii. 48. B. fyrir a. used as a prep. with acc. east of; fyrir a. mitt haf, Grág. ch. 85, p. 142 new Ed., Nj. 36, 81, Eg. 100, Landn. 228. y. with gen. in phrases like austan lands, a. fjarðar, cp. norðan, sunnan, COMPDS: austan-fero, f. a journey from the vestan, Hkr. iii. 201. austan-fjarðar, gen. loci, used as adverb, in east. Fms. vii. 128. the east of the firth, Hkr. ii. 295, Fms. i. 278, iv. 37. austan-gola, u, f. a light breeze from the east, Sturl. iii. 59 (Ed. austræn). austanaustan-maör, m. kváma, u, f. arrival from the east, Fms. vi. 23. a man from the east, Old Engl. easterling, Sturl. iii. 248. austansjór, m. the east sea, nickname of a man, Fms. ix. 316. austanveor, rs, m. an easterly gale, Rb. 438. austan-verör, adj. eastern (cp. norðan-, sunnan-, vestan-verðr), Landn. 25, Stj. 75, A. A. 286. austan-vindr, m. an east wind, Sks. 38, cp. nordan-, vestan-, sunnanvindr.

austarliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. easterly, Fms. xi. 389.

austastr, superl. easternmost, v. eystri

austfirdingr, m., esp. in pl. an eastfirther, one from the east of Iceland, COMPDS: austfirðinga-búð, f., v. búð. firðinga-dómr, m. the court for the east quarter, v. dómr. austfirðinga-fjórðungr, m. the east quarter of Iceland, v. fjórðungr.

aust-firðir, m. pl. the east firths of Iceland, opp. to vestfirðir, Landn. aust-firzkr, adj. one from the east firths in Icel., Nj. 54, Lv. 57. aust-för, f. = austrför.

aust-ker, n. a scoop, bucket, v. auss-ker.

aust-kylfir, m. pl. easterlings, cp. Kylfingar, an old Russian population, Kolbiager, east of the Baltic; in a poem of Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 9.

aust-lægr, adj. easterly, of the wind.

aust-maor, m., pl. austmenn, in Icel. and in the northern part of the British Islands a standing name of those who came from the Scandinavian continent, esp. Norse merchants, vide the old Irish chronicles, and the Sagas, passim. The English used 'easterling' in the same sense, and sterling is an abbreviation of the word from the coin which the 'easterlings' brought with them in trade. Eyvindr austmaor, Landn., Nj. 81, Eg. 744, Isl. ii. 192, 128, Sturl. ii. 47, Lv. 23, Valla L. 216, Landn. 36, 290, 305, Eb. 104, 196, etc. In the Norse Gpl. 450 it is used of Swedes in Norway: austmanna-skelfir, m. 'skelper' (conqueror, terror) of the east men, a nickname, Landn. 305.

aust-marr, m. the east sea, the east Baltic (Estmere of king Alfred, Oros. Ed. Bosworth, p. 22), Yt. 18.

aust-mál, n. = austrmál, N. G. L. i. 335.

aust-mork, f. the east mark, i. e. the east, Yt. 4.

AUSTR, rs, m. [A.S. and Engl. east; Hel. ôstar; Germ. ost, osten] the east; sól í austri, Grág. ii. 224, Rb. 92, Landn. 276; ór austri, Sturl. ii. 25. 2. as adv. towards east, eastward, Nj. 151, Eg. 72, Grág. i. 96, 189. austr, rs and rar, m. [ausa], the act of drawing water in buckets, pumping; v. dæluaustr and byttuaustr, Grett. ch. 19; standa í austri, to toil bard at the pump, Fas. ii. 520, Sturl. iii. 68; til austrar, Grett. β. the water pumped or to be pumped, hilge water, Gr. aντλοε, Sturl. iii. 67, 68; skipid fullt af austri, full of bilge water, Fb. ii. 204 (Fbr.), Finnb. 234; standa í a., v. above. COMPD: austrs-ker, austker (N. G. L. i. 59), a scoop, pump-bucket (cp. ausker), Gbl. 424. austr-álfa, v. austrhálfa.

austr-att and -ett, f. eastern region, east; i austr., towards east, in eastern direction, Fms. ii. 49, x. 267, Sks. 38. 655 xiv. B. 1. austr-biti, a, m. a cross-beam nearest the pumping-place in a ship,

Fs. 153.

austr-foro and austr-for, f. voyage to the east, esp. to Russia or the east Baltic, Fb. i. 130, Ls. 60, the last passage in a mythical sense. COMPDS: austrfarar-knörr, m. a vessel bound for the Baltic, Fms. vii. austrfarar-skip, n. id., Fms. viii. 61, Orkn. 274 old Ed., 256. where the new Ed. 334 has útfararskip, a ship bound for the Mediterranean (better).

austr-hálfa, u, f. [Hel. ôstarbalba = oriens], often spelt -álfa by dropping the b; the east, in old writers freq. of the Austria of the peace of Verdun, A.D. 843, including the Baltic and the east of Europe; sometimes also of the true east; um Gardaríki (Russia Minor) ok vída um a. heims, Fms. i. 96; í Görðum austr ok austrhólfunni, x. 275; í a. heims eru þrjú Indialönd, A. A. 283; Licinius lagði undir sik víða a., Blas. 37; Adam ok Eva bygðu síðan í a. þar sem Hebron heitir, Ver. 5, Stj. 67, 43: now used in Icel. = Asia, Vestrhálfa = America, Suðrhálfa = Africa, Norðrhálfa = Europe, Eyjaálfa = Australia. compos: austrhálfu-lýör, m. people of the east, Stj. 392. Judges vi. 33. hálfu-þjóð, f. id., Stj. 389.

austr-kendr, adj. part. eastern, of wind, Bs. i. 388.

austrligr, adj. eastern, Stj. 336.

austr-lond, n. pl. the east, orient, the eastern part of Europe, in old writers often synonymous to Austr-halfa, and opp. to Nororlond, Scandinavia; Sudrlönd, South Germany, etc.; Vestrlönd, the British Islands, Normandy, Bretagne, etc., Post. 656 C. 39, Fms. ii. 183, Post. 645. 102, Hkr. i. 134 in a poem of the 10th century used of Russia; cp. Brocm. 101. austr-mal, n. (navig.), the pumping-watch, the crew being told off two and two, to hand the buckets up, one of them standing in the bilge water down below and the other on deck, vide the Fbr. 131, Grett. ch. 19; en hverr þeirra manna er síðar kemr en a. komi til hans, þá er hann sekr níu ertogum, N. G. L. i. 335 [ausmaal, bilge water, Ivar

austr-oka, 20, [austr], to lavish, squander, with dat. an απ. λεγ. as it seems, Fas. iii. 198, 202, where a. fé sínu; cp. Gr. ἀντλέω.

austr-riki, n. the eastern empire, esp. the east of Europe (Russia, Austria, sometimes also including Turkey of the present time); the term is often vague, and synonymous to Austrvegr, Austrlönd, or referring to the Germany of the year 843; (the mod. sense is = Austria); İvarr viðfaðmi eignaðist allt Danaveldi, ok mikinn hluta Saxlands ok allt A., Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 45, Fms. vi. 8; Constantinopolis er æðst borga í A., Ver. 49; beodosius inn mikli var sex vetr konungr í A., 50; Licinius hét konungr i A., Blas. 37, in these last passages = the eastern empire (of Rome); pá er ek (viz. king David) lifða ok vask konungr kallaðr í A. (in the east), Niorst. 4, cp. Baut. nos. 780, 979.

austr-rum, n. the part of a vessel's bold near the stern where the pump is, Hkr. i. 82, Stj. 57, Fbr. 158, Edda 35; an aft and fore pumping-

place (eptra ok fremra austrrúm) is mentioned Fms. viii. 139.

austr-trog, n. a scoop, bucket,

austr-vegr, s, m. the eastern way, east, esp. Russia, Wenden, the east Baltic; fara i Austrveg is a standing phrase for trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic, opp. to viking or vestr-viking, which only refer to expeditions to the British Islands, Normandy, Brittany, etc.; austr-víking, Landn. 221, is a false reading; hann var farmaör mikill (Hólmgarðs-fari) ok kaupmaör; fór opt í Austrveg (Baltic), Landn. 169, Nj. 41, Eg. 228, Fms. freq., vide vol. xii, s. v. In the Edda fara i A. is a standing phrase for the expeditions of Thor against giants. Þórr var farinn í A. at berja tröll, 26, cp. Ls. 59, where a. means the eastern region of heaven. Sometimes it is used of the east in general, Ver. 9, Rb. 412, 623. 13, Baut. no. 813. compds: austrvegs-konungar, m. pl. the three kings or Magi ('wise men') from the east, Stj. 16; a king of Russia, Fms. x. 397. vegs-maor, m. an inhabitant of Austrvegir, Hkr. i. 44.

austr-ætt, v. austrátt. aust-rœna, u, f. eastern breeze.

aust-roenn, adj. [Hel. ostroni; A.S. easterne; cp. norrænn, suðrænn], eastern, of the wind; a. gola, eastern breeze, Sturl. iii. 59; vindr, Orkn. (in a verse); vior, timber from Norway or Scandinavia, Grag. i. 149, the Eistland tymmer of the old Scotch inventories (Jamieson, Suppl. s. v.); Austrænir menn, Norsemen in Iceland, Fms. ix. 276; as a nickname, Eb. 12, and Landn. The name denotes the inhabitants of the Scandinavian continent as opp. to the British Islands and Iceland.

aust-skota, u, f. = austrsker, Grág. ii. 171; Ísl. ii. 382 spelt ausskota. au-virð and auvirði, mod. auðvirði, n. [af, off, and verð, value; the change of letter caused by the following v; a purely Icel. form, the Norse being 'afv-;' the mod. Icel. form is aud-v., as if it were to be derived from aud- and verol: 1. a worthless wretch, a laggard, bungler; sel þú upp, auvirðit, knálegar bytturnar, Bungler! band thou up stoutly the buckets, Fbr. 131; hygg ek at eingi madr eigi jafnmikil a. at frændum sem ek, Hrafn. 11; verða at a., Bret. 163, Sturl. i. 73. 2. a law term, damage, anything impairing the value of a thing; hann abyrgist við þeim auvirðum er þat fær af því skaða, Grág. COMPDS: auviros-maor, m. a wretch, laggard, 655, vide i. 431. Sturl. ii. 139, Fær. 74, porf. Karl. 426. auviros-skapr, m. naughtiness, Gullh. 12.

au-viroast, d, to become worthless, Eg. 103, Glum. 377 C. in the act. to think unworthy, disparage, Barl. 21, 57, 123, 190, Mar. 83: seldom used except in Norse writers, and consequently spelt with

an 'af-:' in reflex. sense, Stj. 483. au-virðliga, Norse afvirð-, and mod. Icel. auðvirðil-, adv. despica-

bly, Sturl. iii. 220, Fs. 71.

au-viröligr, etc., adj. wortbless, Fas. i. 87, Bret. 31, 72, Sturl. iii. 225, Barl. 75; at skurðarskírn sé afvirðilig (indigna) Kristnum mönnum, 159. au-visli, and contr. ausli and usli, a, m.; etym. uncertain, ausli, Gpl. 385 A; usli, N.G. L. i. 246, Fms. i. 202, viii. 341, xi. 35, Edda (Gl.) In the Grág. auvisli, spelt with au or av; in the Ed. of 1829 sometimes with ö where the MSS. have au: damages, Lat. damnum; bæta auvisla is a standing law term for to pay compensation for damages done, the amount of which was to be fixed by a jury; bæta skal hann a. á fjórtán nóttum sem búar fimm virða, Grág. i. 383, 418, ii. 229, 121, 223 (Ed. 1853), 225 (twice): hence auvislabót. In Norse law, gjalda a., Gpl. 384; ábyrgi honum garðinn ok allan ausla þann er, 385 A; beiða usla bótar, N.G.L. i. 246. metaph. burt, injury in general; mondi þeim þá ekki vera gjört til auvisla, Ld. 76; ok er þat þó líkast, at þú setir eigi undan öllum avvisla (thou wilt not get off unscathed), ef þú tekr eigi við, Fms. iii. 2. devastation, Fms. xi. 81: esp. by fire and sword in the alliterative phrase, eldr (fire) ok usli; fara með eld ok usla, i. 202; heldr en þar léki yfir eldr ok usli, viii. 341; þá görði á mikit regn, ok slökði þann eld vandliga, svá at menn máttu þá þegar fara yfir usla þann inn mikla (embers and ruins), xi. 35. In the Edda (Gl.) usli is recorded as one of the sixty names of fire: cp. also the mod. verb ösla, to plunge through: auvisli is now an obsolete word, usli a common word, gjöra usla, to desolate, in the metaph. sense. compos: auvisla-bot and usla-bót (N.G. L. i. 246), f. a law term, compensation fixed by a jury of five, cp. above; distinction is made between a. hin meiri and hin minni, first rate or second rate compensation, Grag. ii. 344: in pl. 225: ausla-

AX, n. [Goth. aks, cp. Goth. asans = barvest], an ear of corn, Stj. 201,

Thom. 98.

axar-, v. öx, an axe.

ax-helma, u, f. a blade of corn, ear and stem, Stj. 422, Ruth ii. 2 (Engl. Vers. 'cars of corn').

ax-korn, n. an ear of corn, Edda (Ub.) ii. 283.

gjald and usla-gjald, n. compensation, Gbl. 387.

axla, 20, to shoulder, Fms. iii. 228.

axlar-, v. öxl, shoulder.

axl-byrör, f. a shoulder-load, Orkn. 346, Grett. 177 new Ed.

axl-hár, adj. sboulder bigb, Js. 101.

axull, m., v. öxull, axis, an axle-tree ay, interj. dolendi, 2y mér veslugri, Mar. Fr.

A, &, prep., often used elliptically, or even adverbially, [Goth. ana; Engl. on; Germ. an. In the Scandinavian idioms the liquid n is absorbed. In English the same has been supposed to happen in adverbial phrases, e.g. 'along, away, abroad, afoot, again, agate, ahead, aloft, alone, askew, aside, astray, awry,' etc. It is indeed true that the Ormulum in its northern dialect freq. uses o, even in common phrases, such as 'o boke, o land, o life, o slæpe, o strande, o write, o naht, o loft,' etc., v. the glossary; and we may compare on foot and afoot, on sleep (Engl. Vers. of Bible) and asleep; A. S. a-butan and on-butan (about); agen and ongean (again, against); on bæc, aback; on life, alive; on middan, amid. But it is more than likely that in the expressions quoted above, as well as in numberless others, as well in old as in modern English, the English aas well as the o- of the Ormulum and the modern Scottish and north of England o- are in reality remains of this very á pronounced au or ow, which was brought by the Scandinavian settlers into the north of England. In the struggle for supremacy between the English dialects after the Conquest, the Scandinavian form á or a won the day in many cases to the exclusion of the Anglo-Saxon on. Some of these adverbs have representatives only in the Scandinavian tongues, not in Anglo-Saxon; see below, with dat. B. II, C. VII; with acc. C. I. and VI. The prep. à denotes the surface or outside; & and or the inside; at, til, and frá, nearness measured to or from an object: á thus answers to the Gr. eni; the Lat. in includes a and i together.]

With dat, and acc.: in the first case with the notion of remaining on a place, answering to Lat. in with abl.; in the last with the notion of motion to the place, = Lat. in with acc.

WITH DAT.

I. generally on, upon; á gólfi, on the floor, A. Loc. Nj. 2; á hendi, on the band (of a ring), 48, 225; á palli, 50; á steini, 108; á vegg, 115; á sjá ok á landi, on sea and land. In some instances the distinction between  $\acute{a}$  and  $\acute{t}$  is loose and wavering, but in most cases common sense and usage decide; thus 'á bók' merely denotes the letters, the penmanship, it the contents of a book; mod. usage, however, prefers 'i,' lesa i bok, but stafr a bok. Old writers on the other hand; á bókum Enskum, in English books, Landn. 24, but i Aldafars bók, 23 (in the book De Mensura Temporum, by Bede), cp. Grág. i. 76, where á is a false reading instead of at; á bréfi, the contents of a letter: of clothing or arms, mitr & höfdi, sverd & hlid, mitre on bead, sword on side, Fms. i. 266, viii. 404; hafa lykil á sér, on one's person, 655 xxvii. 22; möttull á tyglum, a mantle banging on (i. e. fastened by) laces, Fms. vii. 201: & bingi means to be present at a meeting; i pingi, to abide within a jurisdiction; & himni, & jörðu, on (Engl. in) beaven and earth, e. g. in the Lord's Prayer, but i helviti, in bell; & Gimli, Edda (of a heavenly abode); á báti, á skipi denote crew and cargo, 'i' the timber or materials of which a ship is built, Eg. 385; vera í stafni á skipi, 177: á skógi, to be abroad in a wood (of a hunter, robber, deer); but to be situated (a house), at work (to fell timber), i skógi, 573, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 31, xi. 1, Glúm. 330, Landn. 173; & mörkinni, Fms. i. 8, but i mörk, of a farm; á firðinum means lying in a firth, of ships or islands (on the surface of the water), per eyjar liggja á Breiðafirði, Ld. 36; but í firði, living in a district named Firth; á landi, Nj. 98, Fms. xi. 386. II. á is commonly used in connection with the pr. names or countries terminating in 'land,' Engl. in, & Englandi, İrlandi, Skotlandi, Bretlandi, Saxlandi, Vindlandi, Vinlandi, Grænalandi, İslandi, Hálogalandi, Rogalandi, Jótlandi, Frakklandi, Hjaltlandi, Jamtalandi, Hvítramannalandi, Norðrlöndum, etc., vide Landn. and the index to Fms. xii. In old writers i is here very rare, in modern authors more frequent; taste and the context in many instances decide. An Icelander would now say, speaking of the queen or king, 'á Englandi,' ruling over, but to live 'i Englandi,' or 'a Englandi;' the rule in the last case not being quite fixed.

2. in connection with other names of countries: a Mæri, Vörs, Ögöum, Fjölum, all districts of Nor-2. in connection with other way, v. Landn.; á Mýrum (in Icel.), á Finnmörk, Landn., á Fjóni (a Danish island); but í Danmörk, Svíþjóð (á Svíþjóðu is poët., Gs. 3. before Icel. farms denoting open and elevated slopes and spaces (not too high, because then 'at' must be used), such as 'staðr, völlr, ból, hjalli, bakki, heimr, eyri, etc.; á Veggjum, Landn. 69; á Hólmlátri, id.: those ending in '-staðr,' á Geirmundarstöðum, Þórisstöðum, Jarðlangsstöðum..., Landn.: '-völlr,' á Möðruvöllum: á Fitjum (the farm) i Storo (the island), i Fenhring (the island) a Aski (the farm), Landn., Eg.: '-nes' sometimes takes á, sometimes í (in mod. usage always '1'), & Nesi, Eb. 14, or i Krossnesi, 30; in the last case the notion of island, νησοε, prevails: so also, 'fjörðr,' as, þeir börðust & Vigrafirði (of a fight on the ice), Landn. 101, but orusta í Hafrsfirði, 122: with '-bær,' á is used in the sense of a farm or estate, hón sa á e-m bæ mikit hús ok fagrt, Edda 22; 'í bæ' means within doors, of the buildings: with 'Bær' as pr. name Landn. uses 'i,' 71, 160, 257, 309, 332. 4. denoting on or just above; of the sun, when the time is fixed by regarding

the sun in connection with points in the horizon, a standing phrase and perhaps only when influenced by foreign languages, e.g. mitt hjarta in Icel.; sól á gjáhamri, when the sun is on the crag of the Rift, Grág. i. 26, cp. Glum. 387; so, brú á á, a bridge on a river, Fms. viii. 179, Hrafn. 20; taka hús á e-m, to surprise one, to take the bouse over his bead, Fms. i. 11.

III. á is sometimes used in old writers where we should now expect an acc., esp. in the phrase, leggja sverði (or the like) á e-m, or á e-m miðjum, to stab, Eg. 216, Gísl. 106, Band. 14; þá stakk Starkaor sprotanum a konungi, then Starkad stabbed the king with the wand, Fas. iii. 34; bita a kampi (vor), to bite the lips, as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 209, 68; taka á e-u, to touch a thing, lay hold of it, v. taka; fá á e-u, id. (poët.); leggja hendr á (better at) síðum, in wrestling, Fms. x. 331; koma á úvart á e-m, to come on one unawares,

ix. 407 (rare).

B. TEMP. of a particular point or period of time, at, on, in: gener. denoting during, in the course of; a nott, degi, nætrheli . . ., Bs. i. 139; or spec. adding a pron. or an adject., a næsta sumri, the next summer; á því ári, þingi, misseri, hausti, vári, sumri ..., during, in that year ..., Bs. i. 679, etc.; & prem sumrum, in the course of three summers, Grág. i. 218; á þrem várum, Fms. ii. 114; á hálfs mánaðar fresti, within half a month's delay, Nj. 99; & tvitugs, sextugs ... aldri, & barns, gamals aldri, etc., at the age of ..., v. aldr: & dögum e-s, in the days of, in bis reign or time, Landn. 24, Hrafn. 3, Fms. ix. 229. used of a fixed recurrent period or season; & várum, sumrum, haustum, vetrum, & kveldum, every spring, summer ..., in the evenings, Eg. 711, Fms. i. 23, 25, vi. 394, Landn. 292: with the numeral adverbs, cp. Lat. ter in anno, um sinn a manudi, ari, once a month, once a year, where the Engl. a is not the article but the preposition, Grag. i. 89. of duration; á degi, during a whole day, Fms. v. 48; á sjau nóttum, Bárð. 166; á því meli, during that time, in the meantime, Grág. i. IV. connected with the seasons (á vetri, sumri, vári, hausti), 'á' denotes the next preceding season, the last winter, summer, autumn, Eb. 40, 238, Ld. 206: in such instances 'á' denotes the past, 'at' the future, 'i' the present; thus i vetri in old writers means this winter; & vetri, last winter; at vetri, next winter, Eb. 68 (in a verse), etc.

C. In various other relations, more or less metaphorically, on, upon in, to, with, towards, against: I. denoting object, in respect of, against, almost periphrastically; dvelja á náðum e-s, under one's protection, Fms. i. 74; hafa metnad á e-u, to be proud of, to take pride in a 2. denoting a personal relation, in; bæta e-t á e-m, to make amends, i. e. to one personally; misgora e-t & e-m, to inflict wrong on one; hafa elsku (hatr) & e-m, to bear love (batred) to one, Fms. ix. 242; hefna sin á e-m, to take revenge on one's person, on any one; rjúfa sætt á e-m, to break truce on the person of any one, to offend against bis person, Nj. 103; hafa sár á sér, 101; sjá á e-m, to read on or in one's face; sér hann á hverjum manni hvárt til þín er vel eðr illa, 106; var pat brátt audséd á hennar högum, at ..., it could soon be seen in all ber 3. also generally to shew signs of a thing; doings, that ..., Ld. 22. sýna fáleika á sér, to sbew marks of displeasure, Nj. 14, Fs. 14; taka vel, illa, litt, á e-u, to take a thing well, ill, or indifferently, id.; finna á sér, to feel in oneself; fann litt á honum, hvúrt ..., it could bardly be seen in bis face, wbetber ..., Eb. 42; líkindi eru á, it is likely, Ld. 172; göra kost & e-u, to give a choice, chance of it, 178; ciga vald & e-u, to have power over ..., Nj. 10. II. denoting encumbrance, duty, liability; er fimtardómsmál á þeim, to be subject to ..., Nj. 231; the phrase, hafa e-t á hendi, or vera á hendi e-m, on one's bands, of work or duty to be done; cindagi á fé, term, pay day, Grág. i. 140; ómagi (skylda, afvinna) á fé, of a burden or encumbrance, D. I. and Grag. in several passages. with a personal pronoun, sér, mér, honum ..., denoting personal appearance, temper, character, look, or the like; vera pungr, léttr ... á sér, to be beavy or light, either bodily or mentally; pungr a ser, corpulent, Sturl. i. 112; kátr ok léttr á sér, of a gay and light temper, Fms. x. 152; þat brago hafoi hann a ser, be looked as if, . . . the expression of his face was as though ..., Ld., cp. the mod. phrase, hasa á sér svip, bragð, æði, sið, of one's manner or personal appearance, to bear oneself as, or the like; skjótr (scinn) á fæti, speedy (slow) of foot, Nj. 258. IV. as a periphrasis of the possessive pronoun connected with the limbs or parts of the body. In common Icel. such phrases as my bands, eyes, bead . . are hardly ever used, but höfuð, eyru, hár, nef, munnr, hendr, fætr... á mér; so 'i' is used of the internal parts, e.g. hjarta, bein . . . i mér; the eyes are regarded as inside the body, augun i honum: also without the possessive pronoun, or as a periphrasis for a genitive, brjóstið á e-m, one's breast, Nj. 95, Edda 15; súrnar í augum, it smarts in my eyes, my eyes smart, Nj. 202; kviðinn á sér, its belly, 655 xxx. 5, Fms. vi. 350; hendr á henni, ber bands, Gísl. (in a verse); í vörunum á honum, on bis lips, Band. 14; ristin á honum, bis step, Fms. viii. 141; harðr í tungu, sbarp of tongue, Hallfred (Fs. 114); kalt (heitt) á fingrum, höndum fotum ..., cold (warm) in the fingers, bands, feet ..., i.e. with cold fingers, etc.; cp. also the phrase, verða vísa (orð) á munni, of extemporising verses or speeches, freq. in the Sagas; fastr á fótum, fast by the leg, of a bondsman, Nj. 27: of the whole body, díla fundu peir á honum, 209.

hví svo hryggist þú, as a translation of 'warumb betrübst du dich mein Herz?' the famous hymn by Hans Sachs; instead of the popular hjartað i mér, Sl. 43, 44: hjartað mitt is only used as a term of endearment, as by a husband to his wife, parents to their child, or the like, in a metaphorical sense; the heart proper is 'i mér,' not 'mitt.' things, and as a periphrasis of a genitive, of a part belonging to the whole, e. g. dyrr á húsi = húsdyrr, at the bouse-doors; turn á kirkju = kirkju turn; stafn, skutr, segl, árar ... á skipi, the stem, stern, sail ... of a ship, Fms. ix. 135; blod á lauk, á tré . . ., leaves of a leek, of a tree . . ., Fas. i. 469; egg á sverði = sverðs egg; stafr á bók; kjölr á bók, and in end-V. denoting instrumentality, by, on, or a-, by less other instances. means of; afla fjár á hólmgöngum, to make money a-duelling, by means of duels, Eg. 498; á verkum sínum, to subsist on one's own work, Njarð. 366: as a law term, sekjast á e-ju, to be convicted upon ..., Grág. i. 123; sekst maðr þar á sínu eigini (a man is guilty in re sua), ef hann tekr af þeim manni er heimild (possessio) hefir til, ii. 191; falla á verkum sínum, to be killed flagranti delicto, v. above; fella e-n á bragði, by a sleight in wrestling; komast undan á flótta, to escape by flight, Eg. 11; á hlaupi, wresting; woman a mother in 168; lifa á e-u, to feed on; bergja á e-u, to seed on; bergja á e-u, to seed of a chian evolució á e-u. to quench the thirst on. taste of a thing; svala sér á e-u, to quench the thirst on. subst. numerals; á þriðja tigi manna, up to tbirty, i.e. from about twenty to thirty, Ld. 194; á öðru hundraði skipa, from one to two bundred sail strong, Fms. x. 126; á níunda tigi, between eighty and ninety years of age, Eg. 764, v. above: used as prep., á hendi, on one's hand, i.e. bound to do it, v. hönd.

VII. in more or less adverbial phrases it may often be translated in Engl. by a participle and a- prefixed; & lopti, aloft; & floti, afloat; & lifi, alive; & verogangi, a-begging; á brautu, away; á baki, a-back, bebind, past; á milli, a-tween; á laun, alone, secretly; & launungu, id.; & móti, against; & enda, at an end, gone; & huldu, bidden; fara a hæli, to go a-beel, i.e. backwards, Fms. vii. 70;—but in many cases these phrases are transl. by the Engl. partic. with a, which is then perh. a mere prefix, not a prep., & flugi, a-flying in the air, Nj. 79; vera & gangi, a-going; & ferli, to be about; & leiki, a-playing, Fms. i. 78; á sundi, a-swimming, ii. 27; á verði, a-watching, x. 201; á hrakningi, a-wandering; á reiki, a-wavering; á skjálfi, a-sbivering; á-hleri, a-listening; á tali, a-talking, Ísl. ii. 200; á hlaupi, a-running, Hkr. ii. 268; á verki, a-working; á veiðum, a-bunting; á fiski, a-fishing; & beit, grazing: and as a law term it even means in flagranti, N. G. L. i. 348.

VIII. used absolutely without a case in reference to the air or the weather, where 'a' is almost redundant; boka var á mikil, a thick fog came on, Nj. 267; niðamyrkr var á, pitch darkness came on, Eg. 210; allhvast á norðan, a very strong breeze from the north, Fms. ix. 20; bá var á norðrænt, a north wind came on, 42, Ld. 56; hvaðan sem á er, from whatever point the wind is; var á hríð veors, a snow storm came on, Nj. 282; görði á regn, rain came on, Fms. vi. 394, xi. 35, Ld. 156. WITH ACC.

A. Loc. I. denoting simple direction towards, esp. connected with verbs of motion, going, or the like; hann gekk a bergsnös, Eg. 389; & hamar, Fas. ii. 517. 2. in phrases denoting direction; liggia ú útborða, lying on the outside of the ship, Eg. 354; á annat borð skipinu, Fms. vii. 260; á bæði borð, on both sides of the ship, Nj. 124, Ld. 56; á tvær hliðar, on both sides, Fms. v. 73, Isl. ii. 159; á hlið, sidewards; út á hlið, Nj. 262, Edda 44; á aðra hönd henni, Nj. 50, Ld. 46; höggva á tvær hendr, to bew or strike right and left, Isl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384, Fms. viii. 363, x. 383. 3. upp ú, upon; hann tók augu pjaza ok kastaði upp á himin, Edda 47: with verbs denoting to look, see, horfa, sjá, líta, etc.; hann rak skygnur ú land, be cast glances towards the land, Ld. 154. II. denoting direction with or without the idea of arriving: 1. with verbs denoting to aim at; of a blow or thrust, stefna á fótinn, Nj. 84; spjótið stefnir á hann miðjan, 205: of the wind, gekk vedrit a vestr, the wind veered to west, Fms. ix. 28; sigla á haf, to stand out to sea, Hkr. i. 146, Fms. i. 39: with 'út' added, Ég. 2. conveying the notion of arriving, or the in-390, Fms. x. 349. tervening space being traversed; spjótið kom á miðjan skjöldinn, Eg. 379, Nj. 96, 97; langt upp & land, far up inland, Hkr. i. 146: to to the belt, Nj. 2; ofan á bringu, 48; á þá ofan, 91.

III. without reference to the space traversed, connected with verbs denoting to go, turn, come, ride, sail, throw, or the like, motion of every kind; hann kastar honum á völlinn, be flings bim down, Nj. 91; hlaupa á skip sitt, to leap on board bis sbip, 43; & hest, to mount quickly, Edda 75; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann gengr á sáðland sitt, be walks on to bis fields, 82: on, upon, komast á fætr, to get upon one's legs, 92; ganga á land, to go a-sbore, Fms. i. 40; ganga á þing, vii. 242, Grág. (often); á skóg, á merkr ok skóga, into a wood, Fb. i. 134, 257, Fms. xi. 118, Eg. 577, Nj. 130; fara á Finnmörk, to go travelling in Finmark, Fms. i. 8; koma, fara á bæ, to arrive at the farm-house; koma á veginn, Eg. 578; stíga á bát, skip, to go on board, 158; hann gékk upp ú borg, The pers. pron. is used only in solemn style (poetry, hymns, the Bible), be went up to the burg (castle), 717; en er peir komu a loptridid, 236;

reka austr á haf, to drift eastwards on the sea, x. 145; ríða ofan á, to ride down or over, Nj. 82. IV. in some cases the acc. is used where the dat. would be used, esp. with verbs denoting to see or bear, in such phrases as, beir sá boda mikinn inn á fjörðinn, they saw great breakers away up in the bight of the firth, the acc. being due perhaps to a motion or direction of the eye or ear towards the object, Nj. 124; sá þeir fólkit á land, they saw the people in the direction of land, Fas. ii. 517: in phrases denoting to be placed, to sit, to be seated, the seat or bench is freq. in the acc. where the dat. would now be used; konungr var bar á land upp, the king was then up the country, the spectator or narrator is conceived as looking from the shore or sea-side, Nj. 46; sitja á miðjan bekk, to be seated on the middle bench, 50; skyldi konungs sæti vera & þann bekk...annat öndvegi var á hinn úæðra pall; hann setti konungs hásæti á miðjan þverpall, Fms. vi. 439, 440, cp. Fagrsk. l. c., Sturl. iii. 182; eru viða fjallbygðir upp á mörkina, in the mark or forest, Eg. 58; var þar mörk mikil á land upp, 229; mannsafnaðr er á land upp (viewed from the sea), Ld. 76; stóll var settr á mótið, Fas. i. 58; beiða fars á skip, to beg a passage, Grág. i. 90. V. denoting parts of the body; bíta e-n á barka, to bite one in the throat, Isl. ii. 447; skera á háls, to cut the throat of any one, Nj. 156; brjóta e-n á háls, to break any one's neck; brjóta e-n á bak, to break any one's back, Fms. vii. 119; kalinn & kné, frozen to the knees with cold, Hm. 3. denoting round; láta reipi á háls hesti, round bis borse's neck, 623. 33; leggja söðul á hest, Nj. 83; and ellipt., leggja á, to saddle; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to wrap a cloak over bis bead, 164; reyta á sik mosa, to gather moss to cover oneself with, 267; spenna hring a hönd, a fingr, VII. denoting a burden; stela mat á tvá hesta, Eg. 300. hey á fimtán hesta, i. e. a two, a fifteen borse load, Nj. 74: metaph., kjósa feigð á menn, to choose death upon them, i. e. doom them to death,

I. of a period of time, at, to; & morgun, to-B. TEMP. morrow (i morgun now means the past morning, the morning of to-day), Ísl. ii. 333. II. if connected with the word day, ' &' is now used before a fixed or marked day, a day of the week, a feast day, or the like; á Laugardag, á Sunnudag . . ., on Saturday, Sunday, the Old Engl. a-Sunday, a-Monday, etc.; á Jóladaginn, Páskadaginn, on Yule and Easter-day; but in old writers more often used ellipt. Sunnudaginn, Jóladaginn... by dropping the prep. '6,' Fms. viii. 397, Grág. i. 18. III. connected with 'dagr' with the definite article suffixed, 'á' denotes a fixed, recurring period or season, in; & daginn, during the day-time, every day in turn IV. connected with 'evening, morning, the seasons,' with the article; & kveldit, every evening, Ld. 14; & sumarit, every summer, Vd. 128, where the new Ed. Fs. 51 reads sumrum; & haust, every autumn, Eg. 741 (perh. a misprint instead of á haustin or á haustum); á vetrinn, in the winter time, 710; á várit, every spring, Gpl. 347; the sing., however, is very rare in such cases, the old as well as mod. usage prefers the plur.; á nætrnar, by night, Nj. 210; á várin, Eg. 710; á sumrin, haustin, á morgnana, in the morning (á morgin, sing., means tomorrow); & kveldin, in the evening, only 'dagr' is used in sing., v. above (á daginn, not á dagana); but elliptically and by dropping the article, Icelanders say, kveld og morgna, nótt og dag, vetr sumar vor og haust, in the same sense as those above mentioned. V. denoting duration, the article is dropped in the negative phrase, aldri á sinn dag, never during one's life; aldri á mína daga, never in my life, Bjarn. 8, where a possess. pron. is put between noun and prep., but this phrase is very rare. Such phrases as, & pann dag, that day, and & penna dag, Stj. 12, 655 xxx. 2. 20, are unclassical. VI. á dag without article can only be used in a distributive sense, e.g. tvisvar á dag, twice a-day; this use is at present freq. in Icel., yet instances from old writers VII. denoting a movement onward in time, are not on record. such as, liðið á nótt, dag, kveld, morgun, sumar, vetr, vár, haust (or nóttina, daginn . . .), jól, páska, föstu, or the like, far on in the night, day ..., Edda 33; er á leið vetrinn, when the winter was well on, as the winter wore on, Nj. 126; cp. áliðinn: also in the phrase, hniginn á inn efra aldr, well stricken in years, Ld. 68.

C. Metaph. and in various relations: I. somewhat metaphorically, denoting an act only (not the place); fara á fund, á vit e-s, to call for one, Eg. 140; koma á ræðu við e-n, to come to a parley with, to speak, 173; ganga & tal, Nj. 103; skora & hoim, to challenge to a duel on an island; koma & grio, to enter into a service, to be domiciled, Grág. i. 151; fara á veiðar, to go a-bunting, Fms. i. 8. 

β. generally denoting on, upon, in, to; bjóða vöxtu á féit, to offer interest on the money, Grág. i. 198; ganga á berhögg, to come to blows, v. berhögg; fá & e-n, to make an impression upon one, Nj. 79; ganga & vapn e-s, to throw oneself on an enemy's weapon, meet him face to face, Rd. 310; ganga & lagid, to press on up the spear-shaft after it has passed through one so as to get near one's foe, i.e. to avail oneself of the last chance; bera fé á e-n, to bribe, Nj. 62; bera öl á e-n, to make drunk, Fas. i. 13; snúinn á e-t, inclined to, Fms. x. 142; sammælast á e-t,

hrinda skipum á vatu, to float the ships down into the water, Fms. i. 58; to come to an agreement, settlement, or atonement, 78, Edda 15, Eb. 288, Ld. 50, Fms. i. 279; ganga á mála, to serve for pay as a soldier, Nj. 121; ganga á vald c-s, to put oneself in bis power, 267; ganga á sætt, to break an agreement; vega á veittar trygðir, to break II. denoting in regard to, in respect truce, Grag. ii. 169. 1. of colour, complexion, the hue of the hair, or the like; hvítr, jarpr, dökkr... á hár, baving white, brown, or dark... bair, ss. ii. 190, Nj. 39; svartr á brún ok brá, dark of brow and eyebrow; dökkr á hörund, id., etc.

2. denoting skill, dexterity; hagr á tré, a good carpenter; hagt á járn, málm, smíðar . . ., an expert worker in iron, metals..., Eg. 4; fimr a boga, good at the bow: also used of mas-tership in science or arts, meistari a hörpuslatt, a master in striking the barp, Fas. iii. 220; fræðimaðr á kvæði, knowing many poems by beart, Fms. vi. 391; fræðimaðr á landnámssögur ok forna fræði, a learned scholar in bistories and antiquities (of Are Frode), Isl. ii. 189; mikill & iþrótt, skilful in an art, Edda (pref.) 148; but dat. in the phrase, kunna (vel) á skíðum, to be a cunning skater, Fms. i. 9, vii. 120. ing dimensions; & hæð, lengd, breidd, dýpt ..., in the beighth, length, breadth, depth . . ., Eg. 277; a hvern veg, on each side, Edda 41 (square miles); á annan veg, on the one side, Grág. i. 89. β. the phrase, á sik, in regard to oneself, vel (illa) á sik kominn, of a fine (ugly) ap-III. denoting instrumentality; pearance, Ld. 100, Fas. iii. 74. bjargast á sínar hendr, to live on the work of one's own hands, (á sínar spytur is a mod. phrase in the same sense); (vega) á skálir, pundara, to weigh in scales, Grág. ii. 370; at hann hefði tvá pundara, ok hefði á hinn meira keypt en á hinn minna selt, of a man using two scales, a big one for buying and a little one for selling, Sturl. i. 91; á sinn kostnad, at one's own expense; nefna e-n á nafn, by name, Grág. i. 17, etc. The Icel. also say, spinna á rokk, snældu, to spin on or with a rock or distaff; mala á kvern, to grind in a 'querne,' where Edda 73 uses dat.; esp. of musical instruments, syngja, leika á hljóðfæri, hörpu, gígju...; in the old usage, leika hörpu..., Stj. 458. ing the manner or way of doing: 1. á þessa lund, in this wise, Grág. ii. 22; á marga vega, á alla, ymsa vega, in many, all, respects, Fms. i. 114; & sitt hof, in its turn, respectively, Ld. 136, where the context shews that the expression answers to the Lat. mutatis mutandis; & þýðersku, after German fashion, Sks. 288. 2. esp. of language; mæla, rita á e-a tungu, to speak, write in a tongue; á Írsku, in Irish, Ld. 76; Norrænu, in Norse, Eb. 330, Vm. 35; a Danska tungu, in Danish, i.e. Scandinavian, Norse, or Icelandic, Grág. i. 18; á Vára tungu, i.e. in Icelandic, 181; rita á Norræna tungu, to write in Norse, Hkr. (pref.), Bs. i. 59:-at present, dat. is sometimes used. some phrases the acc. is used instead of the dat.; hann syndi á sik mikit gaman, Fms. x. 329; hann lét ekki á sik finna, be sbewed no sign of motion, Nj. 111; skaltú önga fáleika á þik gera (Cod. Kalf.), 14. used in a distributive sense; skal mörk kaupa gæzlu á kú, eði oxa fim vetra gamlan, a mark for every cow, Grag. i. 147; alin a hvert hross, 442; á mann, per man (now freq.): cp. also á dag above, lit. B. connected with nouns, 1. prepositional; á hendr (with dat.), against; & hæla, at beel, close bebind; & bak, at back, i.e. past, after; & vit (with gen.), towards.

2. adverbially; & braut, away, abroad; & víxl, in turns; & mis, amiss; & víð ok dreif, a-wids and a-driff, i.e. dispersedly. 3. used almost redundantly before the following prep.; å eptir, after, bebind; å undan, in front of; å meðal, å milli, among; á mót, against; á við, about, alike; á frá (cp. Swed. ifran), from (rare); á fyrir = fyrir, Haustl. I; á hjá, beside (rare); á fram, a-bead, forwards; á samt, together; ávalt = of allt, always: following a prep., upp á, upon; niðr á, down upon; ofan á, eptir á, post eventum, (temp.) á eptir is loc., id., etc.

VII. connected with many transitive verbs, answering to the Lat. ad- or in-, in composition, in many cases periphrastically for an objective case. The prep. generally follows after the verb, instead of being prefixed to it as in Lat., and answers to the Engl. on, to; heita kalla, hrópa á, to call on; heyra, hlusta, hlýða á, to bearken to, listen to; hyggja, hugsa á, to tbink on; minna á, to remind; sjá, líta, horfa, stara, mæna, glápa, koma auga . . . á, to look on; girnast á, to wish for; trúa á, to believe on; skora á, to call on any one to come out, challenge; kæra á, to accuse; heilsa á, to greet; herja, ganga, ríða, hlaupa, ráða . . . á, to fall on, attack, cp. ágangr, áreið, áhlaup; ljúga á, to tell lies of, to slander; telja á, to carp at; ausa, tala, hella, kasta, verpa ... á, to pour, throw on; ríoa, bera, dreifa á, to sprinkle on; vanta, skorta á, to fall sbort of; ala á, to plead, beg; leggja á, to throw a spell on, lay a saddle on; hætta á, to venture on; gizka á, to guess at; kveða á, to fix on, etc.: in a reciprocal sense, haldast á, of mutual strife; sendast á, to exchange presents; skrifast å, to correspond (mod.); kallast å, to sbout mutually; standast á, to coincide, so as to be just opposite one another, etc.

á, interj. denoting wonder, doubt, or the like, eb. A, f. [Lat. aqua; Goth. abva; Hel. aba; A.S. eâ; O. H. G. aba, owa; cp. Germ. acb and aue; Fr. eau, eaux; Engl. Ax-, Ex-, etc., in names of places; Swed.-Dan. a; the Scandinavians absorb the bu, so that only a single vowel or diphthong remains of the whole word]:—a river. The to agree upon, Nj. 86; sættast, verða sáttr á c-t, in the same sense, lold form in nom dat acc. sing is 🔊, v. the introduction to A, page I,

Bs. i. 333 sq., where den, d (acc.), and dna; so also Greg. 677; the old fragm. of Grág. ii. 222, 223, new Ed. In the Kb. of the Edda the old form occurs twice, viz. page 75, sona (acc.), (but two lines below, ána), í sonni (dat.) The old form also repeatedly occurs in the Kb. and Sb. of the Grag, e.g. ii. 266, 267: gen. sing. ar; nom. pl. ar, gen. a contracted, dat. am, obsolete form sm; Edda 43, Eg. 80, 99, 133, 185: proverbs, at ósi skal á stemma, answering to the Lat. principiis obsta, Edda 60; her kemr á til sæfar, bere the river runs into the sea, metaph. = this is the very end, seems to have been a favourite ending of old poems; it is recorded in the Húsdrápa and the Norðsetadrápa, v. Edda 96, Skálda 198; cp. the common saying, öll vötn renna til szvar, 'all waters run into the sea.' Rivers with glacier water are in Icel. called Hvítá, White river, or Jökulsá: Hitá, Hot river, from a hot spring, opp. to Kaldá, v. Landn.: others take a name from the fish in them, as Laxá, Lax or Salmon river (freq.); Örriða á, etc.: a tributary river is pverá, etc.: ar in the Njala often means the great rivers Ölfusá and pjórsá in the south of Iceland. Ain helga, a river in Sweden, Hkr. ii: a is also suffixed to the names of foreign rivers, Tempsa = Thames; Dóná, Danube (Germ. Don-au), (mod.), etc. Vide Edda (Gl.) 116, 117, containing the names of over a hundred North-English and Scottish rivers. COMPDS: ar-all, m. the bed of a river, Hkr. iii. 117. ár-bakki, a. m. the bank of a river, Ld. 132, Nj. 234. ar-brot, n. inundation of a river, Bs. ii. 37; at present used of a shallow ford in a river. djup, n. a pool in a river, Bs. i. 331. ar-farvegr, m. a water-course, ár-fors, m. a waterfall or force, Barl. 190. ár-gljúfr, n. a chasm of a river, Fms. viii. 51, Fær. 62. ar-hlutr, m. one's portion of a river, as regards fishing rights, Fms. x. 489, Sturl. i. 202. ármegin and ar-megn, n. the main stream of a river, Stj. 251. árminni, n. the mouth of a river, Fms. ix. 381. ar-mot and a-mot. n. a 'waters-meet,' Lat. confluentia, H. E. i. 129. **ár-688,** m. the 'oyce' or mouth of a river, Eg. 99, 129, 229; whence the corrupt local name of the Danish town Aarhuus, Fms. xi. 208. ar-reki, a, m. drift, the ár-reki, a, m. drift, the jetsam and flotsam (of fish, timber, etc.) in a river, Jm. 25. straumr, m. the current in a river, Fms. vii. 257, 260. ar-strond, f. the strand of a river, Stj. 268, 673. 53. ar-vad, n. a ford of a river, ár-vegr = árfarvegr, Fas. i. 533. ár-vöxtr, m. the swelling of a river, Fms. i. 286.

á-auki, a, m. increase, Bs. i. 182. β. interest of money, K. A. 208, N. G. L. ii. 381.

6-austr, 18, m. out-pouring, foul language, Sturl. i. 21.

á-barning, f. a thrashing, flogging, = barsmíð, Sturl. iii. 237.

á-bati, a, m. profit, gain, Fms. xi. 441 (now freq.)

á-berging, f. a tasting, Barl. 72.

á-beri, 2, m. an accuser, prosecutor (bera á, accusare), Jb. 252 A; (a Norse law term.)

&-bersemi, f. a disposition to accuse, Hom. 86.

á-blásinn, part. inspired, transl. from Lat.; á. af Heilögum Anda, Fms. x. 373, Hom. 12.

á-blásning, f. a breathing upon; með eldr á., 656 C. 33, Rb. 438: gramm. aspiration, Skálda 175, 179, 180; theol. inspiration, Fms. x. 371. á-blástr, rs, m., dat. áblæstri, a breathing upon, Fms. x. 210; theol. inspiration, iii. 164, v. 217, Eluc. 4; medic. pustula labiorum, Fél. ix. 184. 6-b61, n. a manor-bouse, = adalból, B. K. 40.

á-bót, f. used only in pl. ábætr, of improvements, esp. on a farm or estate; á. jarðar, D. N., D. I. i. 199. сомрр: ábóta-vant, n. adj.

sbortcoming, imperfect, Hkr. ii. 89, Sturl. i. 162.

ABOTI, a, m. [Lat. abbas, from Hebr. abba], an abbot. which form is nearer to the Lat., is rare, but occurs, 655 iii, 656 A, i. 30, Hom. 237. 2. The Icel. form ábóti answers to the Engl. abbot, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. ii. freq., Sks., etc. compos: ábóta-dómr, m. and ábóta-dæmi, n. an abbey, 655 xxxii, Bs. i. 831. ábóta-laust, n. adj. without an abbot, vacant, Ann. 1393. Shota-sonr, m. son of an abbot, Bs. i. 679. Shota-stett, f. and -stettr, m. the rank, dignity of an abbot, Ann. 1325. ábóta-stofa, u, f. the abbot's parábóta-sæti, n. the seat of an abbot, 655 xxxii. lour, Vm. vald, n. the power, dignity of an abbot, Ann. 1345.

á-breiða, u, f. a covering, counterpane, Korm. 206, Stj. 304.

á-breizl, n. a bed-covering, quilt, Str. 5, 22, Vm. 93,—in the last passage of a winding-sbeet or pall; á. kápa, Vm. 67. á-brúðigr, ábrýða, ábrýði, jealous, jealousy, v. afbr.

á-brystur, f. pl., v. áfr-.

á-burðr, ar, m. a charge (bera á, accusare); varði mik eigi þess áburðar, Fms. ii. 57, Rd. 236. β. medic. salve, ointment (bera &, to smear), Bs. y. pomp or bravery in dress (berast a, to puff oneself up), in the compos aburdar-klæði, n. fine clothes, showy dress, Bær. 5. a borse load: áburðar-hestr, m. a pack-borse, = klyfja hestr. áburðar-maðr, m. a dressy, sbowy person, a dandy, Fms. iv. 255, Orkn. 208. áburðar-mikill, adj. puffed up, sbowy, Ld. 248. áburðar-samligr and áburðar-samr, adj. id., Sks. 452, 437.

á-búo, f. [búa á], an abode or residence on an estate or farm, tenancy;

jarðar (possession) heimilar tekju, Ghl. 329; en ef land spillist í á. hans, during bis tenancy, K. p. K. 170; på ödlast hann leigu (rent) en hinn å. (tenancy), N. G. L. i. 94: whatever refers to the right and duties of a tenant, landskyld ok alla & jarðar, Jb. 210, 346, 167. compps: &búðar-maðr, m. inbabitant, Stj. 368. &búðar-skylda, u, f. duties of a tenant, Jb. 211.

á-búnaðr, ar, m. = ábúð, N. G. L. i. 240.

á-byrgő, f. responsibility, liability, weight; leggja sína á. á, Grág. i. 208; eiga í á., to bave at stake, Band. 18 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 223, Ld. 58; lands a., Grag. ii. 248; vera i a. um e-t, to answer for, Fms. xi. 82, Sks. 762: pl. ábyrgðir, pledges, Bær. 11, 686 B. 5. compds: ábyrgðarhluti, a, m. and -hlutr, ar, m. an object, step involving risk and responsibility, Nj. 199. abyrgoar-lauss, adj. free from risk, Fms. x. 368; eigi med öllu á., i. e. a weighty, serious step, no trifling matter, Sturl. iii. 234. ábyrgőar-ráð, n. a step involving risk, Nj. 164, Post. 656 B. ábyrgðar-samligr, adj. momentous, important, Sks.

452. á-byrgja, ð, 1. in the act. form (very rare), to answer for; á. e-m e-t, Gpl. 385; á. e-t á hendi e-m, to place a thing for security in a person's bands; hann á. þau á hendi Jóhanni postula, 655 ix. 2. as a dep.; abyrgjast (very freq.), to answer for, take care of, Ghl. 190, Grág. i. 140; hverr skal sik sjálfr á., 256, ii. 119, Fms. vi. 361; á. e-t við e-u, Grág. i. 410; sá maðr ábyrgist vápn er upp festir, ii. 95; hverr ábyrgist þat (warrants) móðir, at góðráðr verði, ek mun ábyrgjast (I will warrant) at eigi mun heimskr verða, Fms. iv. 83.

á-byrgja, u, f. = ábyrgő (very rare); halda e-u ábyrgju, to be respon-

sible for, Grag. ii. 335, 399.

á-býli, n. = ábúð, freq. at present and in several compds, as, ábýlisjörð, a tenant farm; ábýlis-maðr, a tenant, etc.

á-bæli, n.=ábúð, H.E. i. 495.

AĐAN, adv. [cp. Ulf. apn = ἐνιαντόs, Gal. iv. 10, and atapni, id.], a little before, a little while ago, erewhile; Kolr for frá seli á., Nj. 55; á. er vit skildum, Lv. 34; slíkt sem á. talða ek, as I said just above (of the Speaker reading the law in the lögrétta), Grág. i. 49, ii. 242; nú á., just now, 656 Č. 39.

áor, adv. [cp. Hel. adro = mane], ere, already, soon; et ek hefi á. (soon) ráðit brullaup mitt, Nj. 4; er Guð hafði á. bannat, Sks. 533; ok vóru peir því á. (already) heim komnir, Eg. 222; at nú sé lægra í horninu en á., than before, Edda 32; litlu á., a little while ago, Fms. viii. 130; þar sem ek em á. (already) í fullri reiði Guðs, Sks. 533. 2. á. en, Lat. prius quam, ante quam: a. with subj.; a. en peir gengi, Fms. xi. 13; á. en í biskups garð falli, N. G. L. i. 145. β. with indic.; var γ. áðr simply = áðr en; eigi langt á. en bygðin tók við, Eg. 229. peir höfðu skamma hríð setið, á. þar kom Gunnhildr, they bad sat a sbort wbile ere G. came tbitber, Nj. 6; en a. hann reid heiman, 52; en þat var svipstund ein á. (till) stofan brann, Eg. 240; en áðr hann lét setja söguna saman, Sturl. iii. 306.

6-dreif, n. a splasbing, the spray, Sks. 147.

 á-dreifing, f. a sprinkling upon, Stj. 78.
 á-drykkir, m. pl. a 'sea' or wave dashing over a ship, Sks. 231. á-drykkja, u, f. [drekka á], prop. a drinking to, pledging, esp. used in the phrase, at sitja fyrir ádrykkju e-s;—a custom of the olden time. The master of the house, for instance, chose one of his guests as his 'cup-fellow,' seated him over against himself in the hall, drank to him, and then sent the cup across the hall to him, so that they both drank of it by turns. This was deemed a mark of honour. Thus, Egill sat fyrir ádrykkju Arinbjarnar, Egil sate over against Arinbjorn as bis cup-mate, Eg. 253; skal hann sitja fyrir a. minni i kveld, in the pretty story of king Harold and the blind skald Stuf, Fms. vi. 391; cp. annat öndvegi var á hinn æðra pall gegnt konungi, skyldi þar sitja hinn æðsti ráðgjafi (the king's bighest councillor) konungs fyrir hans & ok þótti þat mest virðing at sitja fyrir konungs &, 439; sat Gizurr fyrir & konungs innarr enn lendir menn, Bs. i. 19. See also the description of the banquet in Flugumyri on the 19th Oct. in the year 1253,—drukku þeir af einu silfrkeri ok mintust við jafnan um daginn bá er hvorr drakk til annars, Sturl. iii. 183.

adrykkju-ker, u, f. a 'loving-cup,' or 'grace-cup,' Vigl. 17. á-oggjan, f. egging on, instigation, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. i. 139; af á. e-s, Landn. 214, Orkn. 416, Isl. ii. 340, Fms. x. 379. COMPD: åeggjanar-fifi, n. a fool or tool egged on by another; hafa e-n at å., Sturl. i. 81, to use one to snatch the chestnuts out of the fire; cp. the Engl. cat's-paw.

&-fall, n. 'on-fall,' esp. 1. a nautical term, of a 'sea' dasbing over a ship, Bs. i. 422, Korm. 180, Nj. 267, Sks. 227, Fs. 113, 153; hence the phrase, liggia undir áföllum, of one in danger at sea.

2. a law term, the laying on of a fine or the like; á. sckðar, Grág. i. 138. B. a condemnatory sentence in an Icel. court; ef beir vilja á. dæma . . . vér dæmum á. honum, Grág. i. 67, 71, of the formula 3. metaph. and for summing up and delivering a sentence in court. theol. = áfelli, a visitation, calamity, 623. 19, Magn. 470, H. E. i. 236. COMPD: afalls-domr, m. a sentence of condemnation, doom, Clem. 50, fara . . . 6 annars manns land til ábúðar (as a tenant), Grág. ii. 253; á. Eluc. 39, 655 xviii. 2 Corin. xi. 29, Stj. 265 (visitation).

á-fang, n. (áfangi, m., Grág. i. 433), [fá á, to grasp], a grasping,  $\Upsilon$  man, Lv. 79, Stj. 65. seizing, laying bands upon, esp. of rough bandling; hann hló mjök mót ásangi manna, Fms. vi. 203; varð hann fyrir miklu spotti ok ásangi, 2. a law term, a mulct, fine, incurred by illegal seizure of another man's goods; ef maor hleypr á bak hrossi manns úlofat, þat varoar sex aura a., if a man jumps on the back of another man's borse without leave, that is visited with a fine of six ounces, Grug. i. 432, Gpl. 520; hvatki skip er tekr skal sitt á. gjalda hverr . . . , á, á maðr á hrossi sínu hvárt er hann ekr eðr ríðr, N.G.L.i. 45; at hann hafi riðit hrossi manns um þrjá bæi ... varðar skóggang ok áfanga (where it is used masc. acc. pl.) med, Grág., vide above.

á-fangi, a betting-place, v. ái-fangi.

á-fastr, adj. made fast, fastened to, joined to; ef hapt er á. hrossi, Grág. i. 436; eldhúsit var á. útibúrinu, Nj. 75; þær (the comets) eru á. himni, Rb. 478: metaph., andligum hlutum áfastar, connected with,

á-fátt, n. adj. defective, faulty, Nj. 49, Barl. 74: with gen., mikils er

á., H. E. i. 244.

6-felli, n. a bardsbip, sbock, calamity; pat á. (spell) hafði legit á því fólki, at hver kona fæddi dauðan frumburð sinn er hon ól, Mar. 656; afskaplig á., Stj. 90 (also of a spell); preynging ok á., 121; með hversu miklu á. (injustice) Sigurðr konungr vildi heimta þetta mál af honum, Hkr. iii. 257; standa undir a., to be under great bardsbip, Fms. iv. 146, vi. 147; með miklu á. (of insanity), vii. 150; þeir vóru sex vetr í þessu á., viz. in bondage, x. 225; hvert a. jarl hafdi veitt honum, what penalties the earl bad laid upon bim, Orkn. 284, Fms. iv. 310. B. damnation, condemnation, = afall; nú vil ek at þú snúir eigi svá skjótt málinu til

áfellis honum, Band. 4. co Grág. Introd. clxviii, Gpl. 174. á-fenginn, adj. part. [fá á, to lay bold on, to intoxicate], intoxicating, used of drinks, cp. the Engl. 'stinging ale;' mjöor, Edda 76; drykkr, Fms. viii. 447; vin, Stj. 409, Joh. 84.

COMPD: afellis-domr, m. condemnation,

6-fengr, adj. now more freq., id., Hkr. i. 244, Bárð. 174.

af-ergja, u, f. (qs. af-ergja, af- intens.?), eagerness, and -ligr, adj. impetuous.

á-flog, n. pl. [fljúgast á], a brawl, fighting, Fms. vi. 361.

á-flutningr, m., Vm. 157, of right of laying up fish.

&-form, n. a design, purpose, H. E. ii. 167, in a deed of the 14th century, (Lat. word.)

á-forma, að, prop. to form, mould; steina sem úðr höfðu þeir áformat, Stj. 562, I Kings v. 17 ('hewn stones'). In mod. usage only metaph. to design, perform, Fas. iii. 449; verðu vér at á. (design) ok ræða, Fms. vii. 89; á. um e-t, því mundi hann þetta hafa vakit, at hann mundi á. vilja um gleðina, ... carry it out, vi. 342, Pass. 7. 2.

AFR (perh. better afr), m. [the r belongs to the root, cp. &ir, f. 1. a beverage, Eg. 204, translated by Magnaeus by sorbitio avenacea, a sort of common ale brewed of oats; this explanation is confirmed by the Harbardsljóð, verse 2, where Thor says, at ek í hvíld áðr ek heiman fór sildr ok afra (acc. pl.), saðr em ek enn þess; the single vellum MS. (Cod. Reg.) here reads hafra. In the Eg. l. c., the Cod. Wolf. reads afra, the Cod. A. M. 132 afr, acc. sing.: cp. the passage Ls. 3, where jöll seems to be the Scot. yill (v. Burns' Country Lassie), and ufo in Cod. Reg. a false spelling for áfr,—jöll ok áfr færi ek ása sonum, ok blend ek þeim svá meini mjöð: áfir, pronounced áir, now means buttermilk (used in Icel. instead of common beer): cp. also ábrystur, f. pl. curds of cow's milk in the first week after the cow has calved; the milk is cooked and eaten warm and deemed a great dainty; opt eru heitar ábrestur, Snót 299 (Ed. 1865); probably qs. áfr ystr.

a. loc. with the face downward, forward; fell hann a., á-fram, adv. on the face, Nj. 253, Vd. 52, Grett. 99 new Ed. β. temp. along, forward (rare); hann er nú með jarli sumarit ú., be is now with the earl till late in the summer, Finnb. 274. Y. further on; komst aldri lengra a. fyrir honum um skaldskapinn, he never got any further on with his poem, Fms. iii. 102; héldu þeir á. leiðina, they beld forward on their way, O. T. 31. In mod. usage freq. with verbs denoting to go, move; halda, ganga ... áfram, to go on.

á-frá = offrá = frá, from, cp. Swed. ifrån.

á-frýja, d, to reprove, blame; áfrý ck bó engan (better engum) ydar, Fas. i. 103.

á-frýja, u, f. reproach, scolding, Bs. i. 622.

á-fýsa and áfýsi, f. 1. = aufusa, gratification, q. v. mod. usage = exbortation, and affsa, t, to exbort, a. e-n til e-s.

á-færa, ð, to reproach, Fms. v. 90.

á-færi, n. a law term; thus defined, af tveir menn fella einn við jörðu, þá skal annarr þeirra bæta rétt, því at þat verðr á. at lögum, where it seems to mean unfair dealing, shame, N.G.L. i. 309.

á-ganga, u, f. task-work, forced labour, the French corvée, = atverk, q. v.; hón (the church) á tveggja manna á. á hval í Kjölsvík, Vm. 155; veita e-m á., D. N. ii. 133.

á-gangr, m. aggression, invasion; fyrir á. Skota ok Dana, Eg. 267, compos: agangs-maor, m. an aggressive de chance, Eg. 261: hence comes probably the popular phrase, uhold eru um Fms. i. 224, iii. 143, Eg. 337.

agangs-samr, adj. aggressive, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 102, Sks. 208.

á-gauð, n. [geyja á], barking, metaph. foul language, Gisl. 53; cp. þá geyr hón á þá, 139.

á-gengiligr, adj. plausible; görði hann þetta á. fyrir Hæringi, Grett. 149 A, mod. aðgengiligt.

a-gengt, n. adj. trodden, beaten, of a place or path, Finnb. 336: metaph., e-m verðr á., to be trodden upon; hón byggir her í miðri frændleifð sinni, ok verðr henni því hér ekki á., Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13. The mod. use of the phrase e-m veror a. is to succeed or make progress in a thing.

&-gildi, n. value of a ewe (ær), Vm. 159, Pm. 40.

á-gildr, adj. of a ewe's value, Grág. i. 502; cp. kúgildi and kúgildr. &-girnast, d and t, dep. to lust after, in a bad sense, with an acc., Fms.

i. 76, 223, Orkn. 38; with an inf., Orkn. 6 old Ed. 6-girnd, f. in old writers always for greed of power or passion generally: a. ambition, Sks. 113 B, Fms. ix. 460; á. ok ofsi, greed and insolence, viii. 195, Stj. 143, 145, 146. 

B. passion; ágirndar-logi, Rb. 424; á. blindleiki, blind passion (in love), H. E. i. 505, 655 xxx; thirst for revenge, Sks. 739. y. since the Reformation it has been exclusively used of avarice or greed of gain; in old writers the signification is more general; we, however, find á. fjár, Hom. 68; hann hafði dregit undir sik Finnskattinn með á., Fms. vii. 129.

a-girndligr, adj. passionate, Sks. 720 B.

á-girni, f.; used as neut., Mar. 91, O. H. L. 22: a. = ágirnd, ambition; mikit a., great ambition, O. H. L. l. c., Sks. 343. B. cupidity; &. manna lofs, Hom. 83; á. áts ok drykkju, 53; fjár, 25, 623. 20; á. fjár

ok metnaðar, Edda (pref.) 144, 145. á-gjarn, adj. ambitious; ér eruð ágjarnir heima í héraði ok ranglátir, ambitious and wrongful, Nj. 223, Orkn. 38, 66; a. ok fégjarn, ambitious and covetous, Fms. xi. 294, Hkr. ii. 146; á. til ríkis, iii. 174; á. til fjár, covetous, Fms. xi. 440, Orkn. 66: dauntless, fierce, kappar ágjarnir ok ohræddir, fierce and fearless champions, Fms. x. 179; hógyærir í friði sem lamb, en í úfriði á. (fierce) sem leon, viii. 253. The use since the sem lamb, en í úfriði á. (fierce) sem leon, viii. 253. Reformation is solely that of avaricious, greedy after money.

á-gjarnliga, adv. insolently, Sks. 450 B.

å-gjarnligr, adj. insolent; å. rån, Sks. 336, 509 B, 715. å-goði, a, m. gain, profit, benefit, D.I. i. 476, Isl. ii. 432 (freq.) COMPD: ágóða-hlutr, ar, m. a profitable sbare, Grág. ii. 359.

á-grip, n. [gripa á, to toucb], in the phrase, litill ágripum, small of size, D. N. iv. 99. B. at present agrip means a compendium, abridgement, epitome.

á-gæta, tt, to laud, praise bigbly, Ld. 220, Fms. vi. 71.

&-gesti, n. renown, glory, excellence; göra e-t til ágætis sér, as a glory to bimself, Fms. xi. 72, 109; reyna a. e-s, to put one on bis trial, 142; bu hyggr at engu öðru en ákafa einum ok á., only bent upon rusbing on and sbewing one's prowess, 389; vegt ok ú., fame and glory, F2s. i. 140, Sks. 241. In pl. glorious deeds; mikil ú. vóru sögð frá Gunnari, Nj. 41: in the phrase, gora e-t at agætum, to laud, praise bigbly, Fms. viii. 139, vii. 147: in the proverb, hefir hverr til sins ágætis nokkuð, every one's fame rests upon some deed of his own, no one gets his fame for naught, the context implies, and thou hast done what will make thee famous, Nj. 116. 2. in compos agentis- and agenta- are prefixed to a great many words, esp. in mod. use, to express something capital, excellent; ágæta-skjótr, adj. very swift, Fms. vii. 169; ágæta-vel, adv. excellently well, Nj. 218: and even to substantives, e.g. agesta-gripr and agestis-gripr, m. a capital thing, Fms. ix. 416, x. 254, Ld. 202; ágæta-naut, n. a fine ox, Eb. 318; ágætis-maor, m. a great man,

Landn. 324, Fms. vii. 102, xi. 329. á-gætingr, m. a goodly man, O. H. L. 55 (rare).

&-getliga, adv. capitally, Fms. i. 136, vi. 307, Boll. 346, Sks. 623. &-getligr, adj. excellent, goodly, Fms. ii. 300, x. 223, 231, xi. 396, Sks. 622, Hom. 132, Ver. 42.

á-gætr, adj. [v. the words above, from á- intens. and geta-gatgatu, to get and to record; the old etymology in glossaries of the last century from the Greek ἀγαθόs cannot be admitted], famous, goodly, excellent; á. maðr um allt land, Nj. 106; á. at afli, Edda 19; ágætir gimsteinar, precious stones, Fms. i. 15; ú. skjöldr, Eg. 705; compar, mun hann verða ágætari (more famous) en allir þínir frændr, Fms. i. 256; superl., ágætaztr, Nj. 282, Eg. 311; ágæztr, contr., Edda 5, 1b. 14, Fms. vii. 95, Greg. 53. In the Landn, 'madr agætr' is freq. used in a peculiar sense, viz. a noble man, nearly synonymous to gæðingr in the Orkneys, or hersir in Norway, e. g. 143, 149, 169, 190, 198, 201, 203, 279, 281, 308, 312; hersir ú., 173, etc.; cp. also Kristni S. ch. 1.

á-görð, f. gain, profit, = ávöxtr; til sölu ok á., for sale and profit, Bs. i. 426.

á-hald, n., prop. laying band on: 1. used esp. in pl. ahöld = brawl, fight, Eb. 152, Fas. i. 92; verða á. með mönnum, they came to a tussle, Sturl. iii. 262, Bs. i. 635: the phrase, hafa eingi áhöld við e-m, to bave no power of resistance, to have so great odds against one that there is no

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e-t, when matters are pretty nearly equal. β. veita, göra á. um e-t, to claim keep back; veita e-m á., Niorst. 3. the right of bolding; hann görði á. um Halland, be claimed H., Fms. x. 70, v. l.; honum þótti leikdómrinn meira á. hafa á kirkjum en klerkdómrinn, . bad a stronger claim or title, Bs. i. 750, 696, Fms. x. 393.

á-hankast, að, dep. [hönk, a bank or coil], in the phrase, e-m á. one gets the worst of it. But it is twisted to another sense in the dream of king Harold, Fms. vi. 312. Shortly before the battle at the river Niz, the king dreamt that king Sweyn pulled the hank of rope out of his -réðu svá flestir at Sveinn mundi fá þat er þeir keptust um, þá mælti Hákon jarl: vera má at svá sé, en vænna þyki mér at Sveini konungi muni ahankast, most men read it so that S. would win the prize of contest, then said earl H.: well that may be so, but it seems more likely to me that king S. will be caught.

6-heit, n. mostly or always in pl. vows to a god, saint, or the like, invocations, Hkr. i. 14, ii. 386; hon (the goddess Freyja) er nákvæmust mönnum til áheita, Edda 16, Bs. i. 134. β. sing. in a peculiar sense; meir af naudsyn en af áheiti, more of impulse than as a free vow, Magn. 534.

á-henda, d, to lay bands upon, seize; finna ok á., Grág. ii. 311: part. pass. áhendr, as adj. within reach; þeir vóru svá langt komnir at þeir urou eigi ahendir, ... out of reach, Sturl. ii. 185, Eg. 160; pau urou a., they were seized, Ld. 152.

á-heyrandi, part. within bearing, present, Grág. ii. 143, Fms. i. 248.

á-heyriliga, adv. worth bearing, Fms. i. 74.

&-heyriligr, adj. worth bearing, well sounding, Nj. 77, Fms. i. 141; a. ord, fine words, Orkn. 454.

á-heyris, adv. within hearing, Bs. i. 771.

á-heyrsi and á-heyrsla, adj. ind., verða e-s á., to get to bear, bear

the rumour of, Sturl. i. 22, Orkn. 278, Fms. ii. 295.

á-hlaup, n. mostly in pl. onsets, onfalls, attacks; veita e-m á., Eg. 284; við áhlaupum (incursions) Dana, Fms. i. 28; at eigi veitti hann þau á. í bræði sinni, at geig sætti, Post. 686 B. B. a carnal assault, Stj. 71: metaph., med svá stórum áhlaupum, so impetuously, Fms. COMPD: ahlaupa-maor, m. a bot-beaded, impetuous person, Korm. 8, poro. 43: now used of a man that works by fits and starts, not steadily.

6-hleypinn, adj. rasb, Sks. 383, 437.

á-hlýðast, dd, dep. to listen or give ear to; á. við e-t, to agree with, Fs. 141; en er þeir fundu at hann vildi eigi á. við frændr sína, when they found that he turned a deaf ear to his kinsmen, Eb. 7 new Ed., v.l., perhaps the right reading, v. öðlast.

á-hlýðinn, adj. giving a willing ear, listening readily; ekki á., obstinate, self-willed, Fms. vi. 431; a. um fjartökur, greedy of gain, vii. 209, where, however, the Morkinsk. (p. 337) reads, a. um fortölur, easy to persuade, which suits the context better; a. til grimleiks, Fms. x. 380, Thom. 28.

á-hrin, n. [hrina á, of spells], used in the COMPD áhrins-orð, n. pl., esp. of spells that come true, in the phrase, veroa at úhrinsorðum, spells or prophecies that prove true, þórð. 81, Fas. ii. 432.

á-hugi, a, m., prop. intention, mind; með þeim á. at . . ., transl. of Lat. intentio, Hom. 80, 655 xxiii; ok nú segir hann öllum hver fyrirætlun hans (honum?) er í áhuga,... what he is minded to do, Ísl. ii. 355. B. eagerness, impulse of the mind (now freq. in that sense); ekki skortir ykkr á., y. mind, opinion; eigi er því at leyna, hverr minn á. er um gg..., Fær. 199. 8. care, solicitude, = áhyggja, Fms. ii. Nj. 137. betta, ek hygg . . ., Fær. 199. COMPDS: áhuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Fs. 98. Iftill, adj. slow, Fms. iv. 77. áhuga-maor, m. an eager, aspiring áhuga-mikill, adj. eager, vigorous, Fms. viii. 266. man, Bs. i. 686. ahuga-samt, n. adj. being concerned about, Bs. i. 824. veror, adj. causing concern, Sturl. i. 106 (serious, momentous).

á-hyggja, u, f. care, concern, Hrafn. 12; bera á. fyrir, to be concerned about, Ghl. 44; fær þat honum mikillar á. ok reiði, concern and anger, Nj. 174, Bret. 24: pl. cares, Hákon hafði svá miklar áhyggjur um vetrinn, at hann lagðist í rekkju, Fms. i. 82. comps: áhyggju-fullr, adj. full of care, anxious, Fms. ii. 225, x. 249, Blas. 35. áhyggju-lauss, áhyggju-mikill, adj. anxious, Bs. i. adj. unconcerned, Rb. 312. 328, Band. 8. ahyggju-samligr, adj. and -liga, adv. with concern, gravely, anxiously, Fms. i. 141, Sturl. ii. 78, 136. áhyggju-samr, adj. anxious, careful, 655 xiii, 656 B. 7, Sturl. iii. 234. áhyggjusvipr, m. a grave, anxious face, Fms. vi. 239, vii. 30. áhyggjuyfirbrago, n. id., Fms. vi. 32.

á-hyggjast, að, á. um e-t, to be anxious about, Stj. 443, Róm. 307. á-hætta, u, f. risk, Vd. 144 old Ed.; cp. Fs. 57; (now freq.)

6-hofn, f. the freight or loading of a ship, Fas. ii. 511: used to express a kind of tonnage; tíu skippund í lest, tólf lestir í á., 732. 16: luggage, Jb. 377, 394, 408: cp. Pál Vídal. s. v.

á-högg, f. slaughter of a ewe, Sturl. i. 69, 70 C, Ed. ærhögg.

AI, a, m. [cp. afi and Lat. avus], great-grandfather, answering to edda, great-grandmother (at present in Icel. langafi and langamma), Rm. 2; föður eðr afa, á. er hinn þriði, Edda 208. In Sæm. 118 ai seems to be an exclamatio dolentis, göróttr er drykkrinn, ai! unless ai be herc = si in the sense of father; cp. the reply of Sigmund, lattu grön sia, sonr. | pl.) separately, Bs. i. 439.

2. sing. very rare, to TIn mod. poetry aar in pl. is used in the sense of ancestors; adr aar fæddust áa (gen. pl.) vorra, Bjarni 71, Eggert (Bb.) 1. 20.

ái-fangr, s, m.; áifangi (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) 160, and áifang (acc.), Isl. l. c., follow the old declension (so as to distinguish the dat. and acc. sing.); áifangi, a, m., Fb. ii. 340; mod. áfangi, Grett. 20 new Ed., Fb. i. 165, [zija, to bait, and vangr, campus; as to the f, cp. vetfangr = vetvangr, and hjörfangr = hjörvangr; Pál Vídal. derives it from fanga, to take]:-a resting-place; á áiföngum, Grág. i. 441; taka hest sinn á áiföngum, ii. 44; taka áifang (acc. sing.), Isl. ii. 482; in the extracts from the last part of the Heidarv. S. MS. wrongly spelt atfang (at = ái); höfdu peir dvöl nokkura á áifanga, Fb. ii. l. c., Jb. 272. In mod. use áfangi means a day's journey, the way made between two halting places, cp. σταθμός; hence the phrase, 'i tveim, bremr . . . aföngum,' to make a journey in two, three ... stages :- the COMPD afanga-staor, m., is used = aifangr in the old sense; but 'stadr' is redundant, as the syllable 'fangr' already denotes place.

ái-fóðr, n. fodder for baiting, provender, Jb. 430, Stj. 214. Gen. xlii. 27. 6-kafast, 20, dep. to be eager, vebement; á. á e-t, Fær. 262 (cp. Fb. ii. 40), Fms. xi. 20: absol., Bret. 14, 60.

&-Kafl, a, m. [ákafr], eagerness, vehemence; þá görðist svá mikill á. á, at ..., it went to such an excess, that ..., Nj. 62, Fms. i. 35, xi. 389; með á. miklum, vebemently, Eg. 457; i ákafa, adverbially, eagerly, impetuously, Nj. 70, Fms. xi. 117.

2. the gen. ákafa is prefixed,

6. to a great many adjectives, in the sense of a bigb degree, very, e.g. á. reiðr, furious, Fms. vii. 32, x. 173; á. fjölmennt, very numerous, Isl. ii. 171; á. fögr, beautiful (of Helena), Ver. 25. 

\beta. to some substantives; β. to some substantives; á. drífa, a beavy snow drift, Sturl. iii. 20; á. maor, an eager, bot, pusbing man, Eg. 3, Fms. i. 19, vii. 257, Grett. 100 A: in this case the ákafa may nearly be regarded as an indecl. adjective.

á-kafleikr, m. eagerness, vebemence, Fms. x. 324.

á-kafliga, adv. vebemently, impetuously; of motion, such as riding, sailing; fara á., to rusb on, Fms. ix. 366; sem ákafligast, in great speed, at a great rate, Eg. 160, 602; also, bidja á., to pray fervently. very, Fær. 238, Fms. x. 308, Ld. 222.

á-kafligr, adj. bot, vebement; á. bardagi, orosta, styrjöld, Fms. x. 308,

656 B. 10.

á-kaflyndi, n. a bot, impetuous temper, Hkr. ii. 237.

á-kaflyndr, adj. impetuous, Fms. viii. 447.

á-kafr, adj. [cp. A.S. caf, promptus, velox, and 'á-' intens., cp. af D. II.], vebement, fiery; a. bardagi, a bot fight, Fms. xi. 95: of whatever is at its bigbest point, þenna dag var veizlan (the banquet) allra áköfust, 331; vellan sem áköfust, Nj. 247: ardent, svá var ákaft um vináttu þeirra, at .., 151: neut. as adv., kalla ákaft á Bárð, to pray to B. fervently, Bárð. 169; ríða sem ákafast, to ride at a furious rate, Eg. 602; búast sem á., 86; en þeir er eptir Agli vóru sóttu ákaft, . . . pulled bard, 362.

6-kall, n. a calling upon, invocation; a. a nain Guds, 656 B. 10, Sks. 310, Bs. i. 180. B. clamour, shouting; af ordum peirra ok akalli, Fms. xi. 117, Orkn. 344 old Ed., new Ed. 402 reads kall: esp. a war cry, Fms. 2. a claim, demand; veita á. til e-s, Eg. 470, Hkr. ii. 195, Fms. ix. 433, xi. 324, Orkn. 20 old Ed.; cp. new Ed. 54, Korm. 110. COMPD: ákalls-lauss, adj. a law term, free from encumbrance, Vm. 11.

á-kals, n. an importunate, urgent request, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 239.

6-kast, n. a throwing upon, casting at, Sks. 410: metaph. an assault, COMPD: ákasta-samr, á. djöfla, Hom. 14: plur. taunts, Sturl. i. 21. adj. taunting, Glúm. 364.

á-kastan, f. casting upon, Js. 42.

á-kefő, f. = ákafi; vægilega en eigi með á., Fms. vi. 29, vii. 18, x. 237, K. Á. 202, Sks. 154. COMPD: ákefőar-orő, n. rasb language, Mar. á-kenning, f. 1. in the phrase, hafa a. e-s or af e-u, to bave a 2. a slight reprimand, smack of a thing, to savour of, Bs. i. 134. (kenna ú., to feel sore); göra e-m ú., to administer a slight reprimand, Sturl. i. 70, Bs. i. 341, in the last passage it is used as masc.

á-keypi, n. the right of pre-emption, a law term, Fr.

á-klaga, ao, to accuse, (mod. word.)

á-klagan and áklögun, f. an accusation, charge, Bs. i. 856.

á-klæði, n. a carpet, covering, Pm. 109.

&-kneyki, n. burt, metaph. sbame, Konr. MS.

á-kúfóttr, adj. spherical, Sks. 630 B; cp. ávalr.

á-kúran, a doubtful reading, Eg. 47, v. l. for áþján, bondage: ákúrur, f. pl., means in mod. usage reprimands: in the phrase, veita e-m a., to scold, esp. of reprimands given to a youth or child.

á-kváma, mod. ákoma, u, f. 1. coming, arrival; úfriðar á., 2. but esp. a burt received from a blow, visitation of war, Stj. 561. a wound, = averki, Nj. 99, Fms. ii. 67, Gbl. 168: medic. of a disease of the skin, an eruption, Fél. ix. 186, esp. on the lips, v. áblástr.

á-kveða, kvað, to fix; part. ákveðinn, fixed, Orkn. 10; á. orð,

marked, pointed words, Bjarn. 57, Fbr. 72, 73. á-kveðja, kvaddi, = ákveða, Bs. i. 773; ákveddi is perhaps only a misspelling for ákvæði.

á-kviðr, m. a verdict against, perhaps to be read bera á kviðu (acc.



1. an uttered opinion; mun ek nú segja yðr hvat mitt T á. er, Nj. 189, Sturl. i. 65 C; Ed. atkvæði (better): a command, Stj. 212, 208; með ákvæðum, expressly, Sks. 235: cp. atkvæði. popular tales and superstition it is specially used of spells or charms: cp. Lat. fatum from fari; cp. also atkvæði: the mod. use prefers ákvæði in this sense, hence ákvæða-skáld, n. a spell-skald, a poet whose words have a magical power, also called kraptaskald; v. Isl. Þjóðs. i, where many such poets are mentioned; indeed any poet of mark was believed to possess the power to spell-bind with his verses; cp. the tales about Orpheus. COMPDS: ákvæðis-teigr, m. a piece of field to be mowed in a day, a mower's day's work (in mod. usage called dagslátta), Fms. iii. 207. ákvæðis-verk, n. piece-work; þat er titt á Íslandi at hafa á., þykjast þeir þá komnir til hvíldar eptir erviði sitt er

verki er lokit, Fms. v. 203, Jb. 374. 6-kynnis, adv. on a visit, Sd. 158. á-kæra, ð, to accuse, (mod. word.)

á-kæra, u, f. a charge, accusation, Bs. i. 852. COMPDS: ÁKEPTUlauss, adj. undisputed, Finnb. 356; blameless, Stj. 523. ákæru-

maőr, m. an accuser, Stj. 42. á-kærsla, u, f. = ákæra, Fr. ákærslu-lauss = ákærulauss, id.

AL, f., old form nom. dat. acc. sing. ol; ol heitir drykkr, en ol er band, Skálda (Thorodd) 163: gen. sing. and nom. pl. álar; (the mod. form is 61, keeping the 6 throughout all the cases; gen. pl. olar):—a strap, esp. of leather; ál löng, Fms. vi. 378, Edda 29, Sks. 179: a proverb, sjaldan er bagi að bandi eðr byrdi að ól.

β. esp. the leather straps for fastening a cloak, etc. to the saddle, = slagalar, Orkn. 12, Bjarn. 68, Fbr. 57 y. a bridle, rein; beislit fanst þegar ok var komit á álna, Bs. i. 314, note 2. COMPDS: álar-endi, a, m. the end of a leather álar-reipi, n. a rope of leather, etc. strap, Edda 29.

á-lag, n. and álaga, u, f. [leggja á]; in some cases, esp. dat. pl., it is often difficult to decide to which of these two forms a case may belong; they are therefore best taken together. In the neut. pl. the notion of spell, in the fem. pl. that of tax, burden, bardship prevails. In sing. both of them are very much alike in sense. I. fem. pl. a tax, burden, burdensome impost; sagði at bændr vildi eigi hafa frekari álög (álögur?) af konungi en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; undan þessum hans álögum...liggja undir slíkum álögum, tyranny, yoke, Bárð. ch. 2; gangit til ok hyggit at landsmenn, at ganga undir skattgjafar Ólafs konungs ok allar álögur, burdens, taxes, Fms. iv. 282, in the famous speech of Einar Þveræing, Ó. H. ch. 134; bað jarl vægja mönnum um álögur, Fms. iv. 216; jarl hélt með freku öllum álögum, Orkn. 40; hvárt mun konungr sá ekki kunna hóf um álögur ok harðleiki við menn, Fms. vi. 37; pórsteinn kvað ekki um at leita, at þórði kæmist undan neinum álögum, burdens, oppressive conditions, Bjarn. 72. 2. a law term, an additional fine; med álögum ok leigum, duties and rents, Grág. i. 260; binda álögum, to charge, 384; hálfa fimtu mörk álaga, a fine of three marks, 3. metaph. in plur. and in the phrase, i álögum, in straits, at a 391. pinch, if needful, Vm. 18; vitr madr ok ágætr í öllum álögum, a wise and good man in all difficulties, Fs. 120. 4. a metric. term, addition, supplement; þat er annat leyfi háttanna at hafa í dróttkvæðum hætti eitt orð eða tvau með álögum, cp. álagsháttr below, Edda 124. 5. theol. a visitation, scourge, Stj. 106, 647. 2 Kings xxi. 13 (answering to plummet in the Engl. transl.); sing. in both in-II. neut. pl. álög, spells, imprecations. In the fairy tales of Icel. 'vera i álögum' is a standing phrase for being spell-bound, esp. for being transformed into the shape of animals, or even of lifeless objects; leggja á., to bind by spells, cp. Isl. Þjóðs. by Jón Árnason; var því líkast sem í fornum sögum er sagt, þá er konunga börn urðu fyrir stjúpmæðra álögum (v. l. sköpum), Fms. viii. 18 (Fb. ii. 539); hón lýstr til hans með úlís hanzka ok segir at hann skyldi verða at einum híðbirni, ok aldri skaltú ór þessum álögum fara, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 50, 404: sing. (very rare), þat er álag mitt, at þat skip skal aldri heilt af hafi koma er hér liggr út, Landn. 250. At present always in pl., cp. forlög, örlög, ólög. COMPDS: álags-bætr, f. pl. a kind of fine, N. G. L. i. 311. háttr, m. a kind of metre, the first syllable of the following line completing the sentence, e. g. Iskalda skar ek öldu | eik; Edda (Ht.) 129. álögu-laust, n. adj. free from imposts.

álar-, ála-, v. sub voce áll and ál.

á-lasa, að, to blame, with dat. of the person.

á-lasan and álösun, f., and álas, n. a reprimand, rebuke, Vígl. 25. ál-belti, n. a leatbern belt, Stj. 606.

ál-borinn, adj. part. [álbera], measured with a thong or cord, of a field, N. G. L. i. 43. In Icel. called vaobera and vaoborinn.

al-buror, m. mensuration with a line, N.G.L. i. 43, = vaoburor.

á-leiðis, adv. on the right path, opp. to afleiðis; (leið) snúa e-m á., metaph., 655 xiii. B; snú þeim á. er þú hefir áðr vilta, id. β. forwards, onwards; fóru á. til skipa, Fms. i. 136; snúa ferð á., to go on (now, halda áfram), Korm. 232, K. p. K. 94 B: metaph., koma e-u á., to bring a thing about, Hkr. i. 169, iii. 104; koma e-u til á., id., Fas. i. 45 (corrupt reading); snúa e-u á., to improve, Bs. i. 488; víkja á. með e-m, to side with, Sturl. iii. g1.

á-leikni, f. a pertness, Grett. 139 (Ed.)

&-leikr, m. [leika &], a trick, Grett. 139 C. &-leiksi, adj. ind. who had got the worst of the game, Bret.

á-leitaðr, part. assailed, Stj. 255.

á-leiting, f. = áleitni, Fr.

á-leitinn, adj. pettisb, Fms. ii. 120, Orkn. 308. á-leitligr, adj. reprebensible, Greg. 26.

á-leitní, f. a pettish disposition, Fms. vii. 165, Sturl. ii. 228, Fs. 8; eigi fyrir á. sakar heldr góðvílja, Al. 129, 153; spott Þórðar ok á., *invective*s, Bjam. 3, Joh. 623. 19.

á-lengdar, adv. along; engum friði heit ek þér á., Fms. iii. 156; eigi vildi hann vist hans har a., be should not be staying along there, i.e. there, Grett. 129 A, Sturl. iii. 42. B. now used loc. far off, aloof, Lat. procul.

á-lengr, adv. [cp. Engl. along], continuously; þessi illvirki skyldi eigi á. úhefnd vera, Bs. i. 533; á. er, as soon as; á. er goðar koma í setr sínar, þá . . ., Grág. i. 8; á. er hann er sextán vetra, 197; á. svá sem peir eru búnir, in turn as soon as they are ready, 61.

álfa, v. hálfa, region.

álfkona, u, f. a female elf, Fas. i. 32, Bær. 2, Art. 146.

alf-kunnigr, adj. akin to the elves, Fm. 13.

ALFE, s, m. [A.S. ælf, munt-ælfen, sæælfen, wudu-ælfen, etc.; Engl. elf, elves, in Shakespeare oupbes are 'fairies;' Germ. alb and elfen, Erl- in Erlkönig (Göthe) is, according to Grimm, a corrupt form from the Danish Ellekonge qs. Elver-konge]; in the west of Icel. also pronounced albr:

I. mythically, an elf, fairy; the Edda distinguishes between Ljósálfar, the elves of light, and Dökkálfar, of darkness (the last not elsewhere mentioned either in mod. fairy tales or in old writers), 12; the Elves and Ases are fellow gods, and form a favourite alliteration in the old mythical poems, e. g. Vsp. 53, Hm. 144, 161, Gm. 4, Ls. 2, 13, pkv. 7, Skm. 7, 17, Sdm. 18. In the Alvismál Elves and Dwarfs are clearly distinguished as different. The abode of the elves in the Edda is Alfheimar, fairy land, and their king the god Frey (the god of light), Edda 12; see the poem Gm. 12, Alfheim Frey gafu i ardaga tivar at tannfé. In the fairy tales the Elves haunt the hills, hence their name Huldufólk, bidden people: respecting their origin, life, and customs, v. Isl. pjóðs. i. I sqq. In old writers the Elves are rarely mentioned; but that the same tales were told as at present is clear;—Hallr mælti, hví brosir þú nú? Þórhallr svarar, af því brosir ek, at margr hóll opnast ok hvert kvikindi býr sinn bagga bæði smá ok stór, ok gera fardaga (a foreboding of the introduction of Christianity), Fms. ii. 197, cp. landvættir; álfamenn, elves, Bs. i. 417, Fas. i. 313, 96; hóll einn er hér skamt í brott er álfar búa í, Km. 216: álfrek, in the phrase, ganga álfreka, cacare, means dirt, excrements, driving the elves away through contamination, Eb. 12, cp. Landn. 97, Fms. iv. 308, Bárð. ch. 4: álfröðull, elfin beam or light, 2 poët. name of the sun; alfavakir, elf-boles, the small rotten holes in the ice in spring-time in which the elves go a fishing; the white stripes in the sea in calm weather are the wakes of elfin fishing boats, etc.: medic. álfabruni is an eruption in the face, Fél. ix. 186: Ivar Aasen mentions 'alvgust, alveblaastr, alveld,' the breath, fire of elves (cp. St. Vitus' dance or St. Anthony's fire); 'alvskot,' a sort of cancer in the bone:-greeti alfa, elfin tears, Hom. I, is dubious; it may mean some flower with dewdrops glittering in the morning sun, vide s. v. glystamr (glee-steaming). Jamieson speaks of an elf's cup, but elf tears are not noticed elsewhere; cp. Edda 39. In Sweden, where the worship of Frey prevailed, sacrifices, álfa-blót, were made to the elves, stóð húsfreyja í dyrum ok bað hann (the guest) eigi þar innkoma, segir at þau ætti álfa blót, Hkr. ii. 124 (referring to the year 1018), cp. Korm. ch. 22. as the elves had the power to bewitch men, a silly, vacant person is in Icel. called alfr; hence alfalogr, silly; alfaskapr and alfahattr, silly II. in historical sense, the Norse district situated bebaviour. between the two great rivers Raumelfr and Gautelfr (Albis Raumarum, et Gotbarum) was in the mythical times called Alfheimar, and its inhabitants Alfar, Fas. i. 413, 384, 387, Fb. i. 23, vide also P. A. Munch, Beskrivelse over Norge, p. 7. For the compds v. above.

álfrek, n., álfröðull, m., v. above.

á-liðinn, adj. part. far-spent, of time; dagr, Grett. og A; sumar, Orkn. 448, Ld. i4

á-lit, n. [líta á], prop. a view : I. aspect, appearance, esp. that of a person's face, gait, etc.; vænn at áliti, fair, gentle of aspect, Nj. 30; fagr álitum, Edda 5, Eluc. 35, Bær. 7: of other animate or inanimate objects, dökkr álits, black of aspect, Fms. vi. 229; eigi réttr álits, crooked, not straight (of a broken leg), Bs. i. 743; smíði fagrt áliti, Hom. 128: the whole form, sbape, hvert a. sem hann hefdi, Fms. xi. 433; hann hafdi ymsa manna á. eða kykvenda, Post. 656 C. 26. II. of a mind. a view, thought, consideration, reflection; med áliti rádsmanna, Fms. vii. 139; með skjótu áliti, at a glance, Sks. 3: esp. in pl., þú ferr með góðum vilja en eigi með nógum álitum, inconsiderately, Lv. 38; meir með ákefð en álitum, Stj. 454. Hom. 24; gjöra e-t at álitum, to take a matter into (favourable) consideration, Nj. 3, Lv. 16.

2. in mod. use, opinion; does not occur in old writers (H. E. i. 244 it means authority), where there is always some additional notion of reflection, consideration.

Compds such as almennings-alit, n., public opinion, are of mod. Ttalk corrupted into heimakona or heimakoma. β. it is now also used in the sense of reputation; vera i miklu (litlu) áliti. COMPDS: álita-leysi, n. absence of reflection, Fas. iii. 91. álita-lítill, adj. inconsiderate, Fas. ii. 388. álita-mál, n. pl., gjöra e-t at álitamálum = göra at álitum, v. above, Lv. 16.

&-litliga, adv. civilly (but not heartily); tok hann beim a., be received them pretty well, Fms. x. 132; for allt a. med heim en eigi sem ha er blíðast var, ix. 454, Bjarn. 8. 2. in the present usage, considerably, to a bigb amount, etc.

á-litligr, adj., Lat. consideratus, Hom. 28.

2. considerable, re-

spectable, (mod.) a-litning, f. = alit, Thom. 259.

&-like, adj. like, resembling, Sks. 164: &-lika, adv. alike, nearly as. á-ljótr, m. [ljótr, deformis], gen. s and ar, dat. áljóti; a law term, a serious bodily injury that leaves marks, wilfully inflicted; only once, Grág. ii. 146, used of a libellous speech; áljótsráð is the intention to inflict áljót, and is distinguished from fjörráð (against one's life), sárráð, and drepráð, Grág. ii. 127, 117, 146; áljótr eðr bani, i. 497; áljótsráð, as well as fjörráð, if carried out in action, was liable to the greater outlawry (ii. 127), but áljótr, in speech, only to the lesser, and this too even if the charge proved to be true; ef maor bregor manni brigslum, ok mælir áljót, þótt hann segi satt, ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 146; an intended áljótsráð, if not carried into effect, was also only liable to the lesser outlawry, 127: every one was to be brought to trial for the actual, not the intended injury; as, vice versa, a man was tried for murder, if the wound proved mortal (ben), though he only intended to inflict a blow (drep) or wound (sár), 117; cp. also i. 493. compos: áljóts-eyrir, s, m. a fine for a., N.G.L. i. 171 (for cutting one's nose off). áljóts-ráð, n. pl., Grág., v. above.

ALKA, u, f. an auk, alca L., Edda (Gl.): alku-ungi, a, m. a young auk, Fs. 147: metaph. a long neck, in the phrase, teygja álkuna (cant).

ÁLL, m. I. an eel, Lat. anguilla, Km. 236, Edda (Gl.), 655 xxx. 2, Stj. 60. II. a deep narrow channel in sea or river; eru nú þeir einir álar til lands er ek get vaðit, Fms. iii. 60; þeir lögðu út á álinn (in a harbour) ok lágu þar um strengi, Sturl. i. 224; djúpir eru Íslands álar, of the channel of the Atlantic between Norway and Iceland, a proverb touching the giantess who tried to wade from Norway to III. in names of horses, or adjectives denot-Iceland, Isl. Þjóðs. ing the colour of a horse, 'al' means a coloured stripe along the back, e. g. in mó-ál-óttr, brown striped, bleik-ál-óttr, yellow striped; Kingála and Bleikálingr are names of horses, referring to their colour.

a sort of seed, Edda (Gl.); cp. Ivar Aasen, aal, a sprout, and aala, aalrenne, to sprout, of potatoes. COMPDS: ála-fiski, f. fishing for eels, ála-garor, m. an eel-pond, stew for eels, D. N. eel fisbing, Ghl. 421. ála-virki, n. a pond for eel fishing, Gpl. 421.

alma, u, f., gener. a prong, fluke of an anchor, or the like, as cognom., Fms. v. 63:—properly perh. a branch of an elm.

alm-bogi, a, m. a sort of bow, cross-bow, Lex. Poët.

ALMR, m. [Lat. ulmus; Engl. elm; Germ. ulme], an elm, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 310: metaph. a bow, Lex. Poët.

alm-sveigr, m. an elm-twig, Fas. i. 271.

álm-tré, n. an elm-tree, Karl. 166.

álm-viðr, m. id.

alpast qs. aplast, dep. to totter, v. apli.

ALPT, more correctly alft, f. the common Icel. word for swan, Lat. cygnus; svan is only poët.; all local names in which the swan appears, even those of the end of the 9th century, use 'alpt,' not 'svan,' Ama-fjöror, -nes, -myri, v. the local index to the Landn.; Svansholl comes from a proper name Svan. Probably akin to Lat. albus; the t is fem. inflexion; the p, instead of f, a mere change of letter; cp. the proverb, pegar hrafninn veror hvitr en alptin svört, of things that never will happen: pl. alptir, but sometimes, esp. in Norse, elptr or elftr; the change of the original a (alft) into d (alft) is of early date, Grág. ii. 338, 346, Eg. 132, Landn. 57; in all these passages pl. alptir; but elptr, Jb. 217, 309. Respecting the mythical origin of the swan, v. Edda 12; they are the sacred birds at the well of Urda. COMPDS: alptar-hamr, m. the skin of a swan, Fas. álptar-líki, n. the shape of a swan, Fas. ii. 375, etc. ii. 373.

álpt-veiðr, f. catching wild swans, Landn. 270, Vm. 69; álptveiðar

skip, 68.

ál-reip, n. a strap of leather, Dipl. v. 18; vide ál.

á-lútr, adj. louting forwards, stooping, Thom. 201. á-lygi, n. slander, Glúm. 340, Fær. 203.

á-lykkja, u, f. the loop (lykkja) in the letter a, Skúlda 171.

á-lykt, f. issue, decision, Gpl. 23. compos: ályktar-dómr, m. a final doom or judgment, Sks. 668. ályktar-orð, n. the last word, a peroration, Eg. 356, Hkr. ii. 215, Fms. vii. 116. ályktar-vitni, n. a conclusive testimony, defined in Ghl. 476.

á-lykta, 20, to conclude, (mod. word.)

á-lyktan, f. conclusion, final decision, Sturl. iii. 179.

á-lægja, adj. ind. at beat, of a mare, Grág. i. 427

AMA, u, f. (and amu-sott, f.) erysipelas, Sturl. ii. 116; in common

2. poët. a giantess, Edda (Gl.); hence the play of words in the saying, gengin er gygr or fæti en hardsperra aptr komin, gone is the giantess (erysipelas), but a worse (sceloturbe) bas come after. 3. a tub, awme, Germ. abm. in Norse mod. dialects the larva is called aama (v. Ivar Aasen); and ámu-maðkr, spelt ánu-maðkr, a kind of maggot, lumbricus terrestris, is probably rightly referred to this. Fél. ix. states that it has this name from its being used to cure erysipelas.

á-málga, að, to beg or claim gently, Gpl. 370.

am-atligr, adj. loatbsome, piteous, Fms. v. 165, of piteously crying;

Fas. ii. 149, of an ogress; Finnb. 218, Bær. 7.

ám-áttigr, adj. [cp. old Germ. amabtig = infirmus], contr. ámátkir, ámáttkar, etc., used in poetry as an epithet of witches and giants, prob. in the same sense as amatligr, Vsp. 8, Hkv. Hjör. 17. Egilsson translates by praepotens, which seems scarcely right.

&-minna, t, to admonisb.

á-minning, f. warning, admonition, reproof; áðr menn urðu til á. við hann um betta mal, ... reminded bim, called it into bis recollection, Fms. xi. 286, Sks. 335; fjandans á., instigation, Fms. viii. 54; heilsusamligar á., vi. 281; Guds á., Ver. 6, Stj. 116; var þó mörg á. (many foreboding symptoms) áðr þessa lund fór . . .; góðrar áminningar, beatae memoriae (rare), H. E. i. 514. compds: aminningar-maor, m. monitor, Fms. v. aminningar-oro, n. warnings, Fms. vi. 44. áminningarvisa, u, f. a song commemorating deeds of prowess, etc., Hkr. ii. 345.

AMB, adj. occurs twice or thrice in poetry (by Amór and in a verse in Bs. i. 411), seems to mean black or loatbsome; i amu blobi and am hrz, loatbsome blood and carcases of the slain, Orkn. 70, Fms. vi. 55; akin with amatligr. Egilsson omits the word. Metaph. of a giant, the loath-

some, Edda (Gl.)

á-munr, adj. [á- intens. and munr, mens], eager, only in poetry; a. augu, piercing, greedy eyes, Vkv. 16; and a. e-m, eager for revenge, in a bad sense, Hkv. 2. 9. COMPD: ámuns-surar, m. pl. additional payment [munt, difference], D. N. (Fr.)

á-mæla, t, to blame; á. e-m fyrir e-t, Eg. 164, Nj. 14, Hkr. ii. 285,

Orkn. 430: part. £mælandi, as subst., a reprover, Post. 645. 61. £-mæli, n. blame, reproof, Nj. 33, 183, Isl. ii. 338, Fs. 40, El. 22. compos: £mælis-laust, n. adj. blameless, Ok. 37, Isl. ii. 54. £mælisorð, n. reproof, Valla L. 218. ámælis-samt, n. adj. sbameful, Sturl. ii. 131, Hrafn. 11. ámælis-skor, f. [cp. the Engl. score], a dub. word attached to an account of numbers in Edda 108; átta bera á., a sbort (not full) ámælis-verðr, adj. blamable, Glúm. 369, Fms. ii. 182. score (?).

AN, prep. [Goth. inub; Hel. and O.H.G. ano; Germ. obne; Gr. avev], without: the oldest form in MSS. is on, Eluc. 25, Greg. Dial. (freq.), 655 xxvii. 2, Fms. xi. 111, 153; aon, Hom. 19 sqq.; the common form is an; with gen. dat. and acc.; at present only with gen. with gen., þess máttu Gautar illa án vera, Hkr. ii. 70. O.H. 49 has ' þat;' án manna valda, Fms. iii. 98; á. allra afarkosta, x. 7; mættim vér vel pess an vera, Isl. ii. 339; in the proverb, an er ills gengis nema heiman hafi, Gísl. 63, but án er illt gengi (acc.), 149, Nj. 27, Ísl. ii. 142, l. c.; án allra klæða, Al. 171; án allrar vægðar, Sks. 229; ón lasta synda, II. with dat., esp. in translations or eccles. writings, perh. in imitation of the Lat., and now quite out of use; esp. in the phrase, an e-s radi, without (against) one's will, Nj. 38, Bjarn. 71, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 153, 111; on godum verkum, Greg. 13; an aflati, incessantly, Bs. i. 97; on domi, Eluc. 39; sannr ok on gildingi, 655 xxvii. 2. III. with acc., esp. freq. in the Grag, an er illt gengi, v. above; þá skal hann án vera liðit, Grág. i. 276; án ráð lögráðanda, 334; hann mun þik ekki þykjast mega án vera, Fms. vii. 26; án allan verma, Sks. 210; án alla flærð, 522 B; ón líkamligan breyskleik, ok ón IV. ellipt. dóm, Eluc. 38; án leyfi, without leave, Fms. vii. 141. without case, or adverbially, hvatki es betra es at hafa en ón at vera (to be without), 677.8; þau er mönnum þykir betr at hasa en án at vera, Gpl. 379; eiga vilja heldr en on vera bat hit mjallhvita man, Alvm. 7; acc. with inf., an vio löst at lifa, sine culpa vivere, Hm. 68; used substantively, in the proverb, alls ani (omnium expers) veror sa er einskis bior, Sl. 28: Egilsson also, on Hdl. 23, suggests a form an, n.; but the passage (the poem is only left in the Fb.) is no doubt a corrupt one. Probably 'ani ómi' is a corruption from Arngrími (arngmi, the lower part of the g being blotted out: Arngrimi | oru bornir | (öfigir?) synir | ok Eyfuru, or the like).

AN and On, a mythical king of Sweden, hence ana-sott, f. painless sickness from age, decrepid old age; þat er síðan kölluð á. ef maðr deyr verklauss af elli, Hkr. i. 35: the word is mentioned in Fel. ix. s. v., but it only occurs l. c. as an απ. λεγ., and seems even there to be a paraphrase of the wording in the poem, knátti endr | at Uppsölum | ánasótt | On of standa, Yt. 13; even in the time of Snorri the word was prob. not in use in Icel.

2. the hero of the An's Saga, a romance of the 14th or 15th century, Fas. ii. 323-362; hence ani, a, m., means a fool, lubber. analogr, adj. clownish; and anaskapr, m. clownishness, etc.

á-nauð, f. bondage, oppression; á. ok þrælkun, Fms. x. 224, v. 75: in pl. anaudir, imposts, x. 399, 416, 129 (grievances), Sks. 61 (where sing.)

COMPDS: anaudar-ok, n. yoke of oppression, Stj. 168. f. a life of oppression, bondage, 655 viii. 4. á-nauðga, að, to oppress, Js. 13, Ghl. 44. á-nauðigr, adj. oppressed, enslaved, Hkr. i. 40, Grág. ii. 292, N.G. L. i. 341, Sks. 463. a-nefna, d, to appoint, name, Jb. 161 B, Fms. i. 199, ix. 330. á-netjast, ao, dep. to be entangled in a net; metaph., á. e-u, Bs. i. 141. á-neyða, dd, to force, subject, Sks. 621 B. á-ning, f. [æja, ái-], resting, baiting, Grág. ii. 233.

án-ótt, n. adj. a pun (v. Án 2), a lot of Ans, Fas. ii. 431.

6-nyt, f. ewe's milk, = ærnyt, Landn. 197.

á-nýja, d or ad, to renew, Sturl. iii. 39.

á-nægja, u, f. pleasure, satisfaction, formed as the Germ. vergnügen; mod. word, not occurring in old writers.

6-nægja, ð, impers., prop. to be enough, and so to content, satisfy; eptir því sem oss ánægir, Dipl. v. 9: part. ánægðr is now in Icel. used as an

adj. pleased, content.

AR, n. [Goth. jer; A. S. gear; Engl. year; Germ. jabr; the Scandin. idioms all drop the j, as in ungr, young; cp. also the Gr. wpa; Lat. bora; Ulf. renders not only eros but also sometimes raipos and xporos by I. a year, = Lat. annus, divided into twelve lunar months, each of 30 days, with four intercalary days, thus making 364 days; as the year was reckoned about the middle of the 10th century (the original calculation probably only reckoned 360 days, and made up the difference by irregular intercalary months). About the year 960 Thorstein Surt introduced the sumarauki (intercalary week), to be inserted every seventh year, thus bringing the year up to 365 days. After the introduction of Christianity (A.D. 1000) the sumarauki was made to harmonize with the Julian calendar; but from A.D. 1700 with the Gregorian calendar; v. the words sumarauki, hlaupár, mánuor, vika, etc., Íb. ch. 4, Rb. 6, Fms. i. 67; telja árum, to count the time by years, Vsp. 6; í ári, used adverb., at present, as yet, O. H. 41, 42 (in a verse). II. = Lat. annona, plenty, abundance, fruitfulness; the phrase, frior ok ar, Fms. vii. 174, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8-12; ár ok fészela, Hkr. l. c.; þá var ár um öll lönd, id.; létu hlaða skip mörg af korni ok annarri gæzku, ok flytja svá ár í Danmörku, Fms. xi. 8, Sks. 323, Fas. i. 526, Hom. 68; gott ar, Eg. 39; blóta til árs, Fms. i. 34. III. the name of the Rune - (a), Skálda 176; in the A. S. and Goth. Runes the j has the name jer, ger, according to the Germ. and Engl. pronunciation of this word; vide p. 2, col. 1. COMPDS: ara-tal, n. and ara-tala, u, f. number of years; fimtugr at áratali, Stj. 110, Rb. 484, Mar. 656 A. i. 20; hann (Ari Frodi) hafði áratal fyrst til þess er Kristni kom á Ísland, en síðan allt til sinna daga, Hkr. (pref.), seems to mean that Ari in respect of chronology divided his Islendingabók into two periods, that before and that after the introduction of Christianity; Stj. 112 (periode). árs-bót, f. = árbót, Bs. i. 343, q. v.

AR, adv. I. Lat. olim [Ulf. air = mahal; Engl. yore], used nearly as a substantive followed by a gen., but only in poetry; in the phrase, at var alda, in times of yore, in principio, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 2. 1: also, ar var paz (=pat es), the beginning of some of the mythical and heroical poems, Skv. 3. 1, Gkv. 1. 1; cp. ardagar. II. Lat. mane [A.S. ær; O. H. G. êr; cp. Gr. fpi-, Engl. early, Icel. arla], rare, (the prolonged form arla is freq.); it, however, still exists in the Icel. common phrase, með morgunsárinu (spelt and proncd. in a single word), primo diluculo; elsewhere poët. or in laws, ar of morgin, early of a morning, Hom. verse 1, Grag. ii. 280; risa ar, to rise early, Hm. 58, 59; far né um nætr, Hkv. 2. 34, etc.; í ár, adverb. = early, Ísl. ii. (Hænsa þór. S.) 161; snemma í ár, Ld. 46, MS., where the Ed. um morgininn í ár, Fas. i. 503: it also sometimes means for ever, svá at ár Hýmir ekki mælti, for an age be did not utter a word, remained silent as if stupefied, Hým. 25, Lex. Poët.; ara þúfu á skaltu ár sitja, Skm. 27; cp. the mod. phrase, ar ok sio og allan tio, early and late and always. In compds = Lat. matutinus.

AB, f. [A.S. ár; Engl. oar; Swed. åre], an oar, old form of nom., dat., acc. sing. or; dat. oru or áru, Eb. 60 new Ed., but commonly ár; pl. arar, Eg. 221, 360, Fms. viii. 189, 417: metaph. in the phrases, koma eigi ar sinni fyrir borð, to be under restraint, esp. in a bad sense, of one who cannot run as fast as he likes, Eb. 170; vera á árum e-s = undir ára burði e-s, v. below; draga árar um e-t, to contend about a thing, the metaphor taken from a rowing match, Fær. 159; taka djúpt í árinni, to COMPDS: ara-buror, m. the movement dip too deep, overdo a thing. of the oars, in the phrase, vera undir áraburði e-s, to be in one's boat, i. e. under one's protection, esp. as regards alimentation or support, Hrafn. 30; rádast undir áraburd e-s, to become one's client, Ld. 140. ára-gangr. m. splasbing of oars, Fas. ii. 114. ára-lag (árar-), n. the time of rowing, e. g. seint, fljótt á., a slow, quick, stroke; kunna á., to be able to bandle an oar, póro. (Ed. 1860), ch. 4. arar-hlumr, m. the bandle of an oar, Glum. 395, Sturl. iii. 68. arar-hlutr, m. a piece of an oar, Glúm. l.c. árar-stubbi, a, m. the stump of an oar, Isl. ii. 83. arar-tog, n. a stroke with the oar. arar-tre, n. the wood for making oars, Pm, 138.

ánauðar-vist, ar-, v. the compds of á, a river.

ar-angr, rs, m. [ar = annona], gener. a year, season, = arferd; also the produce of the earth brought forth in a year (season), which is at present in the east of Icel. called ársali, v. árferð; skapaðist árangrinn eptir spásögu Jóseps, 655 vii. 4; ok at liðnum þeim vetrum tók á. at spillast, Ghl. 77; mun batna á. sem várar, þorf. Karl. (A. A.) 111: the mod. use is only metaph., effect, result; so e. g. arangra-laust, n. adj. without effect, to no effect.

6-rás, f. assault, attack, Fms. i. 63, ix. 372.

ár-borinn, v. arfborinn: Egilsson renders ήριγένεια by árborin (in his transl. of the Odyssey).

ár-bót, f. improvement of the season (ár = annona), Fms. i. 74, Bs. i. 137, Hkr. ii. 103: fem., surname, Landn.

ár-búinn, part. ready early, Sks. 221 B.

ár-býll, adj. dwelling in abundance, plentiful, Fms. v. 314. ár-dagar, m. pl. [A.S. geardagas], í árdaga, in days of yore, Ls. 25 (poët.) ar-degis, adv. early in the day, Eg. 2, Grag. i. 143.

6-roid, f. a charge of cavalry, Hkr. iii. 162, Fms. vii. 56: an invasion of borsemen, x. 413: at present a law term, a visitation or inspection by sworn franklins as umpires, esp. in matters about boundaries.

á-reitingr, m. [reita, Germ. reizen], inducement, Finnb. 310.

a-reitinn, adj. grasping after, Ld. 318, v.l.: now in Icel. pettisb; and areitni, f. pettisbness.

á-renniligr, adj., in the phrase, eigi á., bard or unpleasant to face. á-reyor, f. [á acc. of ær, and reyor], salmo laevis femina, Fél. i. 13, Landn. 313.

árétti, n. [2nd árétta, tt], a thin wedge used to prevent a nail from getting loose, cp. Ivar Aasen.

ár-ferð, f., mod. árferði, n. season, annona, Fms. i. 51, 86, ix. 51; árferð mun af taka um alla Danmörk, i. e. there will be famine, xi. 7;

góð á., Stj. 420; engi á., Grett. 137 A. ár-fljótr, adj. 'oar-fleet,' of a rowing vessel, Fms. vii. 382, Hkr. iii. 94. ar-gali, a, m. 'the early crying,' i. e. perh. chanticleer, used in the proverb eldist árgalinn nú, of king Harold, Fms. vi. 251.

ár-galli, a, m. failure of crop, Sks. 321, 323. árgalla-lauss, adi. free from such failure, fertile, Sks. 322.

ar-gangr, m. a year's course, season, Fms. xi. 441, Thom. 85; margan tima i pessum a., 655 xxxii: in mod. usage, a year's volume, of a periodical.

ár-gjarn, adj. eager for a good barvest (poët.), Yt. 5.

ár-goð, m. god of plenty, the god Frey, Edda 55.

ár-gæzka, u, f. a good season, Thom. 83. ár-hjálmr, m. an belmet of brass, A. S. âr = eir, Hkm. 3.

á-riða, u, f. a smearing, rubbing, [ríða á], medic., Bs. i. 611.

árla, adv. [qs. árliga], early, Lat. mane, Fms. iii. 217, v. 285, Stj. 208, Hom. 86: with gen., arla dags, Fms. x. 218, Pass. 15. 17. of yore, Sks. 498, 518.

ar-langt, n. adj. and ar-lengis, adv. during the whole year, D. N. I. [ár, annus], yearly, Fms. ii. 454, x. 183, Vm. ár-liga, adv. II. = árla, early, Hkv. 1. 16. 2. [ár, annona], in the

2. in the phrase, árligum

phrase, fá árliga verðar, to take a bearty meal, Hm. 32; cp. Sighvat, O. H. 216, where it seems to mean briskly.

1. annual, Thom. 24. hrósar þú verðinum, thou hast enjoyed a hearty meal, Hbl. 33; the word

is now used in the sense of well fed, well looking.

ar-ligr, adj.

ár-maör, m. [árr, nuntius, or ár, annona], a steward, esp. of royal estates in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, also of the earls' estates in the Orkneys. As Icel, had neither earls nor kings, it is very rare, perhaps an απ. λεγ. in Landn. 124 (of the stewards of Geirmund heljarskinn). In Norway the armenn of the king were often persons of low birth, and looked upon with hatred and disrespect by the free noblemen of the country, cp. e.g. O. H. 113, 120 (synonymous with konungs przell), Eb. ch. 2; the armenn were a sort of royal policemen and tax gatherers, Fms. xi. 261, Orkn. 444, Eg. 79, 466, Gpl. 12 (where it is different from syslumatr); erkibiskups á., N. G. L. i. 175. compp: armanns-réttr, m. the right of an á., i. e. the fine to be paid for molesting an ármatr, N.G.L. i. 70.

ár-mánaðr, m. a year-month, i. e. a month, Stj. 320. ár-menning, f. [ármaðr], stewardsbip, the office or the province, Orkn. 444, Fms. iv. 268; sýslur ok á., Hkr. i. 303.

ár-morgin, adv. [A. S. armorgen], early to-morrow, Am. 85. I. [A.S. yman, pret. am, proficisci; cp. Icel. arr, eyrendi, etc.], as a neut. verb, only in poetry and very rare, to go forward: urgar brautir a. bu aptr hédan, Fsm. 2, Gg. 7, Fms. iv. 282, vi. 259; hvem pann er hingad arnar, whoever comes bere, Sighvat, O. H. 82. [A.S. earnian, to earn; Germ. erndten], act. verb with acc. and 1. with acc. to earn, get, Lat. impetrare; hvat bu arnadir i Jötunheima, Skm. 40; hon ... spurði, hvat hann árnar, ... what be had gained, bow be bad sped (of a wooer), Lv. 33; a. vel, to make a good bargain, Fms. vi. 345: reflex., þykir vel árnast hafa, they bad made a good bargain, Bret. 40. 2. with gen. of the thing, to intercede for, pray; &. e-m gods, to pray for good to one, bless bim; &. e-m ils, to curse one, Fas. iii. 439; liss, to intercede for one's life, Magn. 532; griða, id., Sturl. ii. 224; var þat flestra manna tillaga, at á. Gizuri kvánfangsins, ... to favour bim, to give bim the bride, Fms. iv. 33; &. e-s vio Goo, to intercede for one with God (of Christ and the saints), Bs. i. 352, ii. 32.

árnaðr, m., theol. intercession, Th. 7. compos: árnaðar-maðr, m. an intercessor, esp. of Christ and the saints, Magn. 504. árnaðar-orð. n. intercession, K.p.K. 76, Grág. ii. 166, Bs. i. 181.

árnan and -un, f. intercession, = árnaðr, Fms. vi. 352, Bs. i. 180, Fbr. 126, 655 xii, Ver. 22, 625. 81.

árnandi, part. an intercessor, Fms. x. 318, Hom. 149.

ár-næmi, n. a Norse law term, perh. qs. örnæmi [nema], indemnity; á.

um skuldafar, N.G.L. i. 177, cp. 182.

árofi (arovi), a, m. a Norse law term; of doubtful origin, perh. akin to oróf and öræfi, an aged witness, a freeborn man, born and bred in the district, who must have been at least twenty years of age at the death of his father. He was produced as a witness (as an old document in modern times) in lawsuits about local questions as to possession of landed property, (cp. in mod. Icel. usage the witness of 'gamlir menn'); thus defined, -pá skal hann fram fara óðalsvitni sín, arova þrjá, þá er tvítugir vóru þá er faðir þeirra varð dauðr, N.G.L. i. 87, (ok óðalbornir í því fylki, add. Gpl. 298); skal hann setja þar dóm sinn ok kveðja hann jarðar jafnt sem hinn þar væri, ok leiða (produce) arova sína þar ok öll vitni, sem hinn par væri, N.G.L. i. 94.

ARR, m. [Ulf. airus; Hel. eru; A.S. ær; cp. Icel. eyrindi, A.S. ærend, Engl. errand], a messenger; old gen. árar (as ásar from áss); dat. æri (Fms. xi. 144); acc. pl. áru, Hkv. I. 21, Òg. 25, Greg. 35, later ára; nom. pl. zrir, Pd. 35 (12th century), later árar, v. Lex. Poët.: very rare and obsolete in prose, except in a bad sense, but freq. in old poetry: also used in the sense of a servant, Lat. minister, famulus; konungs arr, Guos árr, Lex. Poët.; Ásu árr, Ýt. 25. 2. theol., in pl.: a. the angels: Guð görir anda áru sína, Greg. 35; engla sveitir, þat eru ærir ok höfuðærir, id. B. evil spirits; now almost exclusively used in this sense; fjandinn ok hans árar, Fms. vii. 37; satan með sínum árum, ii. 137; cp. y, used of the djöfli, víti, ár (dat.) og álf, öldin trúði sú, Snót 140. number eleven, zrir eru ellefu, Edda 108.

árr, adj., Lat. matutinus; at árum degi, Hom. 121. Cp. ár (adv.) II.

ár-risull, adj. one who rises early, Fms. vi. 241.

ár-sair and ársali, a, m. [a foreign word, introduced from Britain], precious bangings of a bed, Eb. 262, Edda 18 (ársali); ársal allan, Gkv. 2. 26; allan ársala, Js. 78; an obsolete word. II. in the east of Icel. ársali [ár, annona, and selja] means annual produce, the stores or crop of a year.

ár-samr, adj. fertile, Ver. 17.

ár-sáinn, part. early sewed, Hm. 87.

ár-sima, n. metal wire, Eg. (in a verse). Cp. A.S. âr. ár-skyld, f. yearly rent, D. N. iii. 195 (Fr.)

ár-sæli (and ársæld), f. a blessing on the year, plenty; svá var mikil á. Hálfdanar, so great was the plenty during his reign, Fagrsk. 2.

ar-seell, adj. bappy or blest in the year, fortunate as to season, an epithet of a king; good or bad seasons were put on the king's account, cp. Fms. i. 51, xi. 294; góðr höfðingi ok á., i. 198; á. ok vinsæll, Fagrsk. 2, Bret. 100; allra konunga ársælstr, Fms. x. 175. ár-tal, n. tale or reckoning by years, Vpm. 23, 25.

ar-tali, a, m. the year-teller, i. c. the moon (poet.), the heathen year being lunar, Alvm. 15.

ár-tekja, u, f. yearly rent, D. N. iv. 231 (Fr.)

ár-tíð, n. the anniversary of a man's death, Bs. i. 139, Fms. v. 121, ix. COMPDS: ártíðar-dagr, m. id., Vm. 116. 534, Bret. 70, Blas. 51. ártíðar-hald, n. an anniversary mass, B. K. 8, 25. ártíðar-skrá, f. an obituary, Vm. 4, Am. 45; some of the Icel. obituaries are published in H. E. at the end of the 1st vol. and in Langeb. Scriptt. Rer. Dan.

ár-vakr, adj. (and árvekni, f. mod.), early awake, early rising, Lv. 43, Sks. 19: the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Edda, Gm. 37.

ár-vænligr, adj. promising a good season, Sks. 335.

ar-vænn, adj. id., Fms. i. 92, ii. 76.

á-ræða, dd, to dare, bave the courage to do, to attack, cp. ráða á., Sturl. iii. 256.

á-ræði, n. courage, daring, pluck, Eg. 1, Korm. 242, Al. 9, Nj. 258, Isl. ii. 325: attack, veita e-m á., to attack, Hom. 113. COMPDS: áræðisáræðis-lítill, adj. of small courage, fullr, adj. daring, Fas. i. 119. Hkr. ii. 79. áræðis-maðr, m. a bold man, Grett. 141 A, Fbr. 149. ármðis-mikill, adj. daring, Sturl. iii. 21, Rd. 285. áræðis-raun, f. proof of courage, pluck, Fms. vi. 166. áræðis-snarr, adj. of great courage, Al. 9.

6-resolligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [rada, to guess], likely, probable, Glum. 385, Gisl. 60, Clem. 28. 

β. daring, dangerous, Fas. iii. 165. 
γ. ekki

áræðiligt = ekki árenniligt, not easy to face, Fms. viii. 64. á-ræðinn, adj. daring, Sks. 299.

ása, að, a mod. sea term, to move the yard of a sail.

á-saka, 20, to accuse, censure; with acc., Fms. ii. 174, Bs. i. 786, Stj. 129, H. E. i. 500.

á-sakan and ásökun, f. a charge, censure, Fms. ii. 225, H. E. i. 404. COMPDS: ásakanar-ofni, n. a matter for censure, Th. 77. oro, n. a word of reprimand, Stj. 500.

á-sakari, a, m. an accuser, Th. 76.

1. loc., in the phrase, vera á., to be toá-samt, adv. along with: getber (now saman), esp. of married people, Sturl. 199, Fms. i. 198, cp. β. koma á., to agree, (in mod. usage, koma vel, illa, saman, to be on good, bad terms); pat kom litt a., they disagreed, Fms. iv. 369; þau kómu vel á., they lived bappily together, of married people, Nj. 25, (in mod. usage, þeim kom vel saman); kómu allar ræður á. með beim, Eg. 750; svá sem beim kemr á. (impers.), as is agreed on by them, Jb. 116.

á-sannast, dep. to prove true, (mod. word.) á-sauðr, ar, m. a ewe, Dipl. v. 10, Hrafn. 6, 8, Vm. 9.

á-sáld, n. a sprinkling, metaph. of a snow storm, Sturl. iii. 20.

á-sáttr, adj. part. agreed upon, Edda 10, Grág. i. 1. ás-brú, f. the bridge of the Ases, the rainbow, Edda.

ás-drengr, m. a pillar (drengr, a sbort pillar), N. G. L. ii. 283.

6.s-endi, 2, m. the end of a beam, Ld. 280.

á-sota, u, f. a sitting upon, settlement, esp. = ábúð, tenure of a farm, Bs. i. 730. ásetu-garðr, m. (Icel. ábylisjörð), a tenant's farm, D. N. iv. 581(Fr.) &-setning, f. a putting on, laying on; & stolunnar, the investment of ..., Fms. iii. 168: in mod. usage, masc. asetningr, purpose, design; and also ásetja, tt, to design.

as-garor, m. the residence of the gods (Ases), Edda; also the name of a farm in the west of Icel.: the mod. Norse 'aasgaardsreid' is a corruption

from the Swed. 2ska, thunder.

ás-grindr, f. pl. the rails surrounding the ásgarðr, Edda 46. á-sigling, f. a sailing upon, Gpl. 518, N. G. L. i. 65, ii. 283. á-siá (old form ásjó, Niðrst. 5, Hom. 35), f., gen. ásjá, the mod. gen. ásjár seems only to occur in late or even paper MSS. ing after, belp, protection; ætla til ásjá, to bope for it, Lv. 75, Ld. 42, Fms. i. 289; biðja c-n ásjá, to ask one for belp, protection, Nj. 26 (Ed. ásjár prob. wrongly); sækja e-n til ásjá, to seek one's belp, Bs. i. 82 (ásjár the paper MSS.) β. superintendence, inspection; med spekirádum ok å., Fms. x. 178; með å. Magnúss konungs, Js. 23, Hom. 35. II. one's look, appearance, sbape, Fms. i. 97; í manns ásjó, in the sbape of man, Niorst. 5 (= ásýnd). COMPD: ásjá-mál, n. pl. a matter wortby of consideration, Isl. ii. 159, Band. 1

á-sjáligr, adj. bandsome, pretty, Isl. ii. 208, Art. 98.

á-sjón, f. superintendence, inspection, Js. 46; gen. ásjónar, used as adv. = eye's view (= sjonhending), in a straight direction, Vm. 135. 6-ajona (áajána older form, Ld. 122, Niorst. 6), u, f. one's look, aspect,

countenance; líkami Njáls ok á., Nj. 208; kvenna vænst bæði at ásjánu (appearance) ok vitsmunum, Ld. 122; greppligr i å., ugly looking, Fms. i. 155; yfirbragð ok å., 216, Greg. 45. 

B. form, sbape; i þræls ásjónu i. 155; yfirbragð ok á., 216, Greg. 45. 

β. form, sbape; í þræls ásjónu (in form like a slave) festr á kross, Niðrst. 6; andi Drottius í dúfu á., in form like a dove, 686 B. 13; engill i eldligti a., Hom. 81, Eluc. γ.=Lat. persona; eigi skaltú líta á. i dómi, Hom. 19 (non accipies personam in judicio).

á-skelling, f. [skella á, to chide], chiding, Niorst. 6.

á-skilnaðr, m. [skilja á, to disagree], discord, Fas. iii. 335, B. K. 121, 

request, challenge, Nj. 258, Fs. 22, Boll. 342. 6-skot (6skaut, Sks. 416; 6skeyti, Thom. 83), n. a shot at, only

used in pl.; at menn fái eigi mein af áskotum þeirra, by their beavy fire (of arrows), Fms. viii. 201; svá mikil á., at menn megi eigi í vígskörðum vera, so bard shooting that ..., Sks. l. c.

ás-kunnigr, adj. akin to the gods, Fm. 13.

á-skurðr, ar, m. carving, in wood or stone, Bs. i. 680. B. carving of meat, (mod.)

á-skynja, adj. ind., in the phrase, verða e-s á., used in old writers in the sense to learn, of arts or knowledge, & iprotta, Fær. 46, Fms. ii. 270, Sks. 25, 53, 573; with dat., Fb. i. 462: now only used of news, to bear, be aware; not of learning, sensu proprio.

á-skynjandi, part. id., Barl. 24.

ás-lákr, m., poët. a cock, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fms., Landn. &-slattr, m. an attack; a. djöfuls, Hom. 68; mod. a feeler, a vague

ás-liðar, m. pl. [liði, a champion], the champion of the Ases, Skm. 34. ás-mogin (ásmogn, Edda 15, 29), n. gener. the divine strength of the Ases, but esp. used of Thor in the phrases, at særast i á., vaxa á., neyta , when he displayed his strength as a god by grasping the hammer Mjölnir, by putting on the gloves, or the girdle (megingjarðar, q.v.), Edda 15, 60, 61, Hým. 31.

ás-megir, m. pl. = ásliðar, Vtkv. 7.

ás-móor, m. the divine strength of Thor, shewn in his wrath by thunder and lightning; því næst sá hann eldingar ok þrumur stórar; sá hann þá þór í ásmóði, Edda 58: the proper name þormóðr is equivalent to ásmóðr, cp. Landn. 307 (the verse).



á-sókn, f. an impetuous unreasonable desire after a thing, (common f

á-spyrna, u, f. a pressing against with the feet, Grett. (in a verse).

as-riki, n. the power of the Ases, Kristni S. Bs. 10. ASS, m. [Ulf. ans = δοκός; cp. Lat. asser, a pole], gen. ass, dat. asi, ater as, pl. asar, acc. asa:

1. a pole, a main rafter, yard; a. later ás, pl. ásar, acc. ása: of a house; selit var gört um einn ás, ok stóðu út af ásendarnir, Ld. 280, Nj. 115, 202; drengja við ása langa (acc. pl.), Fms. vii. 54, Sks. 425, Fm. 11, Dipl. iii. 8, Hom. 95; sofa undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. i. ch. 36, Fs. 62: in buildings ass gener. means the main beam, running along the house, opp. to bitar, pvertré, a cross-beam, v. mæniráss, brúnáss, etc.: the beams of a bridge, Fms. ix. 512; in a ship, beitiáss, a yard of a sail: also simply called ass, Yt. 23, Fs. 113; vindass, a windlass (i.e. windle-ass, winding-pole). 2. metaph. a rocky ridge, Lat. jugum, Eg. 576, Fms. viii. 176. As and Asar are freq. local names in Iceland and COMPD: ass-stubbi, a, m. the stump of a beam, Sd. 125. Norway.

ASS, m. [that the word existed in Goth. may be inferred from the words of Jornandes-Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est Anses, vocavere. The word appears in the Engl. names Osborn, Oswald, etc. In old German pr. names with n, e.g. Ansgår, A.S. Oscar: Grimm suggests a kinship between ass, pole, and ass, deus; but this is uncertain. In Icel. at least no such notion exists, and the inflexions of the two words differ. The old gen. asar is always used in the poems of the 10th century, Korm. 22 (in a verse), etc.; dat. zesi, in the oath of Glum (388), later as; nom. pl. zesir; acc. pl. asu (in old poetry), zesi (in prose). The old declension is analogous to arr; perhaps the Goth. form was sounded ansus; it certainly was sounded different from ans, donós :- the Ases, gods, either the old heathen gods in general, or esp. the older branch, opp. to the new one, the di ascripti, the Vanir, q. v., Edda 13 sqq. \(\beta\). the sing is used particularly of the different gods, e. g. of Odin; ölverk Asar, the brewing of the As (viz. Odin), i. e. poetry, Korm. 208 (in a verse); of Loki, Bragi, etc.; but κατ' ἐξοχήν it is used of Thor, e.g. in the heathen oaths, segi ek þat Æsi (where it does not mean Odin), Glúm. 388; Freyr ok Njörðr ok hinn almátki Áss, Landn. (Hb.) 258: in Swed. åska means lightning, thunder, qs. &s-ekja, the driving of the As, viz. Thor: &ss as a prefix to pr. names also seems to refer to Thor, not Odin, e.g. Ashjörn = porbjörn, Asmóðr = pormóðr (Landn. 307 in a verse). In Scandinavian pr. names ass before the liquid r assumes a t, and becomes ást (Ástríðr, not Ásríðr; Ástráðr = Ásráðr); and sometimes even before an I, Astlakr = Aslakr, Fb. i. 190; Astleifr = Asleifr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.) COMPDS: fasa-gialing, f. bostage of the Ases, Edda 15. fasa-heiti, n. a name of the Ases, Edda (Gl.) fasa-porr, m. Thor the As of excellence, Edda 14, Hbl. 52. fasa-wett, f. the race of Ases, Edda 7. ass, m. [a French word], the ace at dice, in the game kvatra, q. v., Sturl. ii. 95, Orkn. 200: mod. also the ace in cards.

AST, f., old form sost, [Ulf. ansts = χάριε; A. S. est or æst; O. H. G. anst; old Fr. enst; cp. unna (ann), to love]:-love, affection; mikla ast hefir bu synt við mik, Eg. 603; fella ast til e-s, to feel love to, Sturl. i. 194, Fms. x. 420; likamleg ast, 656 A. ii. 15, Ver. 47: with the article, ástin, or ástin mín, my dear, darling, pet, love, a term of endearment used by husband to wife or parents to child; hér er nú ástin mín, Sighvatr bondi, Sturl. ii. 78. B. in pl. love between man and woman, the affection between man and wife; vel er um ástir okkar, sagði hón, Nj. 26; takast par ástir miklar, Ld. 94 (of a newly-wedded pair), 298: love of a woman, þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði hverr sá væri með Ásum er eignast vildi ástir hennar ok hylli, Edda 37: metaph. the white spots on the nails are called astir, since one will have as many lovers as there are spots, Isl. pjóðs., Fél. ix; vide elska, which is a more common word. COMPDS: astafundr, m. = ástarfundr, Lex. Poët. ásta-lauss, adj. loveless, Helr. 5. ástar-andi, 2, m. spirit of love, H. E. i. 470. ástar-angr, m. grief ástar-atlot, n. pl. = ástarhót. from love, Str. 55. ástar-augu, n. pl. loving eyes, v. auga; renna, lita ástaraugum til e-s, to look with loving eyes, Fms. xi. 227, Îsl. ii. 199. ástar-ákefő, f. passion, Str. ástar-band, n. band of love, 656 C. 37 ástar-brimi, a, m. fervent love, Flov. ástar-bruni, a, m. ardent love, Stj. astar-eldr, m. fire of love, Bs. i. 763, Greg. 19. astar-fundr, m. affectionate meeting, Fms. xi. ástar-győja, u, f. the goddess of love (Venus), Edda (pref.) 310. 149, Al. 6. astar-harmr, m. grief from love, Stj. 4. Agtar. ástar-hiti, a, m. passion, hirting, f. chastisement of love, 671 C. astar-hot, n. pl. the shewing kindness and love, Pass. 12. Greg. 19. astar-hugi, a, and -hugr, ar, m. love, affection, Bs. i. 446, 23 (sing.) Fms. i. 34, Stj. 126. ástar-hygli, f. [hugall], devotion, Bs. i. 48. astar-ilmr, m. sweetness of love, Str. ástar-kveðja, u, f. bearty greeting, Sturl. ii. 185. ástar-kveikja, u, f. a kindler of love, Al. astar-logi, a, m. flame of love, Hom. 67. ástar-mark, n. token of love, Greg. 46. ástar-orð, n. pl. words of love; mæla ástar ordum til e-s, to speak in words breathing love, 655 xxxi. ástarpallr, m. step of love, 656 A. i. 10. astar-reiði, f. Sks. 672. astar-samband, n. band of love, Stj. astar-reiði, f. anger from love, ástar-sigr, astar-sætleikr, m. sweetness of love, Hom. m. victory of love, Str.

ástar-várkunn, f. compassion, sympathy, Greg. 72. vekka, u, f. the dew of love (poet.), Hom. 68. astar-verk, n. charity, Sks. 672, Magn. 468. ástar-vél, f. Ars Amatoria, of Ovid so called, Str. 6. &star-vill, ja, m. desire, passion, Str. 27. &star-vængr, m. wing of love, Hom. 48. &star-þjónusta, u, f. service of love, Hom. 2, ástar-pokki, a, m. affection for, inclination, of a loving , Fær. 63. ástar-æði, n. fury of love, Bær. 7. Fms. ii. 42. pair, Fms. ii. 99, Fær. 63. á-staða, u, f. [standa á], an insisting upon, Ann. 1392, Thom. 37. a-stand, n. state, (mod. word.) ást-blindr, adj. blind from love, Lex. Poët. ast-bundinn, part. in bonds of love, Str. 36, 55. a-stemma (sostemma), u, f. damming a river, D. I. i. 280. ast-folginn, part. beloved, dear to one's beart, warmly beloved; a. e-m, Fms. vi. 45, xi. 3. ást-fóstr, rs, m. love to a foster-child, (also used metaph.) in phrases such as, leggja á. við e-n, to foster with love, as a pet child, Fms. iii. 90; fæða e-n ástfóstri, to breed one up with fatherly care, x. 218. ást-gjöf, f., theol. grace, gift; á. Heilags Anda, Skálda 210, Skv. 1. 7, Andr. 63; in pl., Magn. 514. ást-goði, a, m. a darling, good genius; hann þótti öllum mönnum á., be (viz. bishop Paul) was endeared to all bearts, Bs. i. 137: the old Ed. reads ástgóði, endearment, which seems less correct, v. goði: goði in the sense of good genius is still in use in the ditty to the Icel. game goða-tafl' (heima ræð eg goða minn). ást-hollr, adj. affectionate, Sks. 687 B. ást-hugaðr, adj. part. dearly loving, Njarð. 380. 6-stig, n. a treading upon, Sks. 400, 540: a step, 629. ást-igr, adj., contr. forms ástgir, ástgar, etc., dear, lovely, Vsp. 17. ast-kynni, n. a bearty welcome, Am. 14. ast-keerr, adj. dearly beloved. ást-lauss, adj. loveless, beartless, = ástalauss, Hom. 43. ast-leysi, n. want of love, unkindness, Hrafn. 5. ast-menn, m. pl. dearly beloved friends, Sturl. i. 183, Hkr. iii. 250, Stj. 237, Blas. 44. ast-meer, f. a darling girl, sweetbeart, Flov. 28. ást-ráð, n. kind (wise) advice, Fms. ii. 12 (ironically), Skálda 164, Hom. 108, Hým. 30. &-strioa, u, f. passion, (mod. word.) ást-ríki, n. paternal love; in the phrase, ekki hafði hann á. mikit af föður sínum, i. e. be was no pet child, Fms. iii. 205, Ld. 132; á. Drottins, 655 v. 2. ast-rikr, adj. full of love; a. Fabir, of God, Mar. 3, 24. ast-samliga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), affectionately, Hkr. iii. 250, Fms. ix. 434, Fas. i. 91, 655 xxvii. 25, Sks. 12, Sturl. i. 183, Hom. 1, Stj. ast-samr, adj. id., Hom. 58, Sks. 12. ást-semő, f. love, affection, Hkr. iii. 261, Fms. x. 409: ástsemőarráð, n. = ástráð, Sks. 16, Anecd. 30: ástsemðar-verk, n. a work of love, Sks. 673: ástsemőar-vinátta, u, f. loving friendsbip, Sks. 741. ást-snauðr, adj. without love, Lex. Poët. ast-seeld, f. the being loved by all, popularity, 1b. 16. ast-seell, adj. beloved by all, popular, 1b. 16, Fms. xi. 317. á-stunda, ab, to study, take pains with, H.E. i. 504, 514. á-stundan, f. pains, care, devotion, Fms. i. 219; hafa á. (inclination) til Guos, Bær. 12; til illra hluta, Stj. 55, Sks. 349, 655 xxxii, Thom. 335. sat-tő, f. [properly sathítő, Clem. 40, contr. from sts-hugð, from hugr or hygð, cp. öluð, þverúð, harðuð, kind, stubborn, barð disposition; v. A. S. bydig], love, affection, Rb. 390.

compps: satúðar-frændsemi, f. affectionate kinsbip, Sturl. ii. 81.

satúðar-vinr, m. a dear friend, Fms. vi. 198, v.l. aldavinr, a dear old friend. ást-úðigr, 2dj. loving, Eg. 702, Fms. i. 55: as neut., ástúðigt er með e-m, tbey are on friendly terms, Ld. 236. ást-úðligr, adj. lovely, Fms. vi. 19, Bs. i. 74, Sturl. i. 2: as neut., á. er med e-m, to be on terms of love, Lax. 162. ast-vina, u, f. a dear (female) friend, Thom. 14. ást-vinátta, u. f. intimate friendsbip, Eg. 728. ást-vinr, ar, m. a dear friend; þórólft gekk til fréttar við þór ástvin sinn, Eb. 8, Fms. i. 58, Thom. 10. ást-bokki, a, m. = ástarbokki, Fms. vi. 341. á-stæði, n. [standa á], no doubt a bad reading, Eg. 304: cp. ástæða, u, f. (a mod. word), argument, reason. As-ynja, u, f. a goddess, the fem. of Ass; Æsir ok Asynjur, Vtkv. 1, Edda 21. á-sýn, f. countenance, presence; kasta e-m burt frá sinni á., Stj. 651: appearance, shape, Hom. 155; dat. pl. used as adv., hversu var hann

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2. metaph. a view, opinion; med rangri á., Sks. 344.

ásýnum, bow did be look? Hom. 91; ágætt at ætt ok á., fair of race and noble, Hkr. i. 214: gen. sing. used as adv., minna ásýnar, apparently less,

á-sýnd, f. = ásýn, and dat. pl. and gen. sing. used in the same way, v.

above, Fms. i. 101, v. 345, x. 228, Fs. 4, Ld. 82: metaph. the face, of

Grág. ii. 29.

the earth, Stj. 29, 276.

á-sýna, ð, to sbew, Fms. v. 345.

á-sýnis, adv. apparently, Sturl. i. 1, Fms. x. 284.

&-synt. n. adj. [siá á], to be seen, visible; ef eigi verðr á., if no marks? (of the blow) can be seen, Grag. ii. 15; pat er a., evident, Sks. 185. á-sækni, n. (ásækinn, adj. vexatious), vexation, Finnb. 240. 6-sælast, d, dep. (ásælni, f.), á. e-n, to covet another man

&-sestni, f. [sitja], tarrying long, Isl. ii. 440 (of a tiresome guest). AT, n. [éta, åt, edere, A.S. de], the act of eating, in the phrase, at

öldri ok at áti, inter bibendum et edendum, Grág. ii. 170, N. G. L. i. 29; át ok drykkja, Fas. ii. 552, Orkn. 200; át ok atvinna, Štj. 143: of beasts, kýr hafnaði átinu, the cow (being sick) would not eat, Bs. i. 194. áta, u, f. 1. food to eat, but only of beasts, a prey, carcase; húð

ok áta, of a slaughtered beast, N.G.L. i. 246; svá er þar ekki þrot zerinnar átu (for seals), Sks. 176; þar stóð úlfr í átu, Jd. 31. eating; góðr átu, 'good eating,' Sks. 136, 137. 3. medic. 3. medic. a cancer, and atu-mein, n. id., Fél. ix. 190; the old word is eta, q. v. átu-þýfi, n. a law term, eatable things stolen, Grág. ii. 192.

á-tak, n. (átaka, u, f., Hom. 17), [taka á], touching: gen. átaks, soft, hard, etc. to the feeling; svá á. sem skinn, Flov. 31, Magn. 522: medic. touching, v. læknishendr, Stj. 248: pl. grips, átök ok sviptingar, in

wrestling, Fas. iii. 503, Fms. xi. 442.

6-tala, u, f. [telja a, incusare,], a rebuke, reprimand, N. G. L. i. 309; esp. in pl., Fms. v. 103, ix. 384, Hkr. ii. 6, Fær. 218: átölu-laust, n. adj. undisputed, Jb. 251.

átan, n. [cp. úátan], an eatable, N.G.L. i. 19.

á-tekja, u, f. (átekt, f., Fbr. 151, Thom. 273), prop. touching; in pl. metaph. disposition for or against a thing, liking or disliking, Bjarn. 54 (cp. taka vel, illa á e-u).

á-tekning, f. touching, Stj. 35.

åt-frekr, adj. greedy, voracious, Hkv. 2. 41.

at-girni, f. greediness of food, Hom. 72, and atgjarn, adj. greedy. átján, older form áttján, as shewn by assonances such as, áttján Haraldr sáttir, Fms. vi. 159, in a verse of the middle of the 11th century [Swed. adertan; Dan. atten; Engl. eighteen; Germ. achtzehn]:eighteen, Edda 108, Hkr. ii. 289, N. G.L. i. 114.

ātjándi, older form áttjándi, eighteenth, Hom. 164, N. G. L. i. 348. átján-sessa, u, f. [cp. tvítug-, þrítugsessa], a sbip baving eighteen row-

ing benches, Fms. ix. 257, xi. 56. a-troo, n. (atrooi, a, m., Hom. 95), a treading upon, Magn. 468: metaph. intrusion, Hom. 95.

6-trunaor, ar, m. [trua a], belief, creed, religion; forn a., the old (beathen) faith, Nj. 156, Fms. v. 69, K. A. 62, Joh. 623. 18, Eb. 12: átrúnaðar-maðr, m. a believer, [trúmaðr], Andr. 66.

ATT, f. a family, race, v. ætt and compds.

ATT and ætt, f., pl. áttir and ættir [Germ. acht = Lat. ager, praedium, a rare and obsolete word in Germ.], plaga caeli, quarter; just as quarter refers to the number four, so att seems to refer to eight: att properly means that part of the horizon which subtends an arc traversed by the sun in the course of three hours; thus defined, -meðan sól veltist um átta ættir, Sks. 54; ok þat eru þá þrjár stundir dags er sól veltist um eina ætt, id.; the names of the eight attir are, útnorðr a., north-west; norðr a., north; landnorðr á., north-east; austr á., east; landsuðr á., south-east; suðr á., south; útsuðr á., south-west; vestr á., west; four of which (the compounds) are subdivisions; att is therefore freq. used of the four only, Loki görði bar hús ok fjórar dyrr, at hann mátti sjá ór húsinu í allar áttir, ... to all (i. e. four) sides, Edda 39: or it is used generally, from all sides, ba drift snær ór öllum áttum, Edda 40; drífa þeir til ór öllum áttum (= hvaðanæva), Hkr. i. 33; norðrætt, Edda 4, 23; hence a mod. verb átta, að; á. sik, to find the true quarter, to set oneself right, cp. Fr. s'orienter. compds: átta-skipan, f. a division of the átt, Sks. 37. átta-skipti, átta-skipti. n. id. átta-viltr, adj. bewildered.

ATTA, card. number [Sansk. asbţan; Goth. abtau; Gr. δκτώ; Lat. octo; A.S. eabta; Germ. acbt], eight, Landn. 73, Edda 108

áttandi and áttundi, old form átti, ord. number eighth, Lat. octavus; við (hinn) átta mann, Landn, 304; hálfr átti tögr, Clem. 47; átti dagr Jóla, Fms. iii. 137, Rb. 8, K. Á. 152, 218. The form áttandi occurs early, esp. in Norse writers, N.G.L. i. 10, 348, 350, Sks. 692 B: in Icel. writers with changed vowel áttundi, which is now the current form, Mar. 656 A. i, Hkr. ii. 286, where the old vellum MS. O. H. 173 has atta.

attar- (the compd form of ætt, a family), v. ætt.

átta-tigir (mod. áttatíu as an indecl. single word), eighty, Landn. 123, Edda 108; vide tigr.

átta-tugasti, the eightieth, Sturl. ii. 156 C, = áttugandi, q. v.

átt-bogi and ættbogi, a, m. lineage, Landn. 357, Eluc. 26, Stj. 425, Fms. i. 287, Post. 686 B. 14.

att-feomingr, m. measuring eight fathoms, Vm. 80, Am. 60,

att-hagi, a, m. one's native place, bome, country, where one is bred and born; í átthaga sínum, Ld. 40, Fs. 61: freq. in pl.

átt-hyrndr, adj. octagonal, Alg. 368. átt-jörð and ættjörð, f. = átthagi, Ísl. ii. 186, A. A. 252: in mod. usage = Lat. patria, and always in the form ætt-att-konr, m., poët. kindred, Yt. 21. att-leggr and ættleggr, m. lineage, Stj. 44.

átt-lera, adj. degenerate, v. ættlera.

att-mælt, n. adj. name of a metre, a verse containing eight lines, each being a separate sentence, Edda (Ht.) 125.

átt-niðr, m. kindred, Hým. 9

átt-runnr, m., poët. kindred, Hým. 20.

átt-ræðr, adj. [for the numbers twenty to seventy the Icel. say tvítugr, .. sjautugr; but for eighty to one bundred and twenty, attrædr, nírædr, tíræðr, tólfræðr]. 1. temp. numbering eighty years of age, (halfáttræðr, that of seventy-six to eighty); á. karl, an octogenarian, Ld. 150. Eighty years of age is the terminus ultimus in the eyes of the law; an octogenarian is no lawful witness; he cannot dispose of land or priesthood (godord) without the consent of his heir; if he marries without the consent of his lawful heir, children begotten of that marriage are not to inherit his property, etc.; ef maor kvangast er a. er eor ellri, etc., Grag. i. 178; á.maðr né ellri skal hvárki selja land né gorðorð undan erfingja sínum, nema hann megi eigi eiga fyrir skuld, 224; ef maðr nefnir vátta...mann tólf vetra gamlan eðr ellra...áttröðan eðr yngra, ii. 20. measuring eighty fathoms (ells ...) in height, breadth, depth ...: also of a ship with eighty oars [cp. Germ. ruder], Eg. 599, Vm. 108; vide attærr.

ått-stafr, m., poët. kindred, Hkv. 1. 54. åttugandi = åttatugasti, Stj. (MS. 227), col. 510.

áttungr, m. I. [atta], the eighth part of a whole, either as to measure or number; cp. fjórðungr, þriðjungr, etc., Rb. 488; á. manna, N. G. L. i. 5: as a Norse law term, a division of the country with regard to the levy in ships, Gpl. 91, N.G.L. i. 135. II. [átt or ætt, familia], poët. kindred, kinsman; Freys á., the poem Hlt., Edda 13, Ýt. 13, 14, Al. 98 (esp. in pl.), v. Lex. Poët.: áttungs-kirkja, u, f. a church belonging to an attungr (in Norway), N. G. L. i. 8.

átt-vísi and ættvísi, f. genealogical knowledge or science, Skálda 161, 169, Bárð. 164, Bs. i. 91, Fms. vii. 102; the áttvísi formed a part of the old education, and is the groundwork of the old Icel. historiography,

esp. of the Landnama.

átt-æringr, m. an eight-oared boat (now proncd. áttahringr), Vm. 109.

átt-ærr, adj. [ár, remus], baving eight oars, Eg. 142, 600 A.

át-vagl, m. a glutton, Germ. freszbauch.

6-valr, adj. round, sloping, semi-rotundus; cp. sivalr, rotundus [from voir or from oval (?)]; it seems not to occur in old writers.

av-alt and avallt, adv. always, Lat. semper, originally of-allt (from allr) = in all; but as early as the 12th century it was sounded as ofvalt or avalt, which may be seen from this word being used in alliteration to v in poems of that time, þars á valt er vísir bjó, Kt. 16; vestu á valt at trausti, Harmsól verse 59; styrktu of valt til verka, Leiðarv. 34 (the MS. reads ávalt): even Hallgrim in the 17th century says, vist á valt þeim vana halt | vinna, lesa ok iðja. In MSS. it is not unfreq. spelt ofvalt, as a single word, e. g. Bs. i. 150-200; yet in very early times the word seems to have assumed the present form avalt, proncd, a-valt, as if from a and valr: of alt, of allt, Orkn. 90, Fms. v. 205, Fbr. 77, 87, Fær. 22: of valt, Eluc. 3, Bs. i. 349, Fms. v. 160: ávalt or ávallt, freq. in the old miracle book, -Bs. i. 335, 343, 344, 345, 351, Hom. MS. Holm. p. 3, Hom. (MS. 619), 129, Grag. (Kb.) 116, Landn. 86, Fms. xi. 112, etc. etc.,—through all the Sagas and down to the present day: cp. the mod. alltaf (per metath.), adv. always.

á-vani, a, m. babits, (mod. word.) &-vant, n. adj. in the phrase, e-s er &., wanted, needed, missed, Ld. 26,

Hkr. ii. 34, Korm. 92.

á-varðr, adj. [from á- intens. and verja, part. variðr, contr. varðr, protectus], an interesting old word; with dat., a. e-m, protected by one, but only used of a man in relation to the gods, in the phrase, godum ávarðr, a client or darling of the gods, used as early as by Egil, Ad. 20, and also three or four times in prose; at hann mundi Frey (dat.) svá a. fyrir blotin, at hann mundi eigi vilja at freri á milli þeirra, Gísl. 32; skilja beir at beir eru mjök ávarðir goðunum, Róm. 202; so also of God, ef hann væri svá á. Guði, sem hann ætlaði, Bs. i. 464.

á-varp, n. (cp. verpa tölu á, to count): 1. a computation, calculation, in round numbers; þat var á. manna, at fyrir Noronesi mundi eigi færa falla en þrjú hundruð manna, Fms. viii. 143, x. 64, 139; kallaðr ekki vænn maðr at avarpi flestra manna, in the suggestion, account of most people, Bs. i. 2. in mod. usage, an address, accosting, Lat. allocutio; and avarpa, að, to address, Lat. alloqui; cp. the old phrase, verpa orði á e-n, alloqui.

&-vaxta, ab, to make to wax greater, make productive : of money, &. fe, to put out to interest, Nj. III: pass. -ask, to increase, Fms. i. 137, Stj. I2.

&-vaxtan, f. a making productive, Stj. 212.

avaxt-lauss, adj. unproductive, barren, Al. 50.

á-vaxtsamligr, adj. (and -liga, adv.), productive, Hom. 10.

ávaxt-samr, adj. productive, Stj. 77, 94: metaph., H. E. i. 513. á-ván, f. (now ávæningr, m.), a faint expectation or bint; segja e-m à. e-s, to give some bint about it, Grag. ii. 244.

á-veiðr, f. river fishery, D. I. i. 280.

I. as a law term, a blow (drep); thus defined,--bat á-verk, n. er drep annat er á. heitir ef maðr lýstr mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, eðr þrútnar hörund eðr stökkr undan hold, eðr hrýtr ór munni eðr or nösum eðr undan nöglum, Grág. ii. 15; the lesser sort of drep (blow),



14; but in general use averk includes every bodily lesion, a collective expression for wounds and blows (sár and drep); lýsa sor eðr drep ok kveða á hver á. eru, i. 35; bauð húskarlinn honum í móti öxi ok á. Bs. i. 341, vide áverki below. II. in pl. work in a bousebold; göra brúar ok vinna þau á., Grág. ii. 277: of unlawful work, e.g. cutting trees in another man's forest; veror hann þá útlagr þrem mörkum ok sex aura á., ef hann veit eigi, at þeir eigu báðir, 292.

&-verki, a, m.

I. a law term, lesion in general, produced by a weapon or any deadly instrument, more general than the neut.; lysi ek mér á hönd allan þann áverka; ... sár, ef at sárum görist; víg, ef at vígi görist, Grág. ii. 32, Ñj. 86, Fær. 223, Sturl. i. 148. II. (Norse) the plant of a bousebold, produce of a farm; landskyld heimilar loo (Lat. fundus) ok allan áverka þann er í kaup þeirra kom, ... as agreed upon between landlord and tenant, Ghl. 329; skipta görðum eptir jarðarhöfn (Lat. fundus) ok öllum áverka (including buildings, fences, crop, etc.), 380; skal hann löggarð göra...ok vinna þann áverka á landi hins þar er hvárki sé akr né eng, 277. β. unlawful; útlegð ok sex aura áverki, Grág. ii. 206; hvervetna þar sem maðr hittir á. í mörk sinni, þá skal hann burt taka at ósekju, Ghl. 368. pensation for an áverki (II. B.), Ghl. 363. COMPDS: áverka-bót, f. comáverka-drep, n. a stroke, blow producing averki (I.), Grag. ii. 16. petrator of an averki (I.), Grag. ii. 13. áverka-maör, m. a peráverka-mál, n. an action concerning áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 96, Nj. 100.

á-viðris, mod. áveðra (áveðrasamr, adj.), adv. on the weather side,

Fms. viii. 340, 346, 378.

á-vinna, vann, to win, make profit, v. vinna á

&-vinningr, m. profit, gain, Fms. xi. 437, Gpl. 212. &-vinnt, n. adj. a naval term, prob. from the phrase, vinda & e-n, to turn upon one in a rowing race, or of giving way in a sea-fight; ef Orminum skal því lengra fram leggja sem hann er lengri en önnur skip, på mun å. um söxin, ... then they in the bow will have a hard pull, will be bard put to it, Fms. ii. 308, Thom. 17, 58; på görðist þeim å. er næstir lågu, their ranks begun to give way, Sturl. iii. 66 (of a sea-fight); ætla ek þat mund er ek renn frá Haraldi unga, at yðr afburðarmönnum mun á. bykkja eptir at standa, Orkn. 474.

á-virðing, f. blame, fault.

á-vist, f. abode, = ábúð, Bs. i. 725.

á-vita, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða e-s á., to become aware of, learn, Andr. 625. 80, Fms. x. 171; á. mannvits eðr íþrótta, Sks. 26.

6-vitull, m. a law term, the indicia of a thing; skuli peir rannsaka allt; ok svá göra þeir, ok finna þar öngan ávitöl (acc.), Fær. 186; grunar hann nú, at kerling muni hafa fengit nokkurn (MS. wrongly nokkura, acc. fem.) ávital, hverr maðr hann er, Thom. 158.

á-víga, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða á., of a chief on whose side most people are killed in a battle, in respect to the pairing off of the slain in the lawsuit that followed; pat voru lög på, par at (in the case that) menn féllu jafnmargir, at pat skyldi kalla jamvegit (they should be paired off, no compensation, or 'wergeld,' should be paid, and no suit begun), bott manna munr þætti vera; en þeir er á. urðu skyldi kjósa mann til eptir hvern mæli skyldi, Glúm. 383; vide Sir Edm. Head, p. 93.

á-vísa, að, to point at, indicate, Lex. Poët.

á-vísan, f. an intimation, indication, Stj. 78 (of instinct), Fas. iii. 541;

epitaphium þat er á., 732. 15.

á-vít, [víti], n. pl., ávítan, f., Thom. 246, Th. 19 (mod. ávítur, f. pl.), a reprimand, rebuke, castigation; úvita, gen. pl., Fær. 23; bera úvit (acc. pl.), Sks. 541, Hkr. ii. 200, Hom. 43. compds: ávíta-laust, n. 2dj. blameless, Sks. 802, Hom. 160. ávíta-samligr and ávít-samligr, adj. blamable, Sks.577. ávít-samr, adj. chiding, severe, zealous, Bs. i. 392, Greg. 64.

á-víta, 20, to chide, rebuke; á. c-n, Fs. 58; á. e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 372, Landn. 51; &. e-t (acc. of the thing), Bs. i. 766: pass., Hom. 84.

á-væni, n. (ávæningr, m.) = áván, Gþl. 51.

á-vöxtr, ar, m., dat. ávexti, acc. pl. ávöxtu (mod. ávexti), prop. 'onwax, 'on-growth,' i.e. fruit, produce, growth, Stj. 35, Fms. ix. 265: metaph., & kvidar pins, 655 xiii. 

B. metaph. interest, rent [cp. Gr. τόκοs], Grág. i. 195; verja fé til ávaxtar, Fms. v. 194, 159, iii. 18: gain, Bs. i. 141. compos: ávaxtar-lauss, adj. unproductive, Grág. i. 173, Fms. x. 221 avaxtar-tiund, f. a Norse law term, a sort of income tax, opp. to höfuðtíund; nú er hverr maðr skyldr at göra tíund sá er fjár má afla, bæði h. (tithe on capital) ok á. (tithe on interest), N. G. L. i. 346. 6-bekkr, adj. similar, Fms. ii. 264, xi. 6, Vsp. 39.

á-þétti, n. or áþéttr, ar, m. a law term in the compo áþéttis-orð or apettar-oro, n. defamatory language, invective, liable to the lesser

outlawry, Grag. (Sb.) ii. 143, Valla L. 204. a-bja, d, to oppress, Eg. 8, Fms. i. 21.

6-bjan, f. oppression, tyranny, oppressive rule, Eg. 14, 47, Fms. v. 26: servitude, beavy burdens (= álögur), vii. 75, x.416 (where ápjánar, pl.), Sks. 79, v.l. (coercion). COMPD: ápjánar-ok, n. the yoke of tyranny, Al. 7.

á-þrætni, f. mutual strife, Stj. MS. 227, col. 491.

6-byngd, f. exaction, oppression, Js. 13. á-byngja, d, á. e-m, to oppress one.

á-þyngsli, n. a burden, (mod. word.)

B (bé) is the second letter. In the Phenician (Hebrew) alphabet the three middle mutes, b, g, d, etc., follow in unbroken order after a. In the Greek the same order is kept; in Latin, and hence in all European alphabets, a confusion arose, first, by giving to the (the old Greek gamma) the value of k (c), and thereby throwing g out of its original place: secondly, by placing e and F (identical in form with F, the old Greek digamma) immediately after the d; thus, instead of the old Greek (and Hebrew) a, b, g, d, e, f, we got a, b, c, d, e, f, g, etc. In the old Slavonian alphabet v (vidil) was inserted between the b and g (Grimm Introd. to lit. B). In the old Runic alphabet the order became still more disjointed; the common rude Scandinavian Runes have no special g or d, and their b is put between t and l, nearly at the end of the alphabet (...t, b, l, m, y). In all the others b kept its place at the head of the consonants, immediately after a, which stands first in almost all alphabets.

A. Among the vowels a begins more words than any other vowel: it contains the three great prepositions, af, at, and a, which, with their compounds, along with those of al- and all-, make up more than half the extent of the letter; it abounds in compound words, but is comparatively poor in primitive root words. Again, b is in extent only surpassed by the consonants b and s; in regard to the number of root words it is equal to them all, if not the foremost. It is scanty in compounds, has no prepositions, but contains the roots of several large families of words, as, for instance, the three great verbs, bera, bregoa, and búa; besides many of secondary extent, as binda, bíða, biðja, etc.; and a great number of nouns. The extent of b is greatly reduced by the fact, that the Scandinavian idioms have no prefix be-, which in the German swells the vocabulary by thousands (in Grimm it takes up about 300 pages); the modern Swedes and Danes have during the last few centuries introduced a great many of these from modern German; the Icel. have up to the present time kept their tongue pure from this innovation, except in two or three words, such as betala or bitala (to pay), befala or bifala (to commend), behalda or bihalda (to keep), which may, since the Reformation, be found in theol. writers; the absence of the prefix be- is indeed one of the chief characteristics of the Icel. as opposed to the German; the English, influenced by the northern idiom, has to a great extent cut off this be-, which abounds in A.S. (v. Bosworth, A.S. Dictionary, where about 600 such words are recorded); even in the Ormulum only about thirty such words are found; in South-English they are more frequent, but are gradually disappearing. Again, b represents p in Scandinavian roots; for probably all words and syllables beginning with p are of foreign extraction; and the same is probably the case in German and English, and all the branches of the Teutonic (vide Grimm D. G. iii. 414); whereas, in Greek and Latin, p is the chief letter, containing about a seventh of the vocabulary, while b contains from one seventieth to one ninetieth only. It might even be suggested that the words beginning with b in Greek and Latin are (as those with p in the Teutonic) either aliens, onomatopoëtics, provin-

cialisms, or even cant words. B. Pronunciation.—The b is in Icel. sounded exactly as in English: I. as initial it is an agreeable sound in all the branches of the Teutonic, especially in the combinations br and bl, as in 'bread, brother, bride, bloom, blithe, blood, bless,' etc. etc. The Greek and Roman, on the other hand, disliked the initial b sound; but the difference seems to be addressed to the eye rather than the ear, as the w in modern Greek is sounded exactly as Icel. b, whilst  $\beta$  is sounded as Icel. v; thus the Greek Biow in Icel. rendered phonetically by visundr, but ἐπίσκοποs (biskup, bisbop) is in all Teutonic dialects rendered by b, not p, probably because the Greek whad exactly this sound. II. but although agreeable as the initial to a syllable, yet as a middle or final letter b in Icel. sounds uncouth and common, and is sparingly used: after a vowel, or between two vowels, b is never sounded in Icel. as in modern German geben, baben, laub, leben, leib, lieb; in all those cases the Icel, spells with an f, sounded as a v. Ulfilas frequently uses b, e. g. graban, haban, saban, iba, gabei, etc.; yet in many cases he vacillates, e. g. giban, graban, geban, grobun, tvalib, but gaf and grof, etc. So gahalaiban on the Gothic-Runic stone in Tune, but hlaifs, Ulf., Luke vi. 48. The Greek and Latin abound in the use of the b (bb) in the middle of syllables and inflexions (-bus, -bilis, -bo): in Icel. only a double b may be tolerated, but only in onomatopoëtic or uncouth words, as babbi (pa of a baby), bobbi (a scrape), stubbi (Germ. stumpf), lubbi (Germ. lump), nabbi (a knob), krabbi (a crab), gabb, babbl, babbla, etc.; cp. similar 2. joined to a consonant; words in English. a. in old Swedish b is inserted between m and r or m and l (as in mod. Greek  $\mu p$  and  $\mu \lambda$  are sounded μβρ and μβλ), e.g. Swed. domber, komber, warmber, bambri, gamblar = Icel. dómr, kömr (venit), varmr, hamri, gam!ar: Swed. kumbl and kubl (Icel. kuml, monumentum) are used indifferently. Even in old Icel. poems we find sumbl = suml, symposium, simbli = simli, Edda i.

B-BADMR.

256 (Ed. Havn.): mp is only found in adopted words, as in kempa (cp. Germ. kampf), lampi (Lat. lampas), and is almost assimilated into pp (kappi): mb is tolerated in a few words, such as umb, lamb, dramb, dumbr, kambr, vömb, timbr, gymbr, strambr, klömbr; cp. the Engl. lamb, comb, timber, womb, where the b is not pronounced (except in the word timber); in limb, numb the b is not organic (cp. Icel. limr, numinn); it occurs also in a few diminutive pet names of children, Simbi = Sigmundr, Imba = Ingibjörg. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Germans used much to write mb or mp before d or t, as sambt or sampt (una cum), kombt or kompt (venit); but this spelling again became B. the modern High German spells and pronounces rb and lb, werben, korb, kalb, balb, etc., where the middle High German has rw and lw, korw, kalw; the modern Scandinavian idioms here spell and pronounce rf, lf, or rv, lv, e.g. Dan. kalv, Swed. kalf, vitulus; the Icel. spells with f, arfi, kálfr, but pronounces f like v. Yet in Icel. rb, lb are found in a few old MSS., especially the chief MS. (A. M. folio 107) of the Landnáma, and now and then in the Sturlunga and Edda: nay, even to our own time a few people from western Icel. speak so, and some authors of mark use it in their writings, such as the lexicographer Björn Halldórsson, e. g. álbr, kálbr, hálbr, sjálbr, silbr, úlbr, kólbr, orb, arbi, karbi, pörb, = álfr, etc.; only the word úlbúð, qs. úlfúð, is used all over Icel.  $\gamma$ . fl and fn are in mod. Icel. usage pronounced bl and bn, skafl, tafl, nafli, = skabl, tabl, nabli; nafn, höfn, safn, nefna, = nabn, höbn, sabn, nebna; without regard whether the radical consonant be f or m, as in nafn and safn, qs. namn and samn. This pronunciation is in Icel. purely modern, no traces thereof are found in old vellum MSS.; the modern Swedes, Danes, and Norse pronounce either mn (the Swedes spell mn where Icel. use fn or bn) or vl (Dan.), fl (Swed.) 8. f0 is in Icel. commonly pronounced as b0, e. g. hafði, hefð, sofðu = habði, hebð, sobðu; yet a few people in the west still preserve the old and genuine pronunciation vd (havdu, sovdu, not habou, sobou), even in the phrase, ef pú (si tu), proncd. ebbú. The prefixed particles of- and af- are often in common speech sounded as ob-, ab-, if prefixed to a word beginning with b or even m, l, e.g. ofboo, afburor, afbindi, aflagi, afmán, as obboo, abbindi, Hm. 138; abbud, Korm. 116; abburdr, Fms. x. 321; ablag, abmán: gef mér, lofa mér, proncd. gébmér or gémmér, lobmér or lommér (da mibi, permitte mibi); af mér (a me), proncd. abmér or ammér; but only in common language, and never spelt so; cp. Sunnan Postur, A.D. 1836, p. 180, note \*\*.  $\bullet$ . b = m in marbendill = marmennill.

C. According to Grimm's Law of Interchange ('Lautverschiebung'),

if we place the mute consonants in a triangle thus:







the Scandinavian and Saxon-Teutonic form of a Greek-Latin root word is to be sought for under the next letter following the course of the sun; thus the Greek-Latin  $f(\phi)$  answers to Icel, and Teutonic b; the Greek-Latin  $b(\beta)$ , on the other hand, to Teutonic p. Few letters present so many connections, as our b (initial) does to the Greek-Latin f, either in whole families or single words; some of the instances are dubious, many clear:  $\phi d\lambda \alpha \gamma f$ , cp. Icel. balkr;  $\phi d\rho$ , Lat.  $f \alpha r$ , cp. barr; φαρόω, φάρου, Lat. főrare, cp. bora; φάρυγξ, cp. barki; φόβου, φοβέω, cp. bifa: φέρω, φορέω, Lat. fĕro, cp. bera, borinn; φόρτου, cp. byrðr; φεύγω, ἔφυγον, Lat. fugio, cp. beygja, boginn, bugr; φηγόs, Lat. fagus, cp. bók, beyki; φλέγω, φλύξ, Lat. fulgere, fulgur, cp. blik, blika; φλέω, Lat. flure, cp. blasa, bólginn, Lat. follis, cp. belgt; φλογμόε, Lat. flös, cp. blóm; φονή, φόνοι, φεν-, cp. bani, ben; φορμόs, cp. barmr; φράγμα, φράσσω, cp. borg, byrgja; φράζω, φραδή, cp. birta; φρατήρ, Lat. früter, cp. bróðir; φρίαρ, cp. brunnr; φρίσσω, cp. brattr (brant), brandr; δφρυε, cp. brú; φρύγανον, φρύγω, cp. brúk; φύω, Lat. fio, fŭi, cp. búa, bjó, Engl. to be, and the particle be- (v. Grimm s. v. be- and bauen); φύλλον, Lat. fölium, cp. blað; φώγω, Lat. föcus, cp. baka: moreover the Lat. făcio, -fīcio, cp. byggja; fastigium, cp. bust; favilla, cp. bál; fērio, cp. berja; fērox, fērus, cp. ber-, björn; feruere, cp. brenna; fidus, foedus, cp. binda; findo, fidi, cp. bita, beit; flagellum, cp. blaka; flectere, cp. bregða; fluctus, cp. bylgja; födio, cp. bauta, Engl. to beat; fundus, cp. botn; fors, forte, cp. 'burðr' in 'at burðr;' frango, frēgi, frägor, cp. breki, brak, brjóta; fraus (fraudis), cp. brjóta, braut; früges, fructus, cp. björk; fulcio, cp. búlki; fremo, cp. brim; frenum, cp. beisl, Engl. bridle; frons (frondis), cp. brum; -even frons (frontis) might be compared to Icel, brandr and brattr, cp. such phrases as frontati lapides;
—fātum, fāma, cp. boð, boða, etc. The Greek φίλου, φιλεῖν might also be identical to our bl- in blíðr. The change is irregular in words such as Lat. pangere, Icel. banga; petere=biðja; parcere=bjarga; porcus=börgr; πηγή, cp. bekkr; probably owing to some link being β. in words imported either from Greek or Roman idioms the f sometimes remains unchanged; as the Byz. Greek φεγγάριον is fengari, Edda (Gl.); sometimes the common rule is reversed, and the Latin or Greek p becomes b, as episcopus = biskup; leopardus = hlébaror, Old Engl. | baum], a tree, only used in poetry, v. Lex. Poët., never in prose or

libbard; ampulla = bolli; cp. also Germ. platz = Icel. blettr; again, plank is in the west of Icel. sounded blanki: on the other hand, Latin words such as bracea, burgus are probably of Teutonic or Celtic origin. the old High German carried this interchange of consonants still farther; but in modern High German this interchange remains only in the series of dental mutes: in the b and g series of mutes only a few words remain, as Germ. pracht (qs. bracht), cp. Engl. bright; Germ. pfand, cp. Engl. bond; otherwise the modern Germans (High and Low) have, just as the English have, their braut, bruder, brod, and butter, not as in old times, *prūt*, etc.

D. In the Runic inscriptions the b is either formed as B, so in the old Gothic stone in Tune, or more commonly and more rudely as B in the Scandinavian monuments; both forms clearly originate from the Greek-Roman. The Runic name was in A.S. beorc, i.e. a birch, Lat. betula; 'beore by' blêda leâs ...,' the A. S. Runic Poem. The Scandinavian name is, curiously enough—instead of björk, f. a birch, as we should expect-bjarkan, n.; the name is in the old Norse Runic Poem denoted by the phrase, bjarkan er lauf grænst lima, the b. has the greenest leaves, cp. also Skálda 177: both form and gender are strange and uncouth, and point to some foreign source; we do not know the Gothic name for it, neither is the Gothic word for the birch (betula) on record, but analogously to airha, bairda, Icel. jörð, hjörð, björk would in Gothic be sounded bairca, f.; the Scandinavian form of the name points evidently to the Gothic, as a corruption from that language,—a fresh evidence to the hypothesis of the late historian P. A. Munch, and in concord with the notion of Jornandes, about the abode of the Goths in Scandinavia at early times. Thorodd (Skálda 166) intended to use b as a sign for the single letter, B for a double b, and thus wrote uBi = ubbi; but this spelling was never agreed to.

babbl, n., bábilja, u, f. a babble; babbla, að, to babble.

BAD, n. [in Goth. probably bab, but the word is not preserved; A.S. bad, pl. bado; Engl. bath; Germ. bad; cp. also Lat. balneum, qs. badneum (?); Grimm even suggests a kinship to the Gr. βάπτω]:—bath, bathing. In Icel. the word is not very freq., and sounds even now somewhat foreign; laug, lauga, q.v., being the familiar Icel. words; thus in the N. T. Titus iii. 5. is rendered by endrgetningar laug; local names referring to public bathing at hot springs always bear the name of laug, never bab, e.g. Laugar, Laugarnes, Laugardalr, Laugarvatn, etc. The time of bathing, as borne out by many passages in the Sturl. and Bs., was after supper, just before going to bed; a special room, badstofa (bathroom), is freq. mentioned as belonging to Icel. farms of that time. Bathing in the morning seems not to have been usual; even the passages Sturl. ii. 121, 125 may refer to late hours. This custom seems peculiar and repugnant to the simple sanitary rules commonly observed by people of antiquity. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the chief substantial meal of the ancient Scandinavians was in the forenoon, dagverör; náttverör (supper) was light, and is rarely mentioned. Besides the word bad for the late bath in the Sturl. and Bs., badstofa is the bathroom; sið um kveldit, í þann tíma er þeir þórðr ok Einarrætluðu at ganga til baðs, Sturl. iii. 42; um kveldit er hann var genginn til svefns, ok þeir til baðs er þat líkaði, ii. 117, 246, iii. 111; þat var síð um kveldit ok vóru menn mettir (after supper) en Ormr bóndi var til baðs farinn, ok var út at ganga til baðstofunnar, Bs. i. 536; eptir máltíðina (supper) um kveldit reikaði biskupinn um baðferðir (during batbing time) um gólf, ok síðan fór hann í sæng sína, 849; hence the phrase, skaltú hafa mjúkt bað fyrir mjúka rekkju, a good batbing before going to bed, of one to be burnt alive, Eg. 239. In Norway bathing in the forenoon is mentioned; laugardags morguninn vildu liðsmenn ráða í bæinn, en konungr vildi enn at þeir biði þar til er flestir væri í baðstofum, Fms. viii. 176; snemma annan dag vikunnar . . ., and a little below, eptir þat tóku þeir bað, vil. 34, iil. 171; þá gengr þéttleifr til baðstofu, kembir sér ok þvær, eptir þat skæðir hann sik, ok vápnar, þiðr. 129, v.l.; Icel. hann kom þar fyrir dag (before daybreak), var þórðir þá í baðstofu, Sturl. ii. 121, 125; vide Eb. 134, Stj. 272. COMPDS: bað-ferð, f. time for bathing, Bs. i. 849. bað-hú. 128 (false reading), vide Fs. 149, 183. bad-hus, n. a batbing-bouse, G. H. M. ii. bað-kápa, u, f. a bathing-cloak, bao-kona, u, f. a female bathing attendant, N. G. L. bað-stofa, u, f. (v. above), a bath-room, Eb. l. c., Bs. i. iii. I 5. l. c., bior. l. c., Fms. viii. l. c., Sturl. ii. 121, 167, iii. 25, 102, 176, 198. baostofu-gluggr, m. a window in a b., Eb. l. c., Sturl. l. c. In Icel: the bathing-room (baostofa) used to be in the rear of the houses, cp. Sturl. ii. 198. The modern sense of baostofa is sitting-room, probably from its being in modern dwellings placed where the old bathing-room used to be. The etymology of Jon Olafsson (Icel. Dict. MS.), babstofa = bakstofa, is bad. In old writers badstofa never occurs in this modern sense, but it is used so in the Dropl. Saga Major:—a closet, room, in writers of the 16th century, Bs. ii. 244, 256, 504, Safn. 77, 92, 95, 96. badast, ad, dep. (rare), to bathe, Fms. iii. 171; in common lcel. act.,

bada höndum, to gesticulate, fight with the arms, as in bathing. BADMR, m. [Goth. bagms; A.S. beam, cp. Engl. bornbeam; Germ.

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common language, and alien to all Scandin. idioms: it seems prop. to  $\overset{\leftrightarrow}{Q}$  at (v. baka); sitja við bakelda, Fs. 4, Orkn. 112, 74, Korm. 236, Grett. be used of the branches of a tree (in flower); har b., the bigh tree, Vsp. 18; á berki skal þær rista ok á baðmi viðar, Sdm. 11 (referring to the lim-runar). Even used metaph. = gremium, sinus; er þá Vea ok Vilja | létztu þér Viðris kvæn | báða í baðm um tekið, when thou tookest both of them into thy arms, embraced them both, Ls. 26; vaxi ber a badmi (bosom) barr, Hkv. Hjörv. 16. Cp. hróðrbaðmr (barmr is a bad reading), Vikv. 8, a fatal twig.

BAGALIL, m. [Lat. baculus], an episcopal staff, crozier, Fms. i. 233, iii. 168, Bs. i. 42, Vm. 68.

BAGGI, a, m. [Engl. bag, baggage; Germ. pack, gepäck], a bag, pack, bundle, Edda 29, Eg. 218, Fms. ii. 197, Fas. ii. 516.

bagi, a, m. inconvenience; baga-logr, adj. inconvenient.

baglaör, part. [cp. bagr, begla], broken, maimed, Fas. iii. 195. bagr, adj. [cp. bagr], awkward, clumsy, clownish, opp. to hagr, q. v., Fas. iii. 105: baga, u, f., in mod. usage means a plain common ditty;

böguligr and amböguligr, adj., means awkward.

BAK, n. [A.S. bac], Lat. tergum, back, Eg. 218, Edda 29, 30, Hkr. i. 337: in metaph. phrases, bera sök á baki, to be guilty, Ghl. 539; leggja bleyðiorð á bak e-m, to load, charge one with being a coward, Fas. ii. 530; hafa mörg ár á baki, to 'carry a weight of years,' Isl. ii. 456: of horseback, léttr á baki, Sturl. ii. 195; fara á bak, to mount; stíga af baki, to dismount, Eg. 397, Grág. ii. 95: in other relations, as adv., at hurðarbaki, behind the door; at husa-baki, at the back of the bouses; ad fjalla-baki, behind the mountains: handar-bak, the back of the band. á baki used as a prep. or as an adv.; á bak (acc.) if denoting motion, á baki (dat.) if without motion: a. loc. bebind, at the back of; a baki húsunum, Háv. 49, Nj. 28; at baki þeim, at their back, Eg. 91, Nj. 261, 262, 84, Eg. 583; Hrútr kveðst þat ætla, at hans skyldi lítt á bak at leita, be should not be found in the rear, Ld. 278; berr & baki, unbacked, belpless, in the proverb, Nj. 265, Grett. 154: metaph., ganga á bak e-u, orðum, heitum ..., to elude, evade one's pledged word, Fms. ii. 209, Isl. ii. 382; göra e-t á baki e-m, in one's absence, bebind one's back, N. G. L. i. 20; á bak aptr (= aptr á bak), backward; falla á b. a., Eb. 240, Nj. 9, Eg. 397, Háv. 48 new Ed.; til baks, better til baka, to back, Sturl. ii. 203; brjóta á bak, prop. to break one's back, Fms. viii. 119; to break, subdue, and also to make void, annul; brjóta á bak Rómverja, to 'break the back' of the R., defeat them, 625. 65; Heidrekr vildi öll ráð fódur sins á bak brjóta, Fas. i. 528. B. temp. with dat. past, after; á bak Jólum, after Yule, Fms. viii. 60; á b. Jónsvöku, ix. 7: metaph., Héðinn kvaðst eigi hirða hvat er á bak kæmi, H. said be did not care for what came after, Fas. i. 402; muntú eigi vera mót Njáli, hvat sem á b. kemr, Nj. 193.

baka, 2δ, [Gr. φωγειν, cp. also the Lat. focus; A.S. bacan; Engl. to bake; Germ. backen.]

I. prop. to bake; b. brauð, N.G.L. i. I. prop. to bake; b. braud, N.G.L. i. 349; b. ok sjóða, to bake and cook, Ghl. 376. In Icel. steikja is to roast; baka, to bake; but in mod. usage steikja may also be used of baking on embers, opp. to baka, baking in a pan or oven; elda ofn til brauds ok b., Hom. 113; b. í ofni, Fas. i. 244; people say in Icel. steikja köku (on embers), but baka braud. 2. metaph. and esp. in the reflex. bakast, to bake, i. e. to warm and rub the body and limbs, at a large open fire in the evening after day-work; v. bakeldr and bakstreldr; v. also the classical passages, Grett. ch. 16, 80, Fms. xi. 63, 64 (Jómsv. ch. 21), Orkn. ch. 34, 89, 105, Hkr. iii. 458. In Icel, the same fire was made for cooking and warming the body, Isl. ii. 394, Eb. ch. 54, 55; hence the phrase, hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis (is a fire to be made for cooking)...svá skal þat vera, ok skaltú eigi þurfa heitara at baka, it shall be bot enough for thee to bake, Nj. 199 (the rendering of Johnsonius is not quite exact); skaltú eigi beiðast at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: used of bathing, bakaðist hann lengi í lauginni, Grett. ch. 80, MS. Cod. Upsal. This 'baking' the body in the late evening before going to bed was a great pastime for the old Scandinavians, and seems to have been used instead of bathing; yet in later times (12th and 13th centuries) in Icel. at least bathing (v. above) came into use instead of it. In the whole of Sturl. or Bs. no passage occurs analogous to Grett. l. c. or B. bondi bakar á báðar kinnr, blusbed, Bs. ii. 42; þanneg sem til bakat er, as things stand, Orkn. 428; bakadi Helgi fótinn, H. baked the (broken) leg, Bs. i. 425; vide eldr. v. (mod.) to cause, inflict; b. e-m öfund, hatr, ovild (always in a bad sense): af-baka means to distort, II. to put the back to, e. g. a boat, in floating it, (mod.)

bakara-meistari, a, m. a master bakari, a, m. a baker, Stj. 200. baker, Stj. 201.

bak-borði, a, m. (bakborð, n., Jb. 407 A), [Dutch baakbord], the larboard side of a ship, opp. to stjórnborði, Fb. i. 22, Jb. l. c., Fms. vii. 12, Orkn. 8.

bak-brjóta, braut, to violate, transgress, B. K. 108.

bak-byrðingar, m. pl. the crew on the larboard side, opp. to stjórnbyrðingar, Fms. viii. 224.

bak-byror, f. a burden to carry on the back, Isl. ii. 364.

bak-eldr and bakstroldr, m. an evening fire to bake the body and limbs grasa hvitast). Perhaps the eye-bright or euphrasy.

91: metaph., bændr skulu eiga ván bakelda, they shall get it hot enough, Fms. viii. 201; göra e-m illan bakeld, 383, ix. 410. bakelda-hrif, n. pl. rubbing the back at a b., Grett. l. c. A. As the evening bakeldar are not mentioned in the Sturl., it may be that bathing had put them out of use because of the scarcity of fuel.

bak-fall, n. falling backwards, Fas. iii. 569: esp. in pl. in the phrase, roa bakföllum, to take a long pull with the oars, i. 215: milit. attack from

bebind = bakslag, Fms. viii. 115, ix. 405.
bak-ferð, f. mounting on borseback, Grett. 91 A.
bak-ferla, að, [ferill], prop. to step backwards; pat (viz. the word ave) sýnir öfgað, bakferlað (read backwards) nafnit Eva, 655 xxvii. 18, to break, annul; b. ofbeldi e-s, Stj. 233; at b. þat allt er Domitianus hafði booit, 623. 13; rjufa ok b., to break and make void, Sturl. i. 171 C.

bak-hlutr, m. the bind part, Stj. 253, Fs. 48. bak-hold, n. pl. the flesh on the back of cattle, Grett. 91.

bak-hverfask, o, reflex. to turn one's back upon, abandon, Eg. 20, v. l. bak-jarl, m., milit. a foe attacking in the rear, Sturl. iii. 66, Karl. 164, bakki, a, m. [Engl. and Germ. bank], a bank of a river, water, chasm, etc.; árbakki, sjávarbakki, marbakki, flæðarbakki, Gísl. 54; síkisbakki, gjárbakki; út eptir áinni ef Hákon stæði á bakkanum, Fms. vi. 282, ix. 405. Nj. 158, 224: Tempsar b., banks of the Thames, Fms. v. (in 2 verse). an eminence, ridge, bank; gengu þeir á land ok kómu undir bakka einn, Dropl. 5; hann settist undir b. í hrisrunni, Bjarn. 15; cp. skotbakki, butts on which the target is placed; setja span i bakka, to put up a target, Fms. β. beavy clouds in the horizon. 3. [=bak], the back of ii. 271. a knife, sword, or the like, opp. to edge; blad skilr bakka ok egg, Jónas, Grett. 110 new Ed. COMPDS: bakka-fullr, adj. full to the bank, brim-full; bera i b. lækinn, a proverb, cp. Lat. ligna in silvam ferre, and Engl. to carry coals to Newcastle. bakka-kólfr, m., prob. a bird-bolt, thick arrow without a point, to be shot from a cross-bow, Fms. bakka-stokkar, m. pl. the stocks on which a ship is built, Gbl. 80, Hkr. i. 293.

bak-klæði, n. tapestry, Hkr. iii. 437.

bak-lengja, u, f. the dark stripe along the back of cattle, Grett. 91, Eg. 149, v. l.

bak-máligr (and bakmáll), adj. backbiting, Hom. 34, 656 B. I. bak-mælgi, f. and bakmæli, n. backbiting, Hom. 86; liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 145.

bak-rauf, f. anus, 2 cognom., Fms. vii. 21.

bak-sarr, adj. a horse with a sore back, Lv. 58.

bak-sig, n., medic. exania, Fél. ix.

bak-skiki, a, m. a back flap, a cognom., Bjarn. 12.

bak-skyrta, u, f. the back flap of a skirt, Fms. vii. 21. bak-slag, n. a back-stroke, attack in rear, Fms. viii. 399.

bak-sletta, u, f. and bakslettr, m., Al. 27, 44; acc. pl. bakslettu, 90: milit. an attack in rear, Fms. viii. 319, ix. 357: drawback, at rétta ann bakslett, Al. l. c.

bak-spyrna, d, to spurn or kick against; N. T. of 1540 (Acts ix. 5) προς κέντρα λακτίζειν is rendered by b. móti broddunum.

bak-stakkr, m. the back part of a cloak, Fas. ii. 343.

bakstr, 18, m. baking, Fms. ix. 530: baked bread, pund b., B. K. 89, esp. wafer, Bs. ii. 15: a poultice, fomentation, i. 786: warming, beating, COMPDS: bakstr-braud, n. baked bread, B. K. 89. bakstrbakstr-eldr, buokr, m. a box in which wafers were kept, Pm. 5. bakstr-hús, n. a bake-bouse, Fms. ix. 531. v. bakeldr. bakstrjarn, n. an iron plate for baking sacramental wafers, Vm. 15, 37. bakstr-kons, u, f. a female baker, N. G. L. iii. 15. bakstr-munnlaug, f. a vessel in which wafers were kept, Dipl. iii. 4. sveinn, m. a baker boy, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bak-verkr, m., medic. a pain in the back, lumbago, Nj. 130, Fél. ix. bak-verpast, o and t, dep., b. vio e-m, to turn the back to, set at defi-

ance, Stj. 362, 431, 449, Eg. 20. bak-þúfa, u, f. a borse block.

BAL, n. vagina, in poems of the 15th century.

bala, d and ad, to drudge, live bard, (cant word.)

baldakin, and bad forms baldrsskinn (the skin of Balder!) and baldskin [from Baldak, i. e. Bagdad], a baldaquin, canopy, Bs. i. 713, 803, Sturl. iii. 306, Fms. x. 87, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 52, 97, 117, Am. 44, Hb. 544, 22. COMPDS: baldrskinns-hökull, m., literally a surplice of b., Am. 87. baldrskinns-kapa, u, f. a cape of b., Am. 15.

baldinn, adj. [A. S. beald], untractable, unruly, Grett. 90 A, Fms. xi.

5; cp. bellinn, ballr, ofbeldi.

BALDR, rs, m. [A. S. baldor, princeps, seems to be a different root from the Goth. balps, A.S. bald, which answers to the Icel. ball- or bald- without r], prop. - Lat. princeps, the best, foremost; in compds as mann-baldr, β. meton. the god Balder, because of his noble Baldrs-brá, f. Balder's eye-brow, botan. cotula her-baldr, fólk-baldr. disposition, Edda. foetida, Ivar Aasen ballebraa and baldurbraa, pyretbrum inodorum, Edda 15; the B. is there called the fairest and whitest of all flowers (allra



baldrast and ballrast, 28, dep. [cp. Germ. poltern; Ivar Aasen baldra, P banaráðum við e-n, Ld. 218. Ihre ballra = strepere], to make a clatter; beir sneru hestunum ok böldruðust sem þeir væri úráðnir hvárt þeir skyldi ríða, Sturl. iii. 279: adding saman, þeir böllruðust saman, Ingv. 34. baldrekr, m. (for. word), a belt, baldrick, Lex. Poët.

BALI, a, m. a soft grassy bank, esp. if sloping down to the shore, Grett. 116 A.

BALLB, adj. [Goth. balps, audax, may be supposed from Jornandes, ob audaciam virtutis baltha, id est audax, nomen inter suos acceperat, 109; Ulf. renders παρρησία by balbis, f., and balbjan is audere; in Icel. the lb (ltb) becomes ll; A.S. beald, audax; Engl. bold]:-bard, stubborn: only used in poetry, and not in quite a good sense, as an epithet of a giant, Hým. 17; böll ráð, telling, fatal schemes, Hom. 27; ballir draumar, bad, deadly dreams, Vtkv. I; ballr dolgr, Haustl.; boll bra, beauy grief, Ls. 39, etc., vide Lex. Poët. [So old German names, Bald, Leo-pold, etc.] BALSAM, m. (now always n.), a balsam, Bs. i. 143, (for. word.)

bana, 20, [bani; Gr. root φένω], to kill, with dat., ef gribungr banar manni, Grág. ii. 122, Rb. 370, Fms. iii. 124; b. sér sjálfr, to commit suicide, Ver. 40; metaph., Hom. 17.

BAND, n. pl. bond, [binda; Ulf. bandi, f. δεσμόs; O.H.G. pfand, whence the mod. Dan. pant; N. H. G. band; Engl. band and bond; Dan. I. prop. in sing. any kind of band; mjótt band, a thin cord, Edda 20, Grág. ii. 119. B. a yarn of wool, v. bandvetlingar. y. metaph. a bond, obligation; lausn ok b. allra vandamála, Fms. v. 248, Bs. i. 689. II. in pl. also, 1. bonds, fetters, Lat. vincula; i böndum, in vinculis, Bs. i. 190, Fms. ii. 87, 625. 95: theol., synda bönd, 656 A; líkams bönd, Blas. 40. 2. a bond, confederacy; ganga i bond ok eio, to enter into a bond and oath, Band. 22; cp. hjónaband, marriage; handaband, a shaking of bands, etc. 3. poët. the gods, cp. hapt; of providence ruling and uniting the world, Hkm. 10; banda vé, the temples, Hkr. i. 204; at mun banda, at the will of the gods, 210; vera manu bönd í landi, the gods (i.e. lares tutelares) are present in the land, Bs. i. 10; gram reki bönd af löndum, Eg. (in a verse); blota bond, to worship the gods; vint banda, the friend of the gods; bond ollu pvi, the gods ruled it, Haustl.; vide Lex. Poet., all the instances being taken from heathen poems. Egilsson suggests a reference to the imprisoning of the three gods, Odin, Hænir, and Loki, mentioned Edda 72; but bond is that which binds, not is bound; (band means vinculum not vinctus.) 4. metric, a kind of intricate intercalary burden (klofastef). This seems to be the meaning in the word Bandadrápa, where the burden consists of five intercalary lines occurring in sets of three verses | Dregr land at mun banda || Eirikr und sik geira | veðrmildr ok semr hildi || gunnblíðr ok réð síðan | jarl goðvörðu hjarli; but as this metrical term is nowhere else recorded, the name of the poem may have come from the word 'banda' (gen. pl. deorum), COMPDS: banda-dagr, m. vincula Petri, the 1st of Hkr. i. 210 sqq. banda-menn, m. pl. confederates, Band. 5, August, Fms. vi. 222. banda-riki, n. (mod.) the United and many other modern compds. banda-ping, n. the late German Bund, etc.

banda, 20, [cp. Ulf. bandvian = onpulser, and bandva, vexillum; Germ. banner: is probably alien to binda], to make a sign with the hand, esp. in the phrase, b. móti, to drive back sheep or flocks, Háv. 41, Fas. ii. 124, v.l. The chief MSS., however, spell bannaði; the word is at present freq., but only in the above phrase, or gener. to remonstrate

slightly against as by waving the band; v. benda.

bandingi, ja, m. a prisoner, Stj. 200, Fms. vi. 16, 623. 25.

band-vetlingr, m. a knitted woollen glove, Fms. iii. 176; and bandvöttr, id., a horse's name, Gisl. 19.

BANG, n. bammering, Sturl. iii. 256; mod. also banga, 20, [Scot.

and North. E. to bang], to bammer.

bang-hagr, adj. knowing a little bow to use the hammer, Sturl. ii. 195. **BANI**, a, m. [Ulf. banja = πληγή; A. S. bana; Engl. bane; O. H. G. I. bane, death, natural or violent (properly bano; v. ben below]. violent); Egill tók sótt þá er hann leiddi til bana, Eg. 767; lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; kominn at bana, sinking fast, of a sick person, vii. 166. II. a bane, and so = bana-maðr, a slayer; fjögurra manna b., Nj. 8, Grág. ii. 88, Ld. 326; pl., N. G. L. i. 163: the phrase, verda e-m at bana, to slay one, may refer to I. or II: poët. fire is called bani vidar, the bane of wood, and bani Halfs, the bane of king Half, Yt. 6; the winter is bani orma, the bane of worms, etc., Lex. Poët. bana-bloo, n. blood sbed in death, Stj. 432. bana-dagr, m. the day of death, Fas. i. 52. bana-drykkr, m. a baneful potion, poison, bana-dægr, n. = banadagr (freq.), Fas. i. 160. högg, n. a death-blow, mortal wound, Nj. 8, Eg. 193.
kringla, u, f. vertebra colli, atlas (in animals).

tabling to death Street iii for home makes bana-lag, n. stabbing to death, Sturl. iii. 62. bana-maor, m. a slayer, Fms. i. bana-oro, n. death, in the phrase, bera b. af e-m, to put one to death, slay in fight, Edda 42; betra þykir mér frændi at þiggja b. af þér en veita per pat, Ld. 222, Bs. i. 106; kenna e-m b., to charge one with slaying one, N. G. L. i. 306. bana-rab, n. pl. the planning a person's

bana-sar, n. a mortal wound, Nj. 9. Eg. 258. bana-skot, n. a mortal sbot, Jb. 324. bana-sott, f. death-sickness, the last sickness, Jb. 192, Isl. ii. 38, Gullp. 11, Bs. i. 426. bana-spjot, n. pl. in the poët phrase, berast banaspjotum eptir, to be deadly enemies, Glum. 354. Hkr. iii. 76. bana-sæng, f. the death-bed. bana-song, f. the death-bed. bana-sök, f. a deed wortby of death, Fms. i. 199. bana-tilræði, n. a mortal attack, Fas. i. 406. bana-púfa, u, f., in the phrase, drepa fótum i banaþúfu, to stumble against a fatal mound, Anal. 179, Hdl. 28.

banlaga-ráð, n. = banaráð, Str. 14.

BANN, n. [cp. Ulf. bandva; Hel. bann, mandatum; Engl. ban; Germ. bann; A. S. geban; mid. Lat. bannum], prob. of foreign origin: eccles. excommunication, interdict; minna b. (excommunicatio minor), bat sem forbod er kallat á Norrænu, K. Á. 226 (App.); meira b. (excommunicatio major), Ann. A.D. 1255; England i banni, id. A.D. 1208; Bs., H. E. 2. in secular sense, probibition of trade or intercourse; several times. leggja b. fyrir mjöl eðr vöru, N.G.L. i. 204, 103; cp. farbann, forbidding ships to set sail. 3. gener. a protest, probibition, in phrases, bod ok b., Gpl. 76; lof né b., Eg. 349; leggja b. syrir, to probibit, Isl. ii. 265.

4. = bannan, a curse, swearing. The notion of jurisdiction common in Germany (v. Grimm) is unknown in the Scandin. idioms; yet the Lausas' Edda, Ed. A. M. i. 586, v.l. 14, has bann as one of the names of the earth, cp. the O. H. G. banz, regio. The passage Gisl. 16, náttlangt nó lengra banni, is an ἄπ.λεγ. and probably corrupt, = á lengr or the like; lengra banni might, however, be equivalent to lengra meli, bann here denoting spatium temporis, a while. atkvæði, n. a sentence of excommunication, H. E. i. 465. afell and -afelli, n. the condemnation of excommunication, H. E. ii. 70. banns-domr, m. a ban-doom, sentence of excommunication, H. E. ii. banns-mal, n. a case liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 254. banns-pina, u, f. the punishment of excommunication, H. E. i. 477. banns-spjót, n. a spear of excommunication, H. E. ii. 77. verk, n. an act liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 390.

banna, 20, [A.S. bannan = jubere; Germ. bannen; mid. Lat. bannire], to forbid, binder, probibit (freq.); b. e-m e-t, or with infin., Fms. i. 254, Nj. 157, Ld. 256, Orkn. 4; b. fiskiför, Grág. ii. 350, N.G.L. i. 117. to curse, [Scot. ban], with dat., Stj. 37: with acc., Hom. 31, Stj. 199, Post. 656 A, ii. 12: reflex., bannast um, to swear, Sturl. ii. 126, Fms. 3. = banda, to stop, drive back; hann sá tröll við ána, viii. 174. þat b. honum, ok vildi taka hann, Fas. ii. 124.

bannan, f. swearing, Bs. ii. 134. bannanar-oro, n. id., Stj. 153.

bann-bóla, u, f. a bull of excommunication, Anecd. 8.

bann-færa, ð, to place under ban, K. Á. 134, Sturl. ii. 3. bann-setja, tt, id., K. Á. 64, Sturl. ii. 3, H. E. i. 471; part. pass. under

ban, accursed, Fas. iii. 423, Stj. 417. bann-setning, f. an excommunication, Sturl. ii. 3. bannsetningar-

svero, n. the sword of excommunication, H. E.

bann-syngja, song, to pronounce the ban of excommunication, Fms. ix. 486.

ban-oro, n. = banaoro, Fms. x. 400, Bret. 76.

ban-væni, f., medic. prognosis mortis, Fél. ix. ban-vænligr, adj. mortal, deadly, Bret. 56, Edda 154.

ban-vænn, adj. deadly, Eg. 34. 2. medic. deadly sick, just before death; ok er dró at því at hann (the sick) var b., when all hope of life was gone, Eg. 126, Fms. i. 86; snerist um allt sarit sva at Grettir görðist b., Grett. 153.

BARAR, mod. börur, f. pl. [A. S. bär; Hel. bara; Engl. bier and barrow; Lat. feretrum], a band-bier; borinn í börum um fjallit, Fms. vii. 9, Bs. i. 352: sometimes to be carried on horseback (by two horses), baru þeir Guðmund í börum suðr til Hvítar, . . . bararnar hrutu ofan, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49 C spells barir): esp. the funeral bier, bearse, to be carried on horseback, lagoi begar kistuna i bunar barar, 655 xxii, Fms. x. 149; mæddust hestarnir undir börunum, Finnb. 322, cp. likbörur; now also liggja á nátrjám (nátré) in like sense. The sing. in D. N. i. no. 70 is perh. a bad reading.

bar-axlaor, adj. part. bigb-shouldered, with sharp prominent shoulder bones, Fms. vii. 321.

bar-átta, u, f. [North. E. barett obsolete], gener. a fight, contest: a row, Gpl. 176. β. a fight, battle, Fas. i. 26. γ. now freq., esp. = strife, contest. COMPDS: baráttu-maor, m. a warrior, pior. 67. baráttu-samr, adj. troublesome, Barl. 137

barberr, m. (for. word), a barber, N. G. L. iii. no. 15.

BARD, n. [identical in etymology but not in sense to Lat. barba, Engl. beard, Germ. bart; the Scandin. dialects all call the beard skegg; Swed. skigg; Dan. skjæg; barð in the sense of barba is quite alien from the Scandin. idioms; the passages, Edda 109 (skegg heitir barð) and höggva börðum í gras, Id. 12, a poem of the end of the 13th century, are isolated instances: bart in Dan. is a mod. word]:-Lat. ora, a. a brim of a helmet or hat (hjálmbarð, hattbarð), Fas. iii. margo: β. the verge, edge of a hill (holtbard, túnbard, brekkubard, hólbarð, etc.), freq. in local names of farms in Icel. y. the wing or death, a law term, Grag. ii. 116; eigi red ek honum b., Nj. 21; sla side fin of some fishes, e.g. whales, cp. bardhvalr; of flat fishes, raja

pastinaca (skötubarð). of war, [cp. A. S. barda, a beaked ship]; so barded, of a horse in armour; hence Baroi or Járnbaroi is the name of a sort of ram in olden times, e. g. the famous Járnbarði (Iron Ram) of earl Eric, described, Fms. ii. 310; cp. also Fb. i. 280: the stem, Gr. στείρη, Jb. 398; τόα fyrir bard e-m, to thwart one, Gpl. 519, Eg. 386, Fms. vii. 195; skulu vér binda akkeri fyrir barð hverju skipi, xi. 66, ii. 273, Lex. Poët.

e. several compds are used in Icel. referring to parts of the head, e. g. hökubarð, kinnbarð, kjálkabarð, ora genae, maxillae, but without any notion of 'beard,' cp. Isid. granos et cinnabar Gothorum, 19. 23; the cinnabar and the present Icel. kinnabaro seem to be etymologically identical.

baroa, u, f. a kind of axe (barbata), Edda (Gl.)

bar-dagi, a, m., prop. a 'battle day,' cp. eindagi, máldagi, skildagi:

1. a law term, a beating, flogging, thrashing; ef maðr lýstr mann þrjú högg eðr þrim fleiri, þat heitir b. fullr, N. G. L. i. 73, Grág. ii. 155, Post. 656 B, Blas. 42.

2. a figbt, battle (very freq.)= Orrosta, Eg. 745, Nj. 45, etc.: metaph. a calamity, scourge (theol.), Sks. 112, 328, Fms. v. 214, Bs. i. 70.

delay of battle, Al. 24.

bardaga-ffst, f. eagerness to give battle, Al. 24. bardaga-gjarn, 2dj. eager for battle, Stj. 230. bardagaguö, n. a god of battle, Mars, Al. 33. goddess of battle, Bellona, Al. 41. b battle, Al. 14. bardaga-list, f. the art bardaga-gyðja, u, f. a bardaga-laust, n. adj. without bardaga-list, f. the art of war, Stj. 45, Al. 4. barthe close of a battle, Al. 5. bardaga-maor, m. a daga-lykt, f. the close of a battle, Al. 5. warrior, Fms. vi. 56, Stj. 456. bardaga-stef, n. and bardagastefins, u, f. a term, fixed meeting for a fight, Al. 54, Fms. ix. 488. barð-hvalr, m. a sort of whale, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

barði, a, m. a sbip, a sort of ram, v. above, Fms. ii. 310, Edda (Gl.) barð-mikill, adj. with a great barð (δ.), epithet of a ship, Hkr. iii. 268. a sort of fish (Germ. bartfisch), Edda (Gl.) bar-efli, n. a club, (common word.)

bar-eyskr, adj. from Barra, one of the Hebrides, Grett.

BARKI, a, m. [Gr. φάρυγξ; alien from the South-Teut. idioms?], the windpipe, weazand, Eg. 508, Fas. i. 131, Fms. i. 217, vii. 191, Nj. 156: metaph. the stem of a boat; cp. hals, svíri. compos: barka-kýli, n. Adam's apple, Bs.i. 382. barka-lok, n. epiglottis. barka-op, n. glottis. BARKI, a, m., mid. Lat. barca, a sort of small sbip (for. word), Fms. barka-bazi, a, m., a cognom., Sturl.

bark-lauss, adj. without bark (börkr), Lex. Poët.

BARLAK, n. (for. word), barley, Edda (Gl.); the Icel. common word is bygg, Dan. byg, Swed. bjugg.

bar-lomr, m. wailing, complaining, v. lomr.

barm-fagr, adj. with fine sides, epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

barmi, a, m., poët. a brother, prop. frater geminus, not qs. ἀδελφόε,

vide the following word, Lex. Poet.

BARMR, m. [Gr. φορμός; cp. Ulf. barms = πόλπος and στήθος; O. H. G. param; Hel. barm; A. S. barm; all in the sense of gremium: this sense, however, is entirely unknown to old Icel. writers, who only apply the word in like sense as bard, namely, Engl. brim; Lat. ora]:—a a. the brim of a vessel (fötubarmr, pottbarmr, etc.), Bs. ii. 173; hence barma-fullr, adj. or fullr á barma, full to the brim; the rim of a β. also the edge of a brook or well (lækjarbarmr, brunnbell. Pm. 106. barmr): a chasm (gjárbarmr). Y. the border of the shore; eybarmr, ora insulae, Hervar. S. (in a verse); vikrbarmr; also used in many local names of farms in Icel. 8. the wing of anything; lyptingarbarmr, the gunwale of the stern; kastalabarmr (wing of a castle), Orkn. (in a verse); barmr hvarma, the edge of the eye-lids, Lex. Poët. e. the flaps of a thing; reif hann allan í sundr ok kastaði börmunum á eldinn, Fms. iv. 339 \$. the notion of gremium, bosom, only (rare if not an απ. λεγ.) appears after the Reformation, and even then rare; cp. the bosom of a coat, e. g. geyma e-t á barmi sér; hægri, vinstri b., etc.; stinga hendinni í sinn eigin barm, Exod. iv. 6. barma, að, b. sér, to lament, is also a mod. word, Germ. barmen qs. bearmen; vide, however, baomr.

barm-tog, n. a rope for contracting the nets during fishing, Ivar Aasen

barma, Gpl. 427.

BABN, n. pl. born, [Ulf. barn; O. H. G. parn; A. S. bearn; Scot. and North. E. bairn; cp. bera and Lat. parere]: -a bairn, child, baby. This word, which in olden time was common to all the Teut. idioms, was lost in Germany as early as the 13th century (Grimm. s.v.); in the South of England it went out of use at an early time, and was replaced by 'child;' even the Ormulum uses barn only four times, else always 'child.' In North. E. bairn is still a household word, and freq. in popular Scottish writers, Burns, Walter Scott, etc. In the whole of Scandinavia it is in full and exclusive use; the Germ. 'kind' is in Icel. entirely unknown in this sense, v. the funny story Isl. pjob. ii. 535; ('kind' in common Icel. means a sheep.) In Danish barn is the only word which, like the Icel., changes the radical vowel in pl. into ö (börn). Proverbs referring to barn; barnið vex en brókin ekki; þetta verðr aldri barn í brók; bráð er barnslundin (barnæskan); nema börn hvað á bæ er títt; allir hafa börnin verið; því læra börnin málið að það er fyrir þeim haft; tvisvar verðr gamall madrinn barn; bragd er at þá barnið finnr; snemma taka börn | pregnancy, Stj. 514.

8. the beak or armed prow of ships, esp. ships til meina; Gud gefr björg med barni, cp. Eggert (Bb.) 1. 14; sex börn, dætr þrjár ok þrjársonu, Nj. 30, Ísl. ii. 198, Vsp. 36; eiga þrjá sonu barna, Fms. xi. 43; og svíkjast um að eiga börn, Eggert (Bb.) 1. 14; vera með barni, to be with child, Fms. ii. 212, i. 57, 68, Isl. ii. 197; fara med barni, to go with child, Nj. 130; fra blautu barni, from a child, Fms. iii. 155; unni honum hvert barn, every child, i.e. every living creature, loved bim, i. 17; hvert mannsbarn, every man: metaph. (rare), offspring, Niorst. 10: barn, barnio gott, börn, barnio mitt (τέκνον, τέκνα) is with many a favourite term of endearment in talking with another, Látum líða og bíða, börn, Pál Víd. in a popular ditty: eptirlætisbarn, a pet, spoilt child; olbogabarn, a hard-treated child; oskabarn, a child of adoption; sveinbarn, a boy; meybarn, a girl; ungbarn, a baby. born, n. pl. grand-children, Grág. i. 185. barns COMPDS: barnabarna-eign, f. procreation of children, v. barneign. barna-færi, n. the phrase, ekki b., no task for children, pord. 97 (1860). barna-gaman, n. child's play, El. 1. barna-karl, m. child's friend, nickname of an old pirate; hann var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjótsoddum sem þá var víkingum títt, því var hann b. kallaðr, be was a great pirate, but be did not spit babies as pirates then used to do, wherefore he was called b., Landn. 308; in mod. usage, one who has many children, mesti b. barna-kensla, u, f. fathering a child upon one (kenna e-m barn), N.G.L. i. 410: mod. training children in a school. barna-leikr, m. a child's play, Grett. 107 A, vide barnleikr. barna-messa, u, f., now barna-dagr, m. Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28, N.G.L. i. 377. barnamold, f. argilla apyra, also called Pétrs mold, argilla St. Petri, Eggert barna-mosi, a, m., botan. sphagnum cymbi folium, Hjalt. barna-skap, n. in the phrase, hafa ekki b., to be no baby, Fs. 138. barna-spil, n. a childish play, Fas. i. 88 paper MS.; spil is a Germ. for. barna-vipr, n. childish trifles, gewgaws, Ld. 122. pattr, m. the section of law concerning infants, baptism, etc., in the Icel. Jus. Eccl., K. b. K. 8. barns-aldr, m. childbood, Eg. 118, Fms. ii. 267. barns-bein, n. in the phrase, frá blautu b., v. above, Al. 71. farir, f. pl. in the phrase, deyja af barnsförum, to die in childhed. barns-full, adj. pregnant, Pr. 185,-a rude phrase; Icel. now say, kálffull kýr, but not barnsfull kona. barns-fylgja, u, f., medic. secundinae, a baby's caul, Björn. barns-gratr, m. the cry of a baby, Fms. x. 218. barns-hafandi, part. pregnant, Jb. 114. barns-húfa, u, f. a baby's barns-lik, n. a baby's corpse, Hkr. iii. 184. barns-mál, l. 15. barns-skirsl, f. infant baptism, N.G.L. i. 131 barns-sött, f. = jöösött, the pains of childbirth, Bs. i. 327. cap, D.N. n. babble, El. 15. (Norse). barns-útkast, n. and barns-útburör, m. exposure of infants, N. G. L. i. 303. barns-verk, n. child's work, Fms. ix. 35.

barna, ao, to get with child, Nj. 98: metaph, in the phrase, ao barna söguna, to interrupt a tale while being told.

barn-aldr, m. childbood, Hkr. ii. 35.

barn-alinn, part. native, Bs. i. 808.

barn-beri, a, m. pregnant, with child, N.G.L. i. 317.

barn-burðr, ar, m. childbearing, childbirth, Grág. i. 375.

barn-beer, f. capable of bearing children, opp. ubyrja, Grág. i. 323, Stj. 89: pregnant, Grág. i. 294. barn-dómr, m. childhood, Stj. 195, 25, 655 xxx. 21.

barn-eign, f. getting children, Stj. 196: metaph. children, furdu illa b. gat Loki, Edda 20; vera or b., to be past childbearing.

barn-eskja, u, f. [Goth. barniski], childbood, Hom. 122. barn-faðir, m. a child's alleged father, H. E. ii. 111. barnamodir was in popish times the name for a priest's concubine.

barn-fostr, n. 'bairn-fostering,' a kind of adoption in olden times; at bjóða e-m b., to offer b. to another man, is a standing custom in the Sagas; men of wealth, but of low birth, in order to get security for their property, offered barnfostr to noblemen, as in Ld. ch. 16 and ch. 28, Hænsa Þór. S. (Ísl. ii. 125), Harð. S. ch. 9 (Ísl. ii. 23); or it was done as a matter of policy, it being regarded as a homage to be the fosterfather of another man's son; því at sá er mælt at sá sé útignari sem öðrum fóstrar barn, Fms. i. 16; ok er sá kallaðr æ minni maðr, er öðrum fóstrar barn, Ld. 108; thus Jon Loptsson offered b. to the young Snorri, in order to soothe the wounded pride of his father Sturla, Sturl. i. 106; Ari Frodi was fostered by Hall i Haukadal, Ib.; Njal offered to adopt as a son the young Hoskuld, in order to atone for the slaying of his father, Nj. ch. 95; cp. also the interesting story of the kings Harold and Athelstan and the young Hacon, Fms. i. l. c.: as a matter of friendship, Ld. 144, Bs. i. 73, 74, Sturl. i. 223, Ld. 25, and many other instances. COMPD: barnfostr-laun, n. pl. a reward, fee for b., N.G.L. i. 91.

barn-fostra, u, f. a foster-mother of a child, Mar.; now a nurse.

barn-fóstri, a, m. a foster-father, Eg. 401, Isl. ii. 144.

barn-fulga, u, f. (now in Icel. meogjof), pay for the maintenance of a child, N. G. L. i. 30.

barn-fæddr, adj. part. native, Bs. i. 80; borinn ok b., born and bred. barn-fæði, n. nativity; eiga b., to be a native, Fr.

barn-getnaor, m. the procreation of children, Grag. i. 349, Greg. 29:

barn-goor, adj. fund of children.

barn-geelur, f. pl. lulling sounds, nursery rbymes, Fas. ii. 234.

barningr, m. [berja], thrashing, v. lamabarning: now, 'thrashing the water,' i. e. bard pulling against wind and tide.

barn-lauss, adj. childless, Eg. 318, Grág. i. 185, Landn. i. 304, Hkr. i. 99. barn-leikar, m. pl. cbild's play; leika barnleikum, of play-fellows, Bs. i. 417, 473, Fms. vi. 403, Sturl. i. 62.

barn-leysi, n. the being childless, Stj. 428, Mar. 656.

barn-ligr, adj. childish, Sks. 153. barn-maör, m. the bearer of a baby to be christened; par & at ala likmenn ok barnmenn, Vm. 77.

barn-skikkja, u, f. a child's cloak, Sturl. iii. 278.

barn-skirn, f. the christening of infants, K. b. K. 14. barnskírnaroro, n. pl. formula in b., 655 xi. barn-sæng, f. cbildbed, H. E. i. 492.

barn-teitr, adj. glad as a child, Hým. 2.

barn-ungr, adj. very young, youthful, Fms. ii. 98, Mirm. 31. barn-umagi, a, m. an orphan child, Grág. i. 305.

barn-úmegő, f. minority, Grág. i. 305.

barn-æði, n. childishness, Fél. 12. 56, transl. of Iliad ix. 491.

barn-ssaka, u, f. cbildbood, Eg. 116, Grág. ii. 392, Fms. i. 4, x. 273;

bráð er b., the youth is impatient, a proverb, cp. Am. 75.

BARR, n. [Norse and Swed. barr means the needles of the fir or pine, opp. to 'lauf' or leaves of the ash, elm; cp. barlind, taxus baccata, and barskógr, 'needle-wood,' i. e. fir-wood, Ivar Aasen]. or spines of a fir-tree; the word is wrongly applied by Snorri, Edda 11, who speaks of the 'barr' of an ash;—Icel. has no trees. In Hm. 50 (Norse poem?) it is correctly used of a pine, hrörnar böll er stendr borpi á, hlýrat henní börkr né b., Hkv. Hjörv. 16, Edda 11. II. = barlev.[Scot. and North. E. bear, A. S. bere, is four-rowed barley, a coarse kind; bigg in North. E. and Scot. is six-rowed barley, also a coarse kind: cp. 'the Bigg-market,' a street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: barlog, sweet wort, made of barley, Ivar Aasen]; bygg heitir með mönnum, en barr með goðum, men call it 'bygg,' but gods 'bear,' which shews that barr sounded foreign, and that bygg was the common word, Alvm. 33; Edda (Gl.) 231 has b. under sáðsheiti, v. Lex. Poët. Common phrases in Icel., as bera ekki sitt barr, of one who will never again bear leaves or flourish, metaph. from a withered tree: so Persarum vigui rege beatior is rendered, lifs míns blómgaðra bar, en buðlungs Persa var, Snót 129. barlegr, adj. vigorous, well-looking.

barr, adj. ready (paratus), Jd. 13: strong, vigorous, Lex. Poët.

barr-haddaor, adj. barley-baired, poët, epithet of the earth, Lex. Poët.

barri, a, m. a grove, Skm. 39.

bar-skeptr, adj. bigb-sbafted, of an axe; breidöx b., Bs. i. 658.

bar-skogr, m. needle-wood.

bar-smio, f. thrashing, flogging, Bs. i. 792, Grag. i. 456: pl. fight,

row, lb. 12, Grág. ii. 114.

BARUN, m. [for. word, mid. Lat. baro; A.S. beornas], a baron; heita peir hersar eðr lendir menn í Danskri tungu, greifar í Saxlandi, en baronar i Englandi, Edda 93, Thom., Art.; the title was introduced into Norway by king Magnus, A.D. 1277, vide Ann. s.a., Gpl. 512. barúnanafn, n. the title of b., Ann. l. c.

barúnia, u, f. a barony, Thom. 36.

bar-vior, m. the wood of the fir, D. N. (Fr.) iii. 473.

bar-viōri, n. a beating storm, Sturl. iii. 127. basinn, m. [for. word], basin xylinum, a tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 256.

BASMIR, f. pl. an aπ. λεγ. in a verse in Hervar. S. (Ed. 1847), p. 56; bauð ek þér bróðir basmir óskerðar, fé ok fjöld meiðma; a dub. word, cp. Germ. besem, Engl. besom; mod. Germ. besen, North Germ. besemer, Dan. bismer (Icel. reizla), which are all connected. Ivar Aasen records a Norse word basm or basma; the Norse basm means twenty threads of the warp (basm here means loom?):—the Ed. in Fas. i. 207 gives a wrong spelling, oskir tvær (qs. oskertar), and skips the word basmir.

bassi, 2, m. a bear, Lex. Poët.

BAST, n.; besti (Vkv. 12) seems to be a dat. masc. from bostr; in Germ. the word is freq. used masc.; the passage l. c. is perh. to be restored thus-beir er af letu besti (tiliae) byr sima (annulos), who did pull the rings from the cord? (cp. v. 8); [Engl., A.S., and Germ. bast]:-bast, the inner bark of the lime-tree; bast at binda, Rm. 9; bast né band, Ghl.

386, N.G.L. i. 59; sá þeir á bast bauga dregna, Vkv. 7. basta, að, to bind into a parcel, D. N. ii. 560 (Fr.), Fms. v. 301.

bastaror, m. bastard, appears for the first time as the cognom. of William the Conqueror. The etymon is dubious; Grimm suggests a William the Conqueror. Scandinavian origin; but this is very doubtful; the word never occurs in Scandinavian writers before the time of William, sounds very like a foreign word, is rarely used, and hardly understood by common people in Icel.; neither does it occur in A.S. nor O.H.G.; so that Adam of Bremen says, iste Willelmus quem Franci bastardum vocant; whence the word seems to come from some southern source; cp. the Jatv. S. (Ed. 1852), and Fl. iii. 463 sqq.; the MS. Holm. spells bastaror, the Fb. bast-2. name of a sword, Fms, vii. 297, referring to A.D. beinbeygor kostr, dira necessitas, 58; kvadst þá heldt vilja liggja bjá hardr,

ዋ 1 163. 3. a kind of cloth, in deeds of the 14th and 18th centuries, Vm. 46, 136, D. N. ii. 165.

bastari, a, m. a bastbinder, D. N. ii. 246.

bast-bleikr, adj. pale as bast, Fms. vii. 269, v.l. bastl, n. turmoil; bastla, að, to turmoil.

bast-lina, u, f. a cord of bast, Eg. 579.

bast-taug, f. a tie or cord of bast, Eg. 579, v.l. bast-vesall, adj. = bastbleikr, Karl. 167.

bast-ox, f., prob. a false reading, Fas. ii. 177, v. l. bátox.

BATI, 2, m. improvement, advantage, Fs. 155, Grett. 113 A, Fas. ii. 247, Grág. (Kb.) i. 160. bata-ván, f. bope of convalescence, recovery

of bealth, cp. Grag. l. c.; cp. also abati, gain.

batna, ad, [v. bati; Ulf. gabatnan], to improve, get better, Nj. 52, Grág. 2. impers. medic. term; e-m batnar, one recovers, Fms. iv. i. 206. 369, v. 22; the disease is added in gen., e-m b. sins meins, sjúkleika, sóttar, Bs. i. 343, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 280: at present also with nom.: proverb, batnanda manni er bezt að lifa.

batnaor, ar, m. improvement, 623. 15, Hom. 50, 134, Hkr. ii. 178: convalescence, Grag. ii. 45.

batnan, f. id., Lex. Poët.

baug-bót, f. a law term, compensation (v. baugr II.), Grág. ii. 173. baug-bestandi, pl. -endr, part. a law term, those who have to pay the baugr (II.); opp. to baughiggendr, the receivers, Grag. ii. 172.

baug-eior, m. the oath upon the sacred temple ring in heathen times; b. Odinn hygg ek at unnit hafi, hvat skal hans trygdum trúa, Hm. 110; cp. the phrase, vinna eið at baugi, v. baugr below; the baugeiðr of heathen times answers to the Christian bókeiðr and vinna eið at bók, to swear, laying the band upon the Gospel.

baug-gildi, n. a law term, the 'weregild' to be paid to the 'agnates' of the slain; opp. to nefgildi, the same amount to be paid to the 'cognates;' defined, Grag. (Bt.) ii. 176, N. G. L. i. 186: metaph. agnatic relationship, vera or b. eor nefgildi, lifa i b. etc., to be an agnate or a cognate, id. bauggildis-menn, m. pl. agnates, who are bound to pay and receive the bauggildi, Grág. ii. 180.

baug-gildingr, m. = bauggildismaor, cp. nefgildingr, Grág. ii. 178. baug-gildr, adj. payable, fit to pay as bauggildi, N. G. L. i. 176.

BAUGR, m. [the root bjug—baug—bog; A. S. beâg; O. H. G. pouc = armilla; lost in N. H. G. and in Engl.]

I. a ring, armlet, esp. in olden times to be worn on the wrist plain, without stones: sacred temple ring (stallahringr) on the altar in heathen temples; all oaths were to be made by laying the hand upon the temple ring; at sacrificial banquets it was to be dipped in the blood, and was to be worn by the priest at all meetings. The ring was either of gold or silver, open (motlaus), its weight varying between two, three, and twenty ounces (the last is the reading of Eb. new Ed. p. 6, v. l., the classical passages in the Sagas are—Eb. l. c. (and cp. 44), Glum. 388, Landn. (Hb.) 258, pord. S. 94 (Ed. 1860); cp. also the note at the end of the new Ed. of Eb., referring to an interesting essay of the Norse Prof. Holmboe upon the matter, Christiania, A.D. 1864. β. baugr is at present in Icel. used of a spiral ring without a stone (e.g. a wedding ring); the third finger is called baugingr, transl. from Lat. digitus annuli, for the wearing of wedding rings is not in use in Icel. (unless as a Dan. imitation). Icel. also say einbaugr, tvibaugr, a single or double spiral ring. metaph, in olden times, before minted gold or silver came into use, the metals were rolled up in spiral-formed rings, and pieces cut off and weighed were used as a medium of payment; hence, in old times, baugr simply means money, used in the poets in numberless compounds; hringum hreytti, hjó sundr baug, Rm. 35; cp. baugbroti, baugskyndir, baugskati, baughati, one who breaks, throws, bates gold, epithets of princes, etc., v. Lex. Poët. A.S. poetry abounds in epithets such as, beaggeafa, dator auri; the Heliand speaks of 'vunden gold.' In the law the payment of weregild is particularly called baugr, v. the compounds: baugatal is the Icel. section of law treating of the weregild, Grag. ii. 171-188; hösuðbaugr, lögbaugr (a legal baug, lawful payment). In the Norse law vide esp. N.G.L. i. 74 sqq., 184 sqq.

2. the painted circle on the round shield (clypeus); á fornum skjöldum var títt at skrifa rönd þá er b. var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kendir, Edda 87, Eg. 699; often embellished with scenes from the mythical age. Some poems are preserved or on record, describing such shields, two Berudrapur by Egil (bera, a sbield), Haustlöng by Thjodolf, Ragnarsdrúpa by Bragi Gamli of the 9th and 10th centuries). Some of these poems were among the chief sources used by Snorri in composing the Edda. The shield is metaph. called baugr, Edda (Gl.) 3. a fisb-book; man eigi þú draga Leviathan á öngli eðr bora kiðr hans með baugi (very rare, if not an απ. λεγ.), Post. 686 C. 2. 4. the phrase, eiga (kost) á baugi, to bave (a single) chance left; þótti þat vera et mesta hætturáð at berjast, en sá mun á baugi, ef eigi er sæzt, there will be no other chance unless we come to terms, Sturl. iii. 244; þú munt eiga slíkan á baugi brátt, thou wilt soon have the very same chance (viz. death), the turn will come to thee, Nj. 58; nú mun ek eiga þann á baugi, at ..., there will be no other chance for me, than ..., Orkn. 46; cp.

henni, ef sá væri á baugi, if there were no other chance, Fas. ii. 150. The Tin the above passages, viz. once in the old Hm., once in the Fagrisk., explanation of this metaphor is doubtful, cp. Vkv. verses 5 and 7 (?), or is the metaphor taken from the weregild? 5. baugr also occurs in mod. usage in many compds, astron. and mathem., spor-baugr, the ecliptic; hådegisbaugr, a meridian. COMPD off pieces of baugr, bad money, Band. 12. bauggildismaðr, N.G.L. i. 81, 82, 186. compos: bauga-brot, n. pl. cut bauga-maör, m.= bauga-tal, n. the section of law about weregild, Grag. ii. 171-188: B. fixing of the weregild, Grag. i. 158. baugs-holgt, f. personal sacredness, (one's death to be atoned for by a weregild); præll á b. á sér ef hann fylgir drottni sínum til þings . . ., N. G. L. i. 70.

baug-reid, f. a law term, an official inspection (in Norway) to measure

the breadth of the bigbroay, defined, Gpl. 412-414.
baug-rygr, jar, f. pl. ir, a law term, an only daughter entitled to receive and pay weregild, in default of heirs male. The Norse law defines thus, ef hon er einberni, ok til arfs komin, þar til er hón sezt á brúðstól, . . . up to ber wedding day, N. G. L. i. 184, 92: the Icel. law does not limit the right to her marrying; sú er kona ein er bæði skal baugi bæta ok baug taka, ef hon er einberni, en sú kona heitir b., en hon er dóttir hins dauða, Grág. ii. 183.

baug-pak, n. [pekja baug], a law term, 'baug-covering,' i.e. the supplemental payment to be added in due proportion to the amount of weregild (baugr), defined, Grág. ii. 171, 172; hence 'at baughaki' metaph. means in addition, to boot; på kom at honum siden at b. brotfallit, be was taken with fits of epilepsy to boot, Bs. i. 336.

baug-biggjandi, pl. endr, part. a receiver of weregild. BAUKA, ab, [Swed. böka], prop. to dig, to rummage; hann b. til fiskanna, viz. in order to steal them, Grett. 137; aldri skal ek i belginn

bauka, says the giant in the tale, Isl. pjobs. ii. 458. BAULA, u, f. a cow, Bs. i. 635. COMPDS: COMPDs: baulu-fall, n. the carcase of a slaughtered cow, Bs. i. 593. baulu-fótr, m. cow's foot, cognom., Sturl. iii. 71; mod. baula, 20, to low.

BAUN, f. [A.S. bean, cp. Lat. faba], a bean, Ghl. 544, Rb. 394.

bauna-lögr, m. bean-broth, Karl. 452. bauan, f. the fore fins of a shark, Björn.

BAUTA, the remnant of an obsolete strong verb analogous to hlaupahljóp, [A. S. beâtan; Engl. beat; Germ. botzen, pulsare], to bunt, beat; bautu, 1st pers. pl. pres. indic., Fms. v. 83 (O. H. 1853 spells bavtu); svá bavtu vér björnuna, so do we beat (chase) the bears, Gs. 13: part. pass. bautinn, beaten, slain, Lex. Poët. s. v. sverdbautinn; Farbauti, beater of ships, is the name of the giant father of Loki; hylbauti, beater of the waves, a

ship, Edda (Gl.); cp. Swed. bauter, strings for catching birds, Ihre. bauta-steinn, Snorri (Hkr.) constantly uses the pl. form, but bautaoarsteinn, Fagrsk. 19, and bautarsteinn, Hm. 72; m. the stone monuments of the olden age, esp. in Sweden and Denmark; the Hávamál l. c. (sjaldan bautarsteinar standa brautu nær, nema reisi niðr at nið) tells us that these stones used to be placed along the high roads, like the sepulchral monuments of old Rome; cp. the standing phrase on the Swedish-Runic stones-her skal standa steinn 'nær brautu;' or, má eigi 'brautarkuml' (a road monument) betra veroa; the high roads of old Sweden seem to have been lined with these monumental stones; even at the present time, after the destruction of many centuries, the Swedish-Runic stones (of the 11th and 12th centuries) are counted by thousands. A great collection was made and drawings executed during the 17th century (Burzus, etc.), but only published A.D. 1750, under the name of Bautil. The etymology of this word is much contested; some render it by 'stones of the slain' (bauta, to slay), but this is contradicted by the passage in Hm. l. c. and by the inscriptions themselves. bauta stones were simply monuments erected by the piety of kindred and friends without any respect to sex or manner of death, either in war, on sea, or through sickness; some were even erected to the memory of living persons. They were usually tombstones; but many of them are memorial stones for men that died in foreign lands, Greece, Russia, the British Islands, etc. Neither is Snorri right in saying (Hkr. pref.) that the bautasteinar belonged to the old burning age (brunaöld), and were replaced by the cairns (haugar) in the subsequent cairn age (haugaöld)—bá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn ok reisa eptir bautasteina, en síðan er Freyr hafði heygðr verit at Uppsölum þá görðu margir höfðingjar eigi síðr hauga en bautasteina. Svíar tóku lík hans ok var hann brendr við á þá er Skúta heitir, þar vóru settir bautasteinar hans, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 17—the passage in Havamai and the monuments refute this statement. The great bulk of the Scandinavian bauta stones seem to be of the 11th and even 12th century. In Icel, no stones of that time are on record: var hann þá hér heygðr skamt frá bænum, ok settir upp bautasteinar, þeir er enn standa hér, Hkr. i. 269; hávir bautasteinar standa hjá haugi Egils ullserks, 153,—where Fagrsk. reads, í þau skip var lagor í valrinn, ok orpnir þar haugar utan at; þar stendr ok bautaðar-steinn (=bautarsteinn in Hm.?) hár sem Egill féll, p. 19;—en eptir alla på menn er nokkut mannsmót var at, skyldi reisa bautasteina, ok hélzt så siðr lengi síðan, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8. It is worth remarking that the

four times in the Hkr., whence it has passed over to modern writers. The word is most probably only a corruption from brautarsteinar, lapides viae, (by dropping the r); cp. the analogous Swedish word, brautarkuml, monumentum viae, which occurs in the inscriptions themselves.

BÁÐIB, adj. pron. dual, gen. beggja, neut. bæði rarely, (Norse); báði, gen. báðra, sometimes occur in MSS. of the 14th century, but both of them are Norse forms, [Goth. bai, baiops; A. S. ba; Engl. both; Germ. beide; cp. also Gr. αμφω, Lat. ambo]:—both, Nj. 82, Sturl. iii. 314, Eg. 257, Grág. i. 368, N.G.L. i. 33, Isl. ii. 348, Fms. x. 118, etc. etc.

BAGI, 2, m. (not bagi), an adversary, Stor. 23, Lex. Poët.

bágindi, n. pl. distress, difficulties

bágliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), adversely, Vígl. 30. bág-lundr, adj. ill-disposed, bad-tempered, Lex. Poët.

bágr, adj. uneasy; honum verðr bág höndin, Fas. iii. 370: eiga bágt is now in Icel. to be poor, bard up: bag-staddr, adj. distressed.

bagr, m. [cp. Hel. bagan = contendere, and Icel. bægja below], contest, strife, in such phrases as, fara i bág, to come athwart; fór i bág með peim, they came across, Bjarn. 28; i bága (pl.), Bs. i. 622; brjóta bág við e-m, to make a struggle against, Al. 49; Páll postuli braut þar helzt bág við ávalt er öðrum þótti torveldast, Post. 656 C. 24, Fms. viii. 42; koma i baga vio, to come into strife or collision with.

bág-ráðr, adj. difficult to deal with, Fms. ii. 11. bag-rækr, adj. difficult to drive, of geese, Grett. 90.

BAKN, n. for. word [A.S. bêcn; O.H.G. pauban], a beacon, v. sigrbákn: bákn now means a big, monstrous thing

bákna, 2ð, [A.S. bécnan], to beckon; þeir báknuðu vápnunum til þeirra Hákonar, Fms. vii. 276, xi. 366.

BAL, n. [old Scot. bale, i. e. a beacon-fagot, Lay of Last Minstrel 3: 27 note]. I. a flame, Nj. 199, Ld. 100, Stj. 45 (freq.) II. Lat. rogus, a pyre, funeral pile; hlada b., rogum struere, Eb. 314, 264; Fms. v. 328, esp. for burning dead bodies; a funeral pile in the old heathendom, til brands eðr báls, an old law term, ad urnam, N.G.L. i. 50: the phrase, vega e-n á bál, or, bera á bál, to carry to the pyre, Vkv. 14, cp. Vpm. 54, Fas. i. (Hervar. S.) 487; graphical description of those funerals, vide Edda 37, 38 (Baldrsbrenna), Fas. i. (Völs. S.) 204; cp. 333, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 27; cp. also the funeral of the mythical king Sigurd Ring, recorded by Arngrim Lærde in his Supplementum ad Compendium Hist. Norv. MS. (composed A.D. 1597), probably taken from a lost leaf of Skjöldunga Saga (Sögubrot), and mentioned by Munch, Norske Folks Hist. i. 274: mod. of a foaming wind, wrath, etc.bálviðri, n. and bálhvass, bálreiðr, adj., etc.

bál-för, f. a funeral, Edda 37. bál-gerő, f. id., Edda (Ub.) 288 (Ed. 1852).

balki, a, m., v. the following word.

BÁLKR, old form bólkr, Grág, dat. bælki, N.G.L. i. 399, acc. pl. bólku or bálku, Lex. Poët. [A. S. bálc], a balk, partition [cp. naval bulk-heads]; b. um þveran hellinn, of a cross wall, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. ii. 333, Grett. 140; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, of a balk of wood across the door, Orkn. 112. B. a low wall in a stall or house, N.G.L. in 2. metaph. a law term, a section in a code of law; bjófa bálkr, Kristindoms b., etc., criminal, ecclesiastical law . . ., Grag., Jb. a body, a bost, in compds as frændbálkr, ættbálkr, herbálkr; sýndist honum uarenniligr b. beirra, of a host in line of battle, Bs. i. 667; COMPDS: balkar-brot, n. the breaking a fence, crib, Gbl. 350, 391. l Edda (Ht.) 142 bálkar-lag, n. a sort of metre (from a pr. name Balkr),

BARA, u, f. [berja?], a wave, billow, v. alda; as a rule bara denotes the smaller waves caused by the wind (on the surface of larger billows), alda the rollers or swell, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 186, Fms. x. 324 (of a breaker = bodi), Gkv. 1. 7: the proverb, sigla milli skers ok báru, cp. inter Scyllam et Charybdin, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; sjaldan er ein báran stök, there is seldom a single billow: of misfortune, cp. Aesch. Prom. 1015 κακῶν τρικυμία, cp. also Isl. Þjóðs. i. 660. β. metaph. of undulations or rough stripes on the surface of a thing, e. g. the crust of a cheese, Fs. 146; a scull, cp. Eg. 769: baruskel, f. cardia testa cordata pectinata, a shell, Eggert Itin. p. 1010. compos: báru-fall, n. a swell at sea, Al. 50. báru-skel, f., v. above. báru-skot, n. waves from a fresh breeze, wrinkling the surface of the sea, Hkr. i. 59. báru-stormr, m. an unruly sea, Stj. 89. baru-storr, adj. the waves running bigb, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 72; vide mot-bara, objection.

bar-ottr, adj. waved, of a skull, Eg. 769.

bása, að, = bæsa, to drive cattle into a stall, Gísl. 104.

bás-hella, u, f. a stone wall between two stalls in a combouse,

BÁSS, m. [Ulf. bansts = ἀποθήκη; A.S. bós; Engl. provincial boose; Germ. banse], a boose or stall in a cowbouse; kýr á bási, binda kú á bás, etc., Bjarn. 32, Bs. i. 171; a cow and a bas go together, e.g. in the word 'bautasteinn' never occurs out of Icel. literature, and there only nursery rhyme lulling children to sleep; sofi, sofi ... selr a sja ... kyr & basi, köttr í búri . . ., cp. the Engl. in the cow's boose, Bosworth s. v.; bas, bás is an interj. exclam. for driving cows into stall: also used in Icel. of basins formed in rocks, e.g. at the foot of a waterfall; in local names, Básar, Básendar, etc.: the phrase, hafa sér markaðan bás, to bave one's course of life marked out, Isl. pjobs. i. 538; einginn veit ser ætladan bas i örlaganna solli, no one knows what boose is kept for him in the turmoil of the fates, Grönd. 194; vide bjarnbass.

BASUNA, u, f. (for. word), bassoon, Fas. ii. 511.

bat-festr, f. a rope by which a boat is made fast, Jb. 398, 655 xvii. bát-lauss, adj. and bátleysi, n. being without a boat, Eb. 142, Jb.

399. bát-maðr, m. a boatman, Hkr. iii. 128, Fms. vi. 320.

BATR, m. [a Scandin. and Low Germ. word used in A.S., Engl., Dutch, but alien to O. H. G. and middle H. G.; even Luther (v. Grimm s.v.) never uses the word; it was later introduced into mod. High Germ., but has a foreign sound there, (Engl. t answers to High Germ. z); the word is in Germ. borrowed from Dutch or English]:-a boat, either a small open fishing vessel or a ship-boat. In Icel. only small boats are called so, those of two or four oars; an eight-oared boat is a 'ship,' Eg. 121, 373, Eb. 142, Nj. 122, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 422, 423: in phrases, ausa bát sinn, Fms. vii. 331; sjá fyrir báti sínum, to go one's own course, to mind one's own business, Sturl. iii. 247: alliteration, eiga bygð í báti, metaph., Bs. i. 422. compos: báts-borð, báts-farmr, m. a boat's freight, n. the side of a boat, Sturl. i. 119. Ann. 1342.

bát-stafn, m. a boat's prow, Fms. viii. 223.

beo, n. a bed in a garden, (mod. and rare, cp. reitr.)

beo-dúkr, m. a bed-covering, Dipl. iii. 4.

beðja, u, f., poët. a wife, bed-fellow, Lex. Poët. beo-mal, n. pl. a curtain lecture, Hm. 85.

BEDR, jar, m. pl. ir, [Ulf. badi; Hel. bed; A.S. bedd; Engl. bed; Germ. bett], a bed; in Icel. sæng is the common word, bedr poët. and rare; in the N.T. κράββατον is always rendered by sæng (tak sæng pina og gakk, Mark ii. 9); beðr is used in alliterative phrases, e. g. beðr eðr blæja, Jb. 28; í beðjum eðr bólstrum, N.G.L. i. 351; deila beð ok bliou, φιλότητι καὶ εὐνη, Od. v. 126; and mostly in the sense of bolster; saxit nam í beðinum staðar, Ld. 140, Gísl. 114: the sea-shore is poët. called szvar-beðir (sofa ek né mátta'k szvarbeðjum á, Edda 16 (in a verse); hvíl-beðr, a resting bed, Akv. 30; rísa upp við beð, to lift the body against the pillow, Bkv. 2. 23: the conjugal hed, bjooa & bed, Ls. 52; sitja & bed, Gh. 19; ganga & bed e-m, to marry, 14: pl., sofa & bedjum, Hm. 96, 100: metaph. a swelling sea, laudr var lagt í bedi (acc. pl.), Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); cp. skýbólstrar, 'bolster-clouds, beavy piles of cloud. compos: bedjar-dýna, u, f. a feather-bed, Vm. 177. beojar-ver, n. a bolster case, Dipl. 4.

beő-vina, u, f. = beðja, Lex. Poët.

begla, u, f. [bagr], a bungle; sem b. hjá fögru smíði, hence the name

Rímbegla, Rb. (pref.)

BEIDA, dd, [cp. A. S. beade; Old Engl. bead-roll, bidding-prayer, bedes-man; bidja, bad, bedid, Lat. orare, and bida, beid, bedit, Lat. expectare.]

I. to ask, beg, with the notion of right; almost as a law term, to request [but bidja, orare]; b. e-n e-s, or b. e-m (for one) e-s; beiða griða Baldri, Edda 36, Gs. verse 2; beiða sér bjargkviðar búa sína fimm, Grág. i. 113, 275; b. sonar bóta, Nj. 21; b. e-s af e-m, Fms. i. 47: with acc., in the law term, b. lögbeiðing, to make a lawful request, Grag. (freq.); ef hann vill eigi eid vinna ba er hann er beiddr (requested) þá verðr hann sekr um þat tólf mörkum, þá er hann beiddr (requested) er hann er beðinn (asked), K. þ. K. 146: adding út, b. e-s út, to request the payment of a right, etc., Gpl. 375; b. til e-s, to request, 656 B. \( \beta \). reflex., beioast, to request on one's own behalf; b. laga, request, 656 B. Ld. 76; fars, Grág. i. 90; griða, Fms. viii. 423, x. 172, Nj. 10, 76, Eg. 239, Fms. i. 11: in active sense, Land. 293; beiðast út réttar síns, to claim as one's right, Gpl. 187: with infin., Grág. i. 489: with 'at' and a subj., Fms. i. 12, Grág. i. 7. II. [Dan. bede], as a hunting term, to bunt, chase; b. björnu, to bunt bears: part. beiddr and beiör, bunted about, Gisl. 112; hann kvað sveininn hafa verið illa beiddan, Fs. 69, Mirm. 39: the phrase by Kormak, sá er bindr beiðan (i. e. beiddan) hun, seems to mean one who pinions the young bunted bear, viz. as if it were sheep or cattle, Edda 96 (in a verse), symbolical of the earl Sigurd, a mighty Nimrod, who surpassed the wild deer in strength and swiftness; beiðr (= beiddr) fór ek heiman at biðja þín Guðrún, Am. 90, seems to mean bunted by love, amore captus: the verse of Kormak,-bands man ek beiða rindi, fascinating, charming woman (?), by whom the poet is made prisoner in love; cp. the poët. compds beiði-hlökk, beiði-sif, beiöi-rindr, all epithets of women, Lex. Poët., v. beita.

beiding and beidning (Mar. Fr.), f. request, demand, El. 11: waiting,

Fms. viii. 151 (dub. reading).

beioni, f. a request, demand, Fms. i. 208; pl., 655 iii. 4; holds b., carnal lust, Hom. 17, 25 (Lat. petulantia)

beiðslubeiosla, u, f. a request, demand, Sturl. iii. 231, Sks. 772. maör, m. a person asking, Sks. 776, Anecd. 88.

BEIGR or beygr, m. fear; hafa b. af e-m (freq.):—beiguor, m. an atblete, one who inspires fear (?), Edda.

BEIMAR, m. pl. [etym. uncertain], poët. men, beroes, the followers of king Beimi, according to Edda 109; it is more likely that it is a relation to Engl. beam, beaming, and means illustrious, Lex! Poët.

BEIN, n. a word common to the Teut. idioms and peculiar to them; [the Goth. word is not on record, as Luke xxiv. 39 and John xix. 36 are lost in Ulf.; A. S. ban; Engl. bone; Germ. bein; Swed.-Dan. ben (been). Sansk., Gr., Lat., and the Slav. languages agree in a totally different root; Sansk. astbi; Gr. δστέον; Lat. os; the Slav. branch all with an initial c, cp. the Lat. costa. Vide Grimm (s. v.), who suggests a relation to Gr. βαίνω; but the native Icel. words beinn, rectus, and beina, promovere, are more likely roots; the original sense might thus be crus, Gr. σκέλος, but Lat. os the secondary one]:—a bone. the leg from the knee to the foot; freq. in Swed. and Dan., but very rare and nearly obsolete in Icel., where leggr is the common word; hosa strengd at beini, Eg. 602, Fms. x. 331; kálfar á beinum fram, N. G. L. i. 339.

II. gener. = Lat. os, a bone, but originally N.G.L. i. 339.

II. gener. = Lat. os, a bone, but originary the bones with marrow (Germ. knochen), as may be inferred from the passages, ba er mergund ef b. er i sundr til mergjar, bat er mergr er i, Grág. ii. 11, i. 442, Fms. vii. 118, Vápn. 21, F2s. i. 66, Vígl. 20; stór bein i andliti, with a strongly-marked, high-boned face, Band. 7, whence stórbeinóttr, q.v.; vidbeina, a collar-bone; höfudbein, pl. bead-bones, the scull around the temples and the forehead; er gamlir grisir skyldu halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); strjúka höfuðbeinin; málbein, os loquendi, a small bone in the head; hence the phrase, láta málbeinið ganga, of one talking incessantly and foolishly: metaph. in phrases, láta ganga með beini, to deal blows to the very marrow, deal severely, Ld. 230; hafa bein i hendi (the Danes say, bave been i næsen), to have a boned hand, i. e. strength and power, Hrafn. 10, Al. 29. 2. pl. relics, remains (ashes); the phrase, hera bein, to repose, rest, be buried; far þú út til Íslands, þar mun þér auðit verða beinin at bera, Grett. 148, Nj. 201; ok iðrast nú að aptr hvarf að bera b. blá við hrjóstr, Bjarni, 57:-of the relics of saints, Bs. 468, 469; hence beinafærsla, u, f. removal of bones (translatio); in the Catholic age, when churches were removed, the churchyard was dug up and the bones removed also, vide Eb. (in fine), Bjarn. 19, K. p. K. 40, Eg. (in fine). beina-vatn, n. water in which relics have been washed, Bs. ii. 173. Fél. ix. records many medic. terms; beina-grind, f. a skeleton; bein-ata, u, f. necrosis, caries ossium; bein-brot, n. fractura ossium, Lv. 68, Grág. ii. 17; bein-kröm, f. racbitis; bein-kveisa, u, f. osteocopus; beinsullr, m. sarcostosis; bein-verkir, m. pl. lassitudo febrilis dolorosa universalis, Gisl. 48, cp. Fél. ix. As a poët. circumlocution, the stone is foldar bein, bone of the earth; sævarbein, bone of the sea, Hlt., Edda (Ht.) 19, 23; cp. the Gr. myth of Deucalion.

beina, d. I. to stretch out, to put into motion; b. flug, of birds, to stretch the wings for flight, Edda 13, Orkn. 28; b. skrið, of a serpent; Stj. 98; b. raust, to lift up the voice, speak loud, Gísl. 57.

II. metaph. to promote, forward; b. för (ferð) e-s, to belp one forwards, Fms. vi. 63, Grág. i. 343, Bret. 38; b. til með e-m, to lend one belp; ek vil b. til med ber bænum minum, I will assist thee in my prayers, Bs. i. 472; b. e-u til e-s, to contribute to a thing; bessu vil ek b. til brennu pinnar, Fb. i. 355; b. at med e-m, to belp, assist one; hlauptú hér út, ok mun ek b. at með þér, Nj. 201; b. at e-u, to lend a band to, Bjarn. 64; b. fyrir e-m, to entertain, of alms or hospitable treatment (whence beini); b. fyrir fåtækum, Post. 656 B.

bein-brjóta, braut, to break one's bones, Bárð. 167.

bein-brot, n. the fracture of bone, v. above.

bein-fastr, adj., b. sár, a wound to the bone, Sturl. ii. 222, 655 xi.

bein-fiskr, m., v. beitfiskr.

bein-gjald, n. a law term, compensation for a lesion of bone, N.G.L.

bein-groinn, part. bealed (of a bone fracture), Fas. ii. 295.

bein-hákall, m. squalus maximus.

bein-hinna, u, f. periosteum.

bein-högg, n. a blow injuring the bone, opp. to svöðu sár, Sturl. i. 13. beini, m. belp, but exclusively used of bospitable entertainment, kind treatment, bospitality; vinna, veita, e-m beina, Eb. 268; þykir yðr eigi sá b. beztr, at yðr sé borð sett ok gefinn náttverðr ok síðan fari þér at sofa, Eg. 548; ofgörr er beininn, too much trouble taken, too much attendance, Lv. 38 (Ed. badly 'beinan'); höfðu þar blíðan beina, Fms. ii. 248, iv. 336; mikit er nú um beina þinn, what bospitable treatment ! Isl. ii. 155, Bjarn. 53-55, Fas. i. 79: ganga um beina, to wait upon the guests, in old times (as at present in Icel.) an honourable task; in great banquets the lady or daughter of the house, assisted by servants, did this office; porhildr (the daughter) gekk um beina, ok baru þær Bergþóra (the mother) mat á borð, Nj. 50, cp. Lv. l. c., Fms. xi. 52; Hít (the hospitable giantess) gekk um b., Bárð. 174; þiðrandi (the son of the house) gekk um beina, Fms. ii. 194;—but it is added, 'because be was bumble and meek,' for it was not regarded as fit work for a man; cp. ba er konur gengu um b. um dagverð, Sturl. i. 132. comps: beima-

b., 625. 96; sagði at honum þætti þát mest b. at eldr væri kveyktr fyrir honum, Fas. i. 230; þar var jafnan nýtt mjöl haft til beinabótar, Sturl. i. 23. beina-maor, m. a promoter, H. E. ii. 93. beina-spell, n. spoiling of the comfort of the guests, Bs. i. 313, Sturl. i. 22. burfl, adj. ind. in need of bospitable treatment, Fas. iii. 373.

bein-knúta, u, f. a joint bone, Bs. ii. 82. bein-kross, n. a cross of bone, Magn. 512. bein-lauss, adj. without bone, Fas. i. 251.

bein-leikis, adv. directly, Fas. iii. 444.
bein-leiki, a, m. bospitable treatment, Lv. 5, Eg. 577, Fas. i. 77.
bein-leiki, a, m. bospitable treatment, Lv. 5, Eg. 577, Fas. i. 77.
I. Gr.

BEINN, adj., compar. beinni, superl. beinstr or beinastr. öρθos, Lat. rectus, opp. to wry or curved, in a straight line; b. rás, a straight course, Sks. 217; beinstr vegr, the straightest, shortest way, Fms. ix. 361, Bs. ii. 132 (very freq.): neut. beint, beinast, used as adv. straight; sem beinst à ha, Eg. 386; sva beint, straight on, 742: just, pat kom mér beint (just) i hug, Fms. vi. 213, 369, 371; b. sextigi skipa, precisely sixty ships, xi. 114; nú beint, just now, iv. 327; var hann þá beint i andlati, just breathed bis last, vi. 230. 2. metaph. bospitable; Dagstyggr tók við honum forkunnar vel, ok var við hann hinn beinasti, Sturl. ii. 125; varla náðu þeir at stíga af baki, svá var bóndi beinn við þá, Ísl. ii. 155; Björn var allbeinn við hann um kveldit, Fms. ii. 84; var kerling hin beinasta i öllu, Fas. iii. 394: also as epithet of the inn or house, par er svå beint (such bospitality), at varla þykkja þeir hafa komit i beinna stað, ... in a more bospitable bouse, i. 77; sváfu af þá nótt, ok vóru þeir í allbeinum stað, Eb. 268. II. [bein, crus], nótt, ok vóru þeir í allbeinum stað, Eb. 268. in compds, berbeinn, bare-legged, Hbl. 6: as a cognom. of king Magnus from the dress of the Highlanders assumed by him, Fms. vii; hardbeinn, bard-legged, cognom., Ld.; mjóbeinn, tape-legged, a nickname, Landn.; Kolbeinn, pr. name, black-legged; hvitbeinn, white-legged, pr. name, Landn., etc. etc.

BEINN, m. ebony, Edda (Gl.), v. basinn.

bein-serkr, m., medic. 'bone-jack,' an abnormal growth, by which the under part of the thorax (the lower ribs) is attached to the spine; as a cognom., Fas. iii. 326; cp. Björn s. v.

bein-skeyti, n. a straight-shooting, good shot, Fms. vii. 120, v. 337, viii. 140, v. l.

bein-skeyttr, adj. straight-shooting, a good shot, Fms. ii. 320.

bein-storr, adj. big-boned, Sturl. i. 8.

bein-stökkull, m. a sprinkle (stökkull) of bone, Am. 105.

bein-vexinn, part. straight-grown, tall and slim, bein-veggr, m. a wedge of bone, A. A. 270.

bein-verkr, v. bein.

bein-viði, n. and beinviðr, m. ebony, Sks. 90, Bær. 16; Lat. ilex. bein-víðir, m. salix arbuscula, Hjalt.

bein-voxtr, m. bone-growth, bonyness; litill (mikill) beinvöxtum, of small (big) frame, Bs. i. 328.

beiska and beiskja, u, f. bitterness, barsbness, sourness, Sks. 532 B.

beiskaldi, a, m., Lat. acerbus, a nickname, Sturl.

beiskleiki, a, and beiskleikr, s, m. bitterness, barsbuess, sourness; Marat, hat er b., Stj. 290, Rb. 336 of sulphur: metaph. acrimony, b. i brjósti, Post. 656 C; hjartans b.; bitr b., Stj. 51, 421, Sks. 730 B, Magn. 502, Bs. i. 743.

beiskligs, adv., esp. in the phrase, grata b., to weep bitterly, Fms. x. 367, Th. 6, the Icel. transl. of Luke xxii. 62; grenja (to bowl) b., Fms. x. 256: bitterly, grimly, bera sik b. hér í móti, Stj. 143.

beiskligr, adj. bitter.

BEISKR, adj. [Dan. beedsk; Swed. besk; it is always spelt with s (not z) in the MSS., and cannot therefore well be traced to bita, qs. beitskr]:-bitter, sour, acrid; salt vatn ok b., Stj. 93; beiskar súrur, bitter berbs, 279. Exod. xii. 8; b. drykkr; amara, þat er b. at vóru máli, 421, 625. 70, Sks. 539: metaph. bitter, Th. 6: exasperated, grim, angry, smalamaðr sagði Hallgerði vígit; hon varð beisk við, Nj. 60, Al. 122.

BEISL, n. a bridle, freq. in old vellum MSS. spelt beils, Fs. 128, 62, Fms. x. 86, xi. 256 C; with z, beizl or mod. beizli, Sks. 84, 87 new Ed., N.G. L. ii. 115, Grett. 122, Fms. viii. 52, v. l., Fas. ii. 508; beisl (with s), Karl. 4, Grág. i. 439 (Kb. and Sb.), Stj. 206, Nj. 33, Fms. x. 86, Flov. 26, etc. The word is not to be derived from bita; this may with certainty be inferred from comparison with the other Teut. idioms, and even in the Roman tongues we find r after the first letter: A.S. bridle and bridels; O. H. G. brittill; Dutch bridel; Engl. bridle; these forms seem to point to the Lat. frenum; the Scandin. idioms seem to have elided the r; Swed. betsel; Dan. bidsel; Icel. beils and beisl or beizl; many words referring to horse taming and racing are not genuine Scandinavian, but of foreign extraction; so is södull, saddle, derived from A.S. sadol, Lat. sedile. COMPDS: beisl-ál, f. bridle-rein, Flov. beisl-hringr, m. bridle-ring, Fs. 62. beisl-tamr, adj. used to the bridle, Grag. i. beisl-taumar, m. pl. bridle-reins, Fms. xi. 256, Sturl. iii. 314; 439. cp. bitull.

beisla, 20, to bridle, Stj. 206.

BEIT, n.

bot, f. accommodation, comfort for guests; par var mörgu við slegit til T[in England the rector of a parish is said to have 'the bite' of the churchyard.] COMPDS: beitar-land, n. a pasture land. maor, m. owner of a pasture, Grag. ii. 286, Jb. 245. beitar-tollr. m. a toll or fee for pasturage. II. poët. a ship, Lex. Poët.

BEIT, f. a plate of metal mounted on the brim, e.g. of a drinking horn, the carved metal plate on an old-fashioned saddle, Fms. iii. 190; skálir með gyltum beitum, B. K. 84, Bs. ii. 244; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6.

28 (Germani urorum cornua) a labris argento circumcludunt. beita, u, f. bait, Bs. ii. 179, Hym. 17, Edda 38; now esp. for fish, and used in many compds, e. g. beitu-fjara, u, f. the shore where shell-fish for bait are gathered; beitu-lauss, adj.; beitu-leysi, n., etc. BEITA, tt, [v. bita, beit, mordere], prop. mordere facere.

graze, feed sheep and cattle; the animals in dat., b. svinum, Grag. ii. 231; nautum, Eg. 721: the pasture in acc., b. haga, Grág. ii. 224, 225; engi, 228; afrétt, 302, 329; land, 329, Eg. 721: absol., Grág. ii. 249: with 'i' and dat., b. i skógi, 299: 'i' with acc., b. svínum i land annars manns, 231: b. upp land (acc.), to spoil the pasture by grazing, lay it bare; beittust ba upp allar engjar, Eg. 712: with dat., b. upp (to consume) engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104. II. to bandle, manage a (cutting) instrument; with dat., b. skutli, a barpoon, Fbr. 144; sverði, a sword, Fms. viii. 96, xi. 270; vápnum, 289. nautical term, to cruise, prop. to let the ship 'bite' the wind; undu beir segl sín ok beittu út at Njörvasundum allfagran byr, Orkn. 356; beita peir i brott frá landinu, Ld. 76; fengu þeir beitt fyrir Skotland, they sailed round, weathered S., Eg. 405; beittu há sem hverast austr fyrir landit, 161; b. undir vedrit, to tack, Fb. i. 511; b. í haf út, Orkn. 402: metaph., varð jafnan þeirra hlutr betri, er til hans hnigu, en hinna, er frá beittu, who steered away from bim, Fms. viii. 47. a hunting term, to bunt (cp. beiða), the deer in acc., the dogs or hawks in dat.; b. e-n hundum, to set bounds on bim; konungr sagoi at hann skyldi afklæða, ok b. hundum til bana, Fms. ii. 173, x. 326; beita haukum, to chase with bawks, Fas. i. 175: to chase, svá beitum vér björnuna, Hkr. ii. 369 MS. B, vide bauta; hann . . . hafði beitt fimm trönur, be bad caught five cranes, Fagrsk. 77, where Hkr. l. c. has 'veitt;' svá beitu vér bjarnuna á mörkinni norðr, sagði hann, O. H. L. 70, cp. above; verðr Salomon konungr varr at dýr hans eru beitt, þiðr. 231; beir beita bar mart dýr, hjörtu ok björnu ok hindr, 232: metaph. and reflex., b. e-m, sögðu þeir mundu eigi þeim birni beitast, at deila um mál hans við ofreflismenn slíka, they said they would not hunt that bear, Ölk. 34: metaph., b. e-n brögdum, vélum, vélrædum . . ., to bunt one down with tricks or schemes; þykist þér nú allmjök hafa komizt fyrir mik í viti, ok beittan brögðum í þessu, Ísl. ii. 164; vélum, 623; úlögum, Sks. 22; illu, Fas. i. 208: recipr., við höfum opt brögðum beizt, . . . schemed against each other, Fms. xi. 263; stundum beittust þau vél-ræðum, i. 57. β. to bait; the bait in dat., the angle in acc. V. ræðum, i. 57. to yoke to, of horse or cattle for a vehicle, the cattle almost always in acc.; þá vóru yxn fyrir sleða beittir, Eb. 172; bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest, Fms. x. 373, Gkv. 2. 18; ok beittu fyrir tvá sterka yxn, Eb. 176, Grett. 112, Stj. 206: with dat., b. hestum, vagni, to drive; but acc., beittu, Siguror, hinn blakka mar, S. saddle thy black steed, Ghv. 18: metaph., b. e-n fyrir e-t, to put one at the head of it, Sks. 710: reflex., beitast fyrir e-t, to lead a cause, to manage it, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. 22, Hkr. ii. 168. to bammer iron or metal into plates, v. beit, f.

beit-flaker, m. fish to be caught with bait, in the phrase, bita mætti b. ef at boroi væri dreginn, Fbr. 180, Gísl. 135 reads beinfiskr, no doubt wrongly: the proverb denotes a fine game, one played with slight trouble. beiti, n. pasturage, Fbr. 65 (1852).

beiti, n., botan. erica vulgaris, beather, ling, commonly beiti-lyng, Hm. 140.

beiti-ass, m., naut. term, a sail-yard, Fms. ii. 230, iii. 26, Hkr. i. 59. beitill, m. (v. góibeitill), botan. equisetum arvense, mare's tail, Hjalt. beiting, f. grazing, Grag. ii. 224, Gullp. 19, Landn. 289, Ld. 148. beitinga-mál, n. a lawsuit about right of grazing or pasturage, Landn. 287, (Ed. betting, badly.)

beiti-teigr, m. a tract of pasturage, Grág. ii. 227, 246.

beit-lostinn, part. mounted with a metal rim, B. K. 84, D. N. i. 537 (of a book).

beit-stokkr, m., cognom., Fms. viii. 327.

beittr, adj. sbarp, cutting (= bitr), of cutting instruments, Eg. 746 (freq.) bekkjast, o and t, dep. to envy one, in the phrase, b. til vio e-n, to seek a quarrel with, Grett. 127; the metaphor from guests (beggars) elbowing one another off the benches, cp. Hm. 31.

bekkju-nautr, m. a bench-fellow, Fms. ii. 48.

bekk-kleedi, n. the covering of a bench, Fms. vii. 307, Js. 78.

BEKKR, jar, m. pl. ir, gen. pl. ja, dat. jum, [A.S. benc; Engl. bencb, bank; Germ. bank; Dan. bænk; Icel. per assimil. kk; the Span. banco is of Teut. origin]:—a bench, esp. of the long benches in an old hall used instead of chairs; the north side of a hall (that looking towards the sun) was called wori bekkr, the upper bench (Gl. 337, Ld. 294); the southern side úzőri bekkr, the lower (inferior) bench, Nj. 32, I. pasiurage, Grág. ii. 224, 263, 286; á beit, grazing: Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, xi. 70, Glúm. 336, Ld. l.c.; thus sitja á enq. æðra or úæðra bekk is a standing phrase: the placing of the benches  $\phi$  orðabelgr, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 479; cp. Asbjörnsen, Norse Tales, New Coll. Chr. differed in Icel. and Norway, and in each country at various times; as regards the Icel. custom vide Nj. ch. 34, Sturl. i. 20, 21, the banquet at Reykhólar, A.D. 1120, ii. 182, the nuptials at Flugumýri, Lv. ch. 13, Ld. ch. 68, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, Isl. ii. 250, cp. Nj. 220: á báða bekki, on both sides of the hall, Isl. ii. 348, cp. Gísl. 41 (in a verse), etc.: as to foreign (Norse) customs, vide esp. Fagrsk. ch. 216, cp. Fms. vi. 390, xi. (Jómsv. S.) 70, Glúm. ch. 6, Orkn. ch. 70, Sturl. ii. 126; see more minutely under the words skáli, öndvegi, pallr, etc.; breiða, strá bekki, is to strew or cover the benches in preparing for a feast or wedding; bekki breiði (imper. pl., MS. breiða), dress the benches! Alvm. I; bekki at strá, Em. verse I; standit upp jötnar ok stráit bekki, þkv. 22; brynjum um bekki stráð, the benches (wainscots?) covered with coats of mail, Gm. 44: in these phrases bekkir seems to be a collective name for the hall, the walls of which were covered with tapestry, the floor with straw, as in the Old Engl. halls. The passage Vtkv. 10—hveim eru bekkir baugum sánir-is dubious (stráðir?); búa bekki, to dress the benches; er Baldrs feðr bekki búna veit ek at sumblum, Km. 25; breitt var á bekki, brúðr sat á stól, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 466; vide brúðarbekkr. COMPDS: bekkjar-bót, f. the pride of a bench, a bride, cognom., Landn. bekkjar-gjof, f. 'bench-gift,' an old custom to offer a gift to the bride whilst she sate on the bride's bench at the wedding festival, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 133, and in many passages in Fritzner from D. N. it seems to be synonymous with linfé (lin, a veil), as the bride's face on the wedding day was veiled; ganga und lini is a poët, phrase used of the bride on the bridal bench, yet Fms. x. 313, linfé eða b. 2. as a law term, cp. Engl. bench; the benches in the lögrétta in Icel. were, however, usually called pallr, v. the Grág. 3. the coloured stripes in a piece of stuff.

BEKKR, s, and jar, m. [North. E. beck; Germ. back; Dan. bak; Swed. back], a rivulet, brook. In Icel. the word is only poët. and very rare; the common word even in local names of the 10th century is lækr (Lækjarbugr, -óss, etc.); Sökkva-bekkr, Edda, is a mythical and pre-Icel. name; in prose bekkr may occur as a Norse idiom, Fms. vi. 164, 335, viii. 8, 217, Jb. 268, or in Norse laws as in Gpl. 418. At present it is hardly understood in Icel. and looked upon as a Danism. The phrase par er (breiðr) bekkr á milli, there is a beck between, of two persons separated so as to be out of each other's reach—may be a single exception; perhaps the metaphor is taken from some popular belief like that recorded in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, note to 3. 13, and in Burns' Tam o' Shanter-'a running stream they dare na cross;' some hint of a like belief in Icel. might be in Isl. pjóðs. i. 356. It is now and then used in poetry, as, yfir um Kedrons breiðan bekk, Pass. 1. 15. COMPDS: bekkjar-kvern, f. a water-mill, B. K. 45 (Norse). bekkjar-rás, f. the bed of a beck, Stj. MS. col. 138.

bekk-skrautuör, m. (cp. bekkjarbót), the pride of the bench, epithet to Bragi, Ls. 15.

bekk-sogn, f., poët. the people seated in a ball, Gisl. (in a verse).

bekk-bili, n. the wainscoted walls of a ball, Em. 1.

BEKRI, a, m. a ram, Lex. Poët.; in prose in the form, brjóta bekkrann, to break the ram's neck, Grett. 149: now also bekra, ao, to bleat, Dan. bræge (rare).

belg-bera, u, f. a 'wallet-bearer,' a beggar, wretch, in swearing; vándar belgberur, wretches! Nj. 142, v. l., or a monster, v. the following word. belg-borinn, part. a monster child, without any trace of face, N.G.L.

belgja, d, [Hel. belgan, irâ inflari], to inflate, puff out, Fms. iii. 201,

Anal. 200; b. augun, to goggle, Bárð. 171: to drink as a cow.

BELGB, jar, m. pl. ir, (Lat. follis; Ulf. balgs = ασκόε; A.S. bälg; Dutch balg; Engl. belly]:—the skin, taken off whole (of a quadruped; hamr is the skin of a bird, hams that of a snake), nauts-belgr, katt-belgr, otrs-belgr, melrakka-belgr, hafr-belgr, Grág. i. 500, 501, Fas. ii. 516 (of a bear), Edda 73 (otter): they were used as bags, in which to carry flour (mjölbelgr), butter (smjörbelgr), liquids (vinbelgr), curds (skyrbelgr), herbs (jafnabelgr), or the like, (bulgos Galli sacculos scorteos appellant, Festus); i laupum eða belgjum, Gpl. 492, cp. Grett. 107, and the funny taunt in Fms. xi. 157—verið get ek hafa nökkura þá er þaðan munu hafa borið raufóttara belginn (i.e. more of scars and wounds) en svá sem þú hefir borit, því at mér þykir sjá bezt til fallinn at geyma i hveitimjöl, the rebuke of a lady to her sweetheart on his having fled out of battle with whole skin fit to keep flour in it, cp. also Nj. 141. 2. bellows (smiðju-belgr), Edda 70, þiðr. 91.
part of a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 177. 3. the curved II. metaph., letibelgr, a lazy fellow, Fél. 12. 53: belgr also denotes a withered, dry old man (with a skin like parchment), with the notion of wisdom, cp. the proverb, opt or skörpum belg skilin orð koma, and, a little above, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; böl vantú bróðir er þú þann belg leystir, opt or peim (purrum?) belg böll ráð koma, . . . deep schemes often come out of an old skin, Hom. 27: the proverb, hasa skal ráð þó ór ressbelg komi, take good advice, even if coming from an old fox-skin! Gullp. ch. 18. People say in Icel. lesa, tala, læra í belg, to read, talk, learn in a bag, to read or talk on foolisbly, or to learn by rote; cp. the tale about the stone in a berry.

2. botan. gluma, Hjalt. 1856.

beli, a, m. belly, a cognom., Fas. i. 347: botan. legumen.

beli, n. dat. bellowing; með beli ok öskri, Fas. iii. 413. belja, að, to bellow, Vápn. 21, Hkr. i. 319, Eb. 320.

beljan, f. bellowing, lowing, Grett. 112, Bær. 19.

BELLLA, ball, a defect. strong verb [cp. Lat. pello, Gr. πάλλω,], to bit, burt, tell upon; with dat., ekki má ofeigum bella, i. e. one not fated to die is proof against all shots, Isl. ii. 305; tolf berserkjum, peim er peir ætluðu, at ekki mundi b., Fas. iii. 140, 149; ok ætluðu sér ekki b. mundu, Ver. 10; ball þér nú, Bófi (did it strike thee?) ... Ball víst, sagði hann, ok ball hvergi meir en þú hugðir, Eb. 240; þykir nú sem þeim muni ekki b., Sturl. iii. 237.

bella, d, [A. S. bealdjan; Hel. beldjan], to deal with one in a certain way, esp. of unfair dealing; with dat., hvar viti menn slíku bellt við konungmann, who did ever see a king thus dealt with, Eg. 415; hvat skal ek göra við biskup, er slíku hefir bellt, . . . wbo bas dared to deal tbus, Orkn. 252; hver...mun hafa þessu bellt, at brjóta guð várn Bal, Stj. 391. Judges vi. 99; but more freq. in poetry, bella svikum, to deal in treason, Hallfred; lygi, pkv. 10; bragði, Am. 55; b. glaumi, gleði, to be in bigb spirits, Gkv. 2. 29; cp. mod. bralla, 20, brellur, f. pl. tricks.

belli-brago, n. knavish dealing, a trick, Grett. 91, porst. hv. 46. bellinn (mod. brellinn), adj. trickish, Grett. 22 new Ed.

bell-visi, f. trickisbness, Finnb. 294.

BELTI, n. [Lat. balteus; Engl. belt], a belt, esp. a belt of metal (silver) or embroidered, esp. belonging to a woman, Ld. 284, Sturl. iii. 189, Nj. 2, 24: belonging to a man, with a knife fastened to it, Fs. 101, Fms. iv. 27; kníf ok belti ok vóru þat góðir gripir, Gísl. 54, Fms. ix. 25, Fb. ii. 8, Nj. 91. COMPDS: belta-drattr, m. a game, two boxers tied together with one girdle, also in use in Sweden: hence a close struggle, Fms. viii. 181. beltis-puss, m. a belt-pocket, Gullb. 47, Sturl. beltis-staor, m. the belt-waist, Gisl. 71, Fms. iv. 56. l. c., Art. 70. In poetry the sea is called the belt of islands or of the earth. Mare Balticum, is derived from the Lithuanian baltas = albus. astron. a zone, himinbelti, hitabelti, kuldabelti.

BEN, jar, f. pl. jar (neut., N.G. L. i. 387; stór ben, acc. pl. n., Gísl. (in a verse), v. bani above. I. a wound; as a law term, esp. a mortal wound (cp. bani); thus defined, skal sor lysa, en ben ef at bana verðr, Grág. ii. 18, 29, 70; benjar á hinum dauða manni, 28; svá skal nefna vátta at sárum sem at benjum, 30; and in the compds, benjalýsing, f. a sort of coroner's inquest upon a slain man, Grág. ii. 29; benja-váttr, m. a sort of coroner's jury, defined in Grág. ii. 28-beir eigu at bera, hve margar benjar eru, they have to give a verdict how many mortal wounds there are; en buakvior (the jury) hverir sannir eru at; benja-vætti, n. the verdict of a benjavåttr, Gråg. id. commonly 'ben' means a small bleeding wound; peirri bloogri ben, er Otkell veitti mér áverka, Nj. 87, Sd. 139, Fs. 144, in the last passage, however, of a mortal wound. It is now medic, the wound produced by letting blood. In old poetry it is used in a great many compds. bend, f. = ben, N. G. L. i. 159, 166.

benda, u, f. a bundle, Gpl. 492: now metaph. entanglement. bond, tie, v. höfuðbenda: naut. term, a stay.

benda, d, later t, [Goth. bandvian], to beckon, give a sign with the bands or eyes: with dat., hann bendi beim at fylgja sér, Hom. 113, K. b. K. 37, Orkn. 426: metaph. to forebode, betoken, Hom. 137, Skálda 170, Stj. 101: with acc. of the thing, Akv. 8.

benda, d, mod. t, [band], Lat. curvare, to bend; b. sverð um kné sér, Fms. x. 213; benda .boga, to bend a bow, Grag. ii. 21, Fas. ii. 88, 330; b. upp, Nj. 107; benda hlífar, Rm. 39; prob. = Lat. flectere, nectere, to join, as in mod. usage, b. tunnu, to boop a tub: recipr., bendast á um e-t, to strive, contest about, Fms. viii. 391, v.l.: metaph. to give away, Al. 44. bendi, n. a cord, Fms. iii. 209.

bendill, m., dimin. a small cord, string, Edda 231. seed, Edda (Gl.)

bending, f., Lat. nutus, a sign, token, Rb. 348, Fms. i. 10; bod ok b., Stj. 36: foreboding, betokening, Fms. vii. 195, Ld. 260.

benja, 20, to wound mortally, Fm. 25

ben-lauss, adj. free from wounds, N. G. L. i. 357.

ben-rögn, n. an aπ. λεγ., Nj. 107 (cp. the verse, p. 118), bloody rain, a prodigy, foreboding, slaughter, plague, or like events, cp. Eb. ch. 51, Dl. verse 1.

benzl, n. a bow in a bent state; taka boga af benzlum, to unbend a bow, Str. 44.

BER, n., gen. pl. berja, dat. jum, [Goth. basi; A.S. beria; Germ. beere; cp. also the A.S. basu]:—a berry, almost always in pl., Grág. ii. 347; lesa ber, to gather berries, Jb. 310, Bs. i. 135:-distinguished, vinber, the vine-berry, grape; esp. of Icel. sorts, blaber, the bleaberry, bilberry, wbortleberry; adalblaber, Vaccinium myrtillus; krækiber, empetrum; einirber, juniperus; hrútaber, rubus saxatilis; jarðarber, strawberry; sortuber or mulningr, arbutus, Hjalt. compos: berja-hrat, n. the berja-mór, m. baccetum; fara á b., to go a-black, berrying. wine), Bs. i. 135.

BERA, u, f. I. [björn], a sbe-bear, Lat. ursa; the primitive root 'ber' remains only in this word (cp. berserkr and berfjall), björn (q.v.) being the masc. in use, Landn. 176, Fas. i. 367, Vkv. 9: in many Icel. local names, Beru-fjörðr, -vík, from Polar bears; fem. names, Bera, II. a shield, poët., the proverb, baugr er Hallbera, etc., Landn. á beru sæmstr, to a shield fits best a baugr (q.v.), Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); hence names of poems Beru-drapa, Eg.

bera, að, [berr, nudus], to make bare, Lat. nudare; hon beraði líkam sinn, Bret. 22: impers., berar hálsinn (acc.), the neck became bare, Bs. i. 624. BEBA, bar, baru, borit, pres. berr,-poët. forms with the suffixed negative; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. berrat, Hm. 10; 3rd pers. sing. pret. barat, Vellekla; 1st pers. sing. barkak, Eb. 62 (in a verse); barkat ek, Hs. 8; 2nd pers. sing. bartattu; 3rd pers. pl. bárut, etc., v. Lex. Poët. [Gr. φέρειν; Lat. ferre; Ulf. bairan; A.S. beran; Germ. gebären; Engl. bear ; Swed. bara ; Dan. bære].

A. Lat. ferre, portare: I. prop. with a sense of motion, to bear, carry, by means of the body, of animals, of vehicles, etc., with acc., Egil tók mjöðdrekku eina mikla, ok bar undir hendi sér, Eg. 237; bar hann heim hris, Rm. 9; konungr lét bera inn kistur tvær, baru tveir menn hverja, Eg. 310; bera farm af skipi, to unload a sbip, Ld. 32; bera (farm) á skip, to load a sbip, Nj. 182; tóku alla ösku ok báru á á (anniem) út, 623, 36; ok bar þat (carried it) í kerald, 43, K. þ. K. 92; b. mat á borð, í stofu, to put the meat on table, in the oven; b. mat af bordi, to take it off table, Eb. 36, 266, Nj. 75, Fms. ix. 219, etc. Lat. gestare, ferre, denoting to wear clothes, to carry weapons; skikkja dýr er konungr hafði borit, Eg. 318; b. kórónu, to wear the crown, Fms. x. 16; atgeir, Nj. 119; vápn, 209: metaph., b. ægishjálm, to inspire fear and awe; b. merki, to carry the flag in a battle, Nj. 274, Orkn. 28, 30, 38, Fms. v. 64, vi. 413; bera fram merki, to advance, move in a battle, vi. 406. 8, b. e-t á hesti (áburðr), to carry on borseback; Audunn bar mat á hesti, Grett. 107; ok bar hrís á hesti, 76 new Ed.; þeir báru á sjau hestum, 98 new Ed. II. without a sense of motion: to give birth to; [the root of barn, bairn; byrja, incipere; burdr, partus; and burr, filius: cp. Lat. parere; also Gr. ofpew, Lat. ferre, of childbearing.] In Icel. prose, old as well as mod., 'ala' and 'fæða' are used of women; but 'bera,' of cows and sheep; hence saudburdr, casting of lambs, kýrburðr; a cow is snembær, síðbær, Jólabær, calves early, late, at Yule time, etc.; var ekki ván at hon (the cow) mundi b. fyr en um várit, Bs. i. 193, 194; kýr hafði borit kálf, Bjarn. 32; bar hvárrtveggi sauðrinn sinn burð, Stj. 178: the participle borinn is used of men in a great many compds in a general sense, aptrborinn, árborinn, endrborinn, frjálsborinn, godborinn, höldborinn, hersborinn, konungborinn, óðalborinn, samborinn, sundrborinn, velborinn, úborinn, þrælborinn, etc.; also out of compds, mun ek eigi upp gefa þann sóma, sem ek em til borinn, ... entitled to by inberitance, Ld. 102; hann hafdi blindr verit borinn, born blind, Nj. 152, Hdl. 34, 42, Vsp. 2: esp. borinn e-m, born of one, Rm. 39, Hdl. 12, 23, 27, Hom. 2, Gs. 9, Vpm. 25, Stor. 16, Vkv. 15; borinn frá e-m, Hdl. 24: the other tenses are in theol. prose used of Christ, hans blezaða son er virðist at láta berast hingað í heim af sinni blezaðri móður, Fms. i. 281; otherwise only in poetry, eina dóttur (acc.) berr álfröðull (viz. the sun, regarded as the mother), Vpm. 47; hann Gjálp um bar, hann Greip um bar..., to bear fruit, (sup.), Hkv. 1. 1. 

8. of trees, flowers; b. ávöxt, blóm..., to bear fruit, flower . . . (freq.); bar aldinviorinn tvennan blóma, Fms. ix. 265; cp. the phrase, bera sitt barr, v. barr. 2. denoting to load, with acc. of the person and dat, of the thing: a. in prop. sense; hann hafði borit sik mjök vápnum, be bad loaded bimself with arms, i. e. wore heavy armour, Sturl. iii. 250. β. but mostly in a metaph. sense; b. e-n ofrasii, ofrmagni, ofrlidi, ofriki, magni, to bear one down, to overcome, oppress one, by odds or superior force, Grag. i. 101, ii. 195, Nj. 80, Hkr. ii. 371, Gpl. 474, Stj. 512, Fms. iii. 175 (in the last passage a dat. pers. badly); b. e-n ráðum, to overrule one, Nj. 198, Ld. 296; b. e-n málum, to bear bim down (wrongfully) in a lawsuit, Nj. 151; b. e-n bjóri, to make drunk, Vkv. 26: medic., borinn verkjum, sótt, Bjarn. 68, Og. 5; bölvi, Gg. 2: borne down, feeling beavy pains; pess er borin ván, no bope, all bope is gone, Ld. 250; borinn sök, charged with a cause, Fms. v. 324, H. E. i. 561; bráðum borinn, to be taken by surprise, Fins. iv. 111; b. fé, gull á e-n, to bring one a fee, gold, i.e. to bribe one, Nj. 62; borinn baugum, bribed, Alvm. 5; always in a bad sense, cp. the law phrase, b. sé i dóm, to bribe a court, Grág., Nj. 240. 3. to bear, support, sustain, Lat. sustinere, tolerare, ferre: a. properly, of a ship, horse, vehicle, to bear, be capable of bearing; beir hloou bæði skipin sem borð báru, all that they could carry, Eb. 302;—a ship 'berr' (carries) such and such a weight; but 'tekr' (takes) denotes a measure of fluids. β. metaph. to sustain, support; dreif þannig svá mikill mannfjöldi at landit fékk eigi borit, Hkr. i. 56; but metaph. to bear up against, endure, support grief, sorrow, etc., syndist öllum at Guð hefði nær ætlað hvat hann mundi b. mega, Bs. i. 139; biðr hann friðar ok þykist ekki mega b. reiði hans, Fms, iii. 80: the phrase, b. harm sinn í hljóði, to suffer silently; 🛕 af sér, to deny; eigi mun ek af mér b., at . . . (non diffusbor), Nj. 271 ;

berja-vín, n. berry-wine (cp. Engl. gooseberry-, elderberry- b. svívirðing, x. 333: absol., þótti honum mikit víg Kjartans, en þó bar 135.

hann drengilega, be bore it manfully, Ld. 226; er þat úvizka, at b. eigi slikt, not to bear or put up with, Glum. 327; b. harm, to grieve, Fms. xi. 425: in the phrases, b. sik, b. af sér, berask, berask vel (illa, litt), to bear oneself, to bear up against misfortune; Guorunu potti mikit frafall porkels, en pó bar hon sköruliga af sér, she bore her bravely up, Ld. 326-328; lézt hafa spurt at ekkjan bæri vel af sér harmana, Eb. 88; berask af; hversu bersk Auðr af um bróðurdauðann? (bow does sbe bear it?); hón bersk af litt (sbe is much borne down) ok þykir mikit, Gisl. 24; mun oss vandara gört en öðrum at vér berim oss vel (Lat. fortiter ferre), Nj. 197; engi madr hefdi þar jamvel borit sik, none bad borne bimself so boldly, Sturl. iii. 132; b. sik vel upp, to bear well up against, bear a stout beart, Hrafn. 17; b. sik beiskliga (sorely), Stj. 143; b. sik litt, to be downcast, Fms. ii. 61; b. sik at göra e-t, to do one's best, try a thing. III. in law terms or modes of procedure: bera járn, the ordeal of bearing bot iron in the hand, cp. járnburðr, skirsla. This custom was introduced into Scandinavia together with Christianity from Germany and England, and superseded the old heatheri ordeals 'hólmganga,' and 'ganga undir jarðarmen,' v. this word. In Norway, during the civil wars, it was esp. used in proof of paternity of the various pretenders to the crown, Fms. vii. 164, 200, ix. Hak. S. ch. 14, 41-45, viii. (Sverr. S.) ch. 150, zi. (Jómsv. S.) ch. 11, Grett. ch. 41, cp. N.G.L. i. 145, 389. Trial by ordeal was abolished in Norway A.D. 1247. In Icel. it is very rarely mentioned, vide however Lv. ch. 23 (paternity), twice or thrice in the Sturl. i. 56, 65, 147, and Grag. i. 341, 361; it seems to have been very seldom used there, (the passage in Grett. S. l. c. refers to Norway.) 2. bera út (hence útburdt, q.v.), to expose children; on this heathen custom, vide Grimm R. A. In heathen Icel., as in other parts of heathen Scandinavia, it was a lawful act, but seldom exercised; the chief passages on record are, Gunnl. S. ch. 3 (ok þat var þá siðvandi nokkurr, er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er félitlir vóru, en stóð ómegð mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gört ávalt), Fs. Vd. ch. 37, Harð. S. ch. 8, Rd. ch. 7, Landn. v. ch. 6, Finnb. ch. 2, porst. Uxaf. ch. 4, Hervar. S. ch. 4, Fas. i. 547 (a romance); cp. Jómsv. S. ch. 1. On the introduction of Christianity into Icel, A.D. 1000, it was resolved that, in regard to eating of horse-flesh and exposure of children, the old laws should remain in force, Ib. ch. 9; as Grimm remarks, the exposure must take place immediately after birth, before the child had tasted food of any kind whatever, and before it was besprinkled with water (ausa vatni) or shewn to the father, who had to fix its name; exposure, after any of these acts, was murder, cp. the story of Liafburga told by Grimm R. A.); v. also a Latin essay at the end of the Gunnl. S. (Ed. 1775). The Christian Jus Eccl. put an end to this heathen barbarism by stating at its very beginning, ala skal barn hvert er borit veror, i.e. all children, if not of monstrous shape, shall be brought up, N. G. L. i. 339, 363. β. b. út (now more usual, hefja út, Am. 100), to carry out for burial; vera erfor ok út borinn, Odd. 20; var hann heygðr, ok út borinn at fornum sið, Fb. i. 123; b. á bál, to place (the body and treasures) upon the pile, the mode of burying in the old heathen time, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse); var hon borin á bálit ok slegit í eldi, Edda 38.

B. Various and metaph, cases. I. denoting motion: bera' is in the Grag. the standing law term for delivery of a verdict by a jury (búar), either 'bera' absol, or adding kvið (verdict); bera á e-n, or b. kvið á e-n, to give a verdict against, declare guilty; bera af e-m, or b. af e-m kviðinn, to give a verdict for; or generally, bera, or b. um e-t, to give a verdict in a case; bera, or b. vitni, vætti, also simply means to testify, to witness, Nj. 111, cp. kviðburðr (delivering of verdict), vitnisburor (bearing witness), Grag. ii. 28; eigi eigu buar (jurors) enn at b. um þat hvat lög eru á landi hér, the jurors have not to give verdict in (to decide) what is law in the country, cp. the Engl. maxim, that jurors have only to decide the question of evidence, not of law, Grag. (Kb.) ch. 85; eigi eru búar skildir at b. um hvatvetna; um engi mál eigu þeir at skilja, þau er erlendis (abroad) hafa görzt, id.; the form in delivering the verdict-höfum vér (the jurors), orðit á eitt sáttir, berum á kviðburðinn, berum hann sannan at sökinni, Nj. 238, Grág. i. 49, 22, 138, etc.; í annat sinn báru þeir á Flosa kviðinn, id.; b. annattveggja af eðr á; b. undan, to disebarge, Nj. 135; b. kvið í hag (for), Grág. i. 55; b. lysingar vætti, Nj. 87; b. vitni ok vætti, 28, 43, 44; b. ljúgvitni, to bear false witness, Grag. i. 28; b. ord, to bear witness to a speech, 43; bera frændsemi sundr, to prove that they are not relations, N.G.L. i. 147: reflex., berask or vætti, to prove that oneself is wrongly summoned to bear witness or to give a verdict, 44: betask in a pass, sense, to be proved by evidence, ef vanefni b. bess manns er á hönd var lyst, Grág. i. 257; nema jafnmæli berisk, 229; þótt þér berisk þat faðerni er þú segir, Fms. vii. 164; hann kvaðst ætla, at honum mundi berask, that be would be able to get evidence for, Fs. 46. 

β. gener. and not as a law term; b. á, b. á hendr, to charge; b. e-n undan, to discharge, Fs. 95; eigi erum vér pessa valdir er þú berr á oss, Nj. 238, Ld. 206, Fms. iv. 380, xi. 251, Th. 78; b. e-m & brynn, to throw in one's face, to accuse, Greg. 51; b.

b. e-m gott vitni, to give one a good ..., 11; b. e-m vel (illa) söguna, to bear favourable (unfavourable) witness of one, 271. 2. to bear by word of mouth, report, tell, Lat. referre; either absol. or adding kveðju, orð, orðsending, eyrindi, boð, sögu, njósn, frétt . . ., or by adding a prep., b. fram, frá, upp, fyrir; b. kveðju, to bring a greeting, compliment, Eg. 127; b. erindi (sín) fyrir e-n, to plead one's case before one, or to tell one's errand, 472, 473; b. njosn, to apprise, Nj. 131; b. fram, to deliver (a speech), taladi jungherra Magnús hit fyrsta erindi (M. made bis first speech in public), ok fanst mönnum mikit um hversu übernsliga fram var borit, Fms. x. 53; (in mod. usage, b. fram denotes gramm. to pronounce, hence 'framburði,' pronunciation'); mun ek þat nú fram b., I sball now tell, produce it, Ld. 256, Eg. 37; b. frá, to attest, relate with emphasis; má þat frá b., Dropl. 21; b. upp, to produce, mention, tell, bott slik lygi sé upp borin fyrir hann, though such a lie be told bim, Eg. 59; þær (viz. charges) urðu engar upp bornar (produced) við Rút. Ni. 11; berr Sigtryggr pegar upp erindi sin (cp. Germ. offenbaren), 271, Ld. 256; b. upp gatu, to give (propound) a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464; b. fyrir, to plead as an excuse; b. saman rad sin, or the like, to consult, Nj. QI; eyddist þat ráð, er þeir báru saman, which they had designed, Post. 656 A. ii; b. til skripta, to confess (eccl.), of auricular confession, Hom. 124, 655 xx. II. in a metaphorical or circumlocutory sense, and without any sense of motion, to keep, bold, bear, of a title; b. nafn, to bear a name, esp. as honour or distinction; tignar nafn, haulds nafn, jarls nafn, lends manns nafn, konungs nafn, bónda nafn, Fms. i. 17, vi. 278, xi. 44, Gbl. 106: in a more metaph. sense, denoting endowments, luck, disposition, or the like, b. (ekki) gæfu, hamingju, auonu til e-s, to enjoy (enjoy not) good or bad luck, etc.; at poroifr mundi eigi allsendis gæfu til b. um vináttu við Harald, Eg. 75, 112, 473, Fms. iv. 164, i. 218; úhamingju, 219; b. vit, skyn, kunnáttu á (yfir) e-t, to bring wit, knowledge, etc., to bear upon a thing, xi. 438, Band. 7; hence vel (illa) viti borinn, well (ill) endowed with wit, Eg. 51; vel hyggjandi borinn, well endowed with reason, Grag. ii; b. hug, traust, aræði, þor, til e-s, to bave courage, confidence . . . to do a thing, Gullb. 47, Fms. ix. 220, Band. 7; b. áhyggju, önn fyrir, to care, be concerned about, Fms. x. 318; b. ást, elsku til e-s, to bear affection, love to one; b. hatr, to bate: b. svört augu, to bave dark eyes, poët., Korm. (in a verse); b. snart hjarta, Hom. 5; vant er þat af sjá hvar hvergi berr hjarta sitt, where be keeps bis beart, Orkn. 474; b. gott hjarta, to bear a proud beart, Lex. Poët., etc. etc.; b. skyndi at um e-t, to make speed with a thing, Lat. festinare, 2. with some sense of motion, to bear off or away, Fms. viii. 57. carry off, gain, in such phrases as, b. sigr af e-m, af e-u, to carry off the victory from or in ...; hann hafði borit sigr af tveim orrustum, er frægstar hafa verit, be bad borne off the victory in two battles, Fms. xi. 186; bera banaord af e-m, to slay one in a fight, to be the victor; port berr banaord af Midgardsormi, Edda 42, Fms. x. 400: it seems properly to mean, to bear off the fame of baving killed a man; verbat svá rík sköp, at Regin skyli mitt banord bera, Fm. 39; b. hærra, lægra hlut, 'to bear off the bigher or the lower lot,' i. e. to get the best or the worst of it, or the metaphor is taken from a sortilege, Fms. ii. 268, i. 59, vi. 412; b. efra, hærra skjöld, to carry the highest shield, to get the victory, x. 394, Lex. Poët.; b. hatt (lagt) höfuðit, to bear the head high (low), i. e. to be in bigb or low spirits, Nj. 91; but also, b. halann bratt (lagt), to cock up or let fall the tail (metaph. from cattle), to be in an exultant or low mood: sundry phrases, as, b. bein, to rest the bones, be buried; far þú til Íslands, þar mun þér auðið verða beinin at b., Grett. 91 A; en bó hygg ek at þú munir hér b. beinin í Norðrálfunni, Orkn. 142; b. fyrir borð, to throw overboard, metaph. to oppress; verðr þórhalli nú fyrir bord borinn, Th. was defied, set at naught, Fer. 234; b. brjost fyrir e-m, to be the breast-shield, protection of one, Fms. vii. 263: also, b. hönd fyrir höfuð sér, metaph. to put one's band before one's bead, i. e. to defend oneself; b. ægishjálm yfir e-m, to keep one in awe and submission, Fm. 16, III. connected with prepp., b. af, and (rarely) yfir (cp. afburdt, yfirburdt), to excel, surpass; eigi sá hvárttveggja féit er af öðrum bert, wbo gets the best of it, Nj. 15; en þó bar Bolli af, B. surpassed all the rest, Ld. 330; þat mannval bar eigi minnr af öðrum mönnum um friðleik, afl ok fræknleik, en Ormrinn Langi af öðrum skipum, Fms. ii. 252; at hinn útlendi skal yfir b. (outdo) þann sem Enskir kalla meistara, xi. 431: b. til, to apply, try if it fits; en er beir baru til (viz. shoes to the hoof of a horse), be var sem hæfði hestinum, ix. 55; bera til hvern lykil at öðrum at portinu, Thom. 141; b. e-t við, to try it on (hence vidburdr, experiment, effort): b. um, to wind round, as a cable round a pole or the like, Nj. 115; þá bar hann þá festi um sik, made it fast round bis body, Fms. ix. 219; 'b. e-t undir e-n' is to consult one, ellipt., b. undir dom e-s; 'b. e-t fyrir' is to feign, use as excuse: b. &, i, to smear, anoint; b. vatn í augu sér, Rb. 354; b. tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, Hom. 70, 73, cp. áburðr; b. gull, silfr, á, to ornament with gold or silver, Ld. 114, Finnb. 258: is now also used = to dung, b. & völl; b. vápn á e-n, to attack one with sharp weapons, Eg. 583, Fms. xi. 334: b. eld at, to set fire to, Nj. 122; b. fjötur (bönd) at e-m, to put fetters (bonds) on one, Fms. x. 172, Hm. 150: metaph. reflex., bönd berask at e-m, a law term, the evidence bears against one; b. af sér, to parry off; Gyror berr af sér lagit, L b. til handa, id., Sks. 327; bar honum svá til, so it befell bim, Fms. xi.

G. parries the thrust off, Fms. x. 421; cp. A. II. 3. B. IV. reflex.. berask mikit á (cp. áburðr), to bear oneself proudly, or b. lítið á, to bear oneself bumbly; hann var hinn kátasti ok barst á mikit, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 210, Eb. 258; b. litið á, Clem. 35; láta af berask, to die; Óttarr vill skipa til um fjárfar sitt áðr hann láti af b., Fms. ii. 12: berask fyrir, to abide in a place as an asylum, seek shelter; her munu vit lata fyrir b., Fas. iii. 471; berask e-t fyrir, to design a thing, be busy about, barsk hann þat fyrir at sjá aldregi konur, Greg. 53; at njósna um hvat hann bærist fyrir, to inquire into what he was about, Fms. iv. 184, Vigl. 19. recipr. in the phrase, berask banaspjót eptir, to seek for one another's life, Glum. 354: b. vapn a, of a mutual attack with sharp weapons, Fms. viii. y. pass., sår berask å e-n, of one in the heat of battle beginning to get wounds and give way, Nj.: - berask vio, to be prevented, not to do; ok nú lét Almattugr Guð við berast kirkjubrunnann, stopped, prevented the burning of the church, Fms. v. 144; en mer hætti gott ef við bærist, svá at hón kæmi eigi til þín, vi. 210, vii. 219; ok var þá búit at hann mundi þegar láta hamarinn skjanna honum, en hann lét þat við berask, be betbought bimself and did not, Edda 35; því at mönnum þótti sem bannig mundi helzt úhæfa við berask, that mischief would thus be best prevented, Sturl. ii. 6, iii. 80.

C. IMPERS.:—with a sort of passive sense, both in a loc. and temp.

sense, and gener. denotes an involuntary, passive motion, bappening suddenly or by chance:

I. with acc. it bears or carries one to a place, i. e. one bappens to come; the proverb, alla (acc.) berr at sama brunni, all come to the same well (end), Lat. omnes una manet nox; bat hann bá ofan gegnt Özuri, be bappened to come in bis course just opposite to O., Lat. delatus est, Dropl. 25: esp. of sbips or sailors; nú berr svá til (bappens) herra, at vér komum eigi fram ferðinni, berr oss (acc.) til Íslands eðr annara landa, it bore us to I., i. e. if we drive or drift thither, Fms. iv. 176; pá (acc. pl.) bar suor í haf, they drifted southwards, Nj. 124. as a cricketing term, in the phrase, berr (bar) út knöttinn, the ball rolls out, Gisl. 26, cp. p. 110 where it is transit.; berr Gisli ok út knöttinn, vide Vígl. ch. 11, Grett. ch. 17, Vd. ch. 37, Hallfr. S. ch. 2. vide Vígl.ch. 11, Grett.ch. 17, Vd.ch. 37, Hallfr. S.ch. 2. Y. Skarpheöin (acc.) bar nú at þeim, Sk. came suddenly upon them, Nj. 144; bar at Hróaldi þegar allan skjöldinn, the shield was dashed against H.'s body 198; ok skyldu sæta honum, ef hann (acc.) bæri þar at, if be sbould perchance come, shew bimself there, Orkn. 406; e-n berr yfir, it bears one, i. e. one is borne onwards, as a bird flying, a man riding; bóttist vita, at hann (acc.) mundi fljótara yfir bera ef hann riði en gengi, that be would get on more fleetly riding than walking, Hrafn. 7; hann (acc.) bar skjótt yfir, be passed quickly, of a flying meteor, Nj. 194; e-n berr undan, 2. also with acc. followed by prepp. vio, saman, jafnframt, hja, of bodies coinciding or covering one another: loc., er jafnframt ber jaorana tungls ok sólar, if the orb of the moon and sun cover each other, Rb. 34; þat kann vera stundum, at tunglit (acc.) berr jafnt á millum vár ok sólar (i. e. in a moon eclipse), 108; ber nokkut jaðar (acc.) bess hjá sólar jaðri, 34; Gunnarr sér at rauðan kyrtil (acc.) bar við glugginn, G. sees that a red kirtle passed before the window, Nj. 114; bar fyrir utan þat skip vápnaburð (acc.) heiðingja (gen. pl.), the missiles of the beathers passed over the ship without hurting them, flew too high, Fms. vii. 232; hvergi bar skugga (acc.) á, nowbere a sbadow, all bright, Nj. 118; þangat sem helzt mátti nokkut yfir þá skugga bera af skóginum, where they were sbadowed (hidden) by the trees, Fms. x. 239; e-t berr fram (hatt), a body is prominent, Lat. eminet; Olafr konungt stoo i lyptingunni, bar hann (acc.) hátt mjök, king O. stood out conspicuously, ii. 308; b. yfir, bótti mjök bera hljóð (acc.) þar yfir er Olafi sat, tbe sound was beard over there where O. sat, Sturl. i. 21; b. & milli, something comes between; leiti (acc.) bar á milli, a bill bid the prospect, Nj. 263: metaph., e-m berr e-t á milli, they come to dissent, 13, v.l.; b. fyrir augu (hence fyrirburðr, vision), of a vision or the like; mart (acc.) berr nú fyrir augu mér, ek sé ..., many things come now before my eyes, 104; hann mundi allt bat er fyrir hann hafði borit, i.e. all the dream, 195; eina nótt berr fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137, Rd. 290; veiði (acc.) berr í hendr e-m (a metaphor from hunting), sport falls to one's lot; hér bæri veiði í hendr nú, bere would be a game, Nj. 252; e-t berr undan (a metaphor from fishing, hunting term), when one misses one's opportunity; vel væri þá...at þá veiði (acc.) bæri eigi undan, tbat tbis game should not go amiss, 69; en ef betta (acc.) berr undan, if this breaks down, 63; hon bad hann þá drepa einhvern manna hans, heldr en allt (acc.) bæri undan, rather than that all should go amiss, Eg. 258: absol., byki mér illa, ef undan berr, if I miss it, Nj. 155; viljum vér ekki at undan beri at ..., we will by no means miss it ..., Fms. viii. 309, v. l. The passage Bs. i. 416 (en fjárhlutr sá er átt hafði Ari, bar undan Guðmundi) is hardly correct, fjárhlut þann would run better, cp. bera undir, as a law term, below. II. adding prepp.; b. við, at, til, at hendi, at móti, til handa ..., to befall, bappen, Lat. accidere, occurrere, with dat, of the person, (v. atburðr, viðburðr, tilburðr); engi hlut skyldi bann at b., no such thing should happen as . . . , Fms. xi. 76; svá bar at einn vetr, it befell, x. 201; þat hefir nú víst at hendi borit, er . . ., Nj. 174; þó þetta vandræði (acc.) hafi nú borit oss (dat.) at hendi, Eg. 7;

at hann ryfi, it then perchance might bappen, that . . . , 102; bat bar vid at Högni kom, 169, 172, 82; raun (acc.) berr á, it is proved by the fact, 2. temp., e-t berr á, it bappens to fall event, Fms. ix. 474, x. 185. on ...; ef þing (acc.) ber á hina helgu viku, if the parliament falls on the boly week (Whitsun), Grag. i. 106; ef Crucis messu (acc.) berr a Drottins dag, Rb. 44; berr hana (viz. Petrs messu, June 29) aldrei svá optarr á öldinni, 78; bat er nú berr oss næst, what has occurred of late, Sturl, iii, 182: b. i móti, to bappen exactly at a time; petta (acc.) bar i móti at penna sama dag andaðist Brandr biskup, Bs. i. 468; b. saman, id.; bar pat saman, at på var Gunnarr at segja brennusöguna, just when G. was 3. metaph. of agreement or separaabout telling the story, Nj. 269. tion; en þat (acc.) þykir mjök saman b. ok þessi frásögn, Fms. x. 276: with dat., bar öllum sögum vel saman, all the records agreed well together, Nj. 100, v.l.; berr nú enn í sundr með þeim, Bjarna ok Þorkatli at sinni, B. and Tb. missed each other, Vapn. 25. 4. denoting cause; e-t (acc.) berr til ..., causes a thing; ætluðu þat þá allir, at þat mundi til bera, that that was the reason, Nj. 75; at hat beri til skilnadar okkars, that this will make us to part (divorce), 261; konungr spurði, hvat til bæri úgleði hans, what was the cause of his grief? Fms. vi. 355; hat berr til tunglhlaups, Rb. 32. β. meir ván at brátt beri þat (acc.) til bóta, at herviliga steypi hans ríki, i.e. there will soon come belp (revenge), Fms. x. 264; fjórir eru þeir hlutir er menn (acc.) berr í ætt á landi hér, there are four cases under which people may be adopted, Grag. i. 361. γ. e-t berr undir e-n, falls to a person's lot; hon a arf at taka begar er undir hana berr, in ber turn, 179; mikla erfo (acc.) bar undir hana, Mar. (Fr.); berr yfir, of surpassing, Bs. ii. 121, 158; b. frá, id. (fráburðr); herðimikill svá at þat (acc.) bar frá því sem aðrir menn, Eg. 305; er sagt, at þat bæri frá hve vel þeir mæltu, it was extraordinary bow well they did speak, Jb. 11; bar þat mest frá hversu illa hann var limaðr, but above all, bow ..., O. H. 74. 5. with adverbial nouns in a dat. form; e-t berr bráðum, bappens of a sudden; berr betta (acc.) nú allbráðum, Fms. xi. 139; cp. vera bráðum borinn, to be taken by surprise (above); berr stórum, stærrum, it matters a great deal; ætla ek stærrum b. hin lagabrotin (acc.), they are much more important, matter more, vii. 305; var þat góðr kostr, svá at stórum bar, xi. 50; hefir oss orðit svá mikil vanhyggja, at stóru berr, an enormous blunder, Gísl. 51; svá langa leið, at stóru bar, Fas. i. 116; þat berr stórum, hversu mér bóknast vel þeirra athæfi, it amounts to a great deal, my liking their service, i. e. I do greatly like, Fms. ii. 37; eigi berr þat allsmám hversu vel mér líkar, in no small degree do I like, x. 296. 

β. with dat., it is fitting, becoming; svá mikit sem landeiganda (dat.) berr til at hafa eptir lögum, what be is legally entitled to, Dipl. iii. 10; berr til handa, it falls to one's lot, v. above, Grag. i. 93. III. answering to Lat. oportet, absolutely or with an adverb, vel, illa, with infinit.; e-m berr, it beseems, becomes one; berr bat ekki né stendr þvílíkum höfuðfeðr, at falsa, Stj. 132; berr yðr (dat.) vel, herra, at sjá sannindi á bessu máli, Fms. ix. 326; sagði, at þat bar eigi Kristnum mönnum, at særa Guð, x. 22; þá siðu at mér beri vel, Sks. 353 B: used absol., berr vel, illa, it is beseeming, proper, fit, unbeseeming, unfit, improper; athæfi þat er vel beri fyrir konungs augliti, 282; þat þykir ok eigi illa bera, at madr hasi svart skinn til hosna, i. e. it suits pretty well, 301: in case of a pers. pron. in acc. or dat. being added, the sentence becomes personal in order to avoid doubling the impers. sentence, e. g. e-m berr skylda (not skyldu) til, one is bound by duty; veit ek eigi hver skylda (nom.) yðr (acc.) her til þess at láta jarl einn ráða, Fms. i. 52: also leaving the dat. out, skylda berr til at vera forsjámaðr með honum, vii. 280; eigi berr hér til úviska mín, it is not that I am not knowing, Nj. 135. when the reflex, inflexion is added to the verb, the noun loses its impers. character and is turned from acc. into nom., e.g. par (bat?) mun hugrinn minn mest hafa fyrir borizt, this is what I suspected, fancied, Lv. 34; cp. hugarburðr, fancy, and e-t berr fyrir e-n (above, C. I. 2); hefir petta (nom.) vel i moti borizt, a bappy coincidence, Nj. 104; ef svá hardliga kann til at berask, if the misfortunes do bappen, Ghl. 55; barsk sú úhamingja (nom.) til á Íslandi, that mischief happened (no doubt the passage is thus to be emended), Bs. i. 78, but bar ba uhamingju . . . pat (nom.) barsk at, bappened, Fms. x. 253; fundir varir (nom.) hafa at borizt nokkurum sinnum, vii. 256; þat barsk at á einhverju sumri, Eg. 154; bærist at um síðir at allr þingheimrinn berðist, 765, cp. berast vio, berask fyrir above (B. V.): berast, absol., means to be shaken, knocked about; var bess ván, at fylkingar mundu berast í hergöngunni, that they would be brought into some confusion, Fms. v. 74; Hrolfr gekk at ramliga, ok barst Atli (was sbaken, gave away) fyrir orku sakir, þar til er hann féll, Fas. iii. 253; barst Jökull allr fyrir orku sakir (of two wrestling), Isl. ii. 467, Fms. iii. 189: vide B. IV.

D. In mod. usage the strong bera-bar is also used in impersonal phrases, denoting to let a thing be seen, shew, but almost always with a negative preceding, e.g. ekki bar (ber) á því, it could (can) not be seen; að á engu bæri, láta ekki á bera (to keep tigbt), etc. All these phrases are no doubt alterations from the weak verb bera, ad, nudare, leach other, Fms, vii. 204; b. gull, to beat gold, x. 206; sem barit gull,

425; at honum bæri engan váðaligan hlut til á veginum, that nothing and never occur in old writers; we have not met with any instance dangerous should befall him on the way, Stj. 212; bæri þat þá svá við, previous to the Reformation; the use is certainly of late date, and affords a rare instance of weak verbs turning into strong; the reverse is more freq. the case.

ber-bakt, n. adj., rioa b., to ride bare-back, i.e. without saddle, Glúm. 362.

ber-beinn, adj. bare-legged, Fms. vii. 63, Harbl. 5. ber-brynjaör, part. without coat of mail, Sd. 146, Bs. i. 541.

ber-dreymr, now berdreyminn, adj. [draumr], baving 'bare' (i.e. clear, true) dreams as to the future, v. Isl. pjóds. ii. 91, Isl. ii. 91, Fb. iii. 447, Gisl. 41.

berendi, n. = berfé, N.G.L. i. 70, 225.

ber-fé, n. a female animal, opp. to gradfé, Grág. i. 426, Jb. 431.

1. [ber = björn and fjall, fell = pellis], a bear-skin, ber-fjall, n. 2. [berr, nudus, and fjall, fell = mons], a bare fell or Vkv. 10 (2). rocky bill, (now freq.)

ber-fættr, adj. bare-footed, bare-legged, Bs. i. 83, Hkr. ii. 259, Fms. COMPD: berfættu-bræðr, m. pl. a minorite, barevii. 63, x. 331. footed friar, Ann. 1265.

BERG, n. [Ulf. bairga = ή δρεινή; A.S. biorb; Germ. berg; Dan. bjærg; Swed. berg; cp. bjarg and borg, in Swed. and Dan. berg means a mountain gener., = Icel. fjall; in Icel. berg is a special name]:—a rock, elevated rocky ground, as in lögberg; vabberg, a rock on the shore where the angler stands; moberg, a clay soil, saxum terrestri-arenaceum fuscum, Eggert Itin.; pursaberg is a sort of whetstone, cp. Edda 58; and heinberg, bone-stone, id.; silfrberg, silver-ore, Stj.; á bergi, on a rock or rocky platform. β. a rock, boulder; varð b. eitt undir höfði honum, y. a precipice = björg; framan í bergi, Fms. vii. 81, Eg. Flov. 31. 581, Hkr. i. 151; meitilberg.

berg-bui, 2, m. a berg-dweller, i. e. a giant, Landn. 271, Bard. 164. berg-danir, m. pl. the Danes, (inhabitants) of rocks, giants, Hym. 17.

berg-hamarr, m. a rocky projection, Hom. 117.

berg-hlio, f. the side or slope of a b., Fms. viii. 57, = Icel. fjallshlio.

berg-högg, n. a quarry, pjal. 8; cp. berhögg. bergi-biti, a, m. a bit to taste, Sturl. ii. 132.

bergiligr, adj. inviting to taste, Sks. 528.

berging (bergning, Eluc. 20), f. tasting, taste, Stj. 292, Hom. 53, Magn. 486, Eluc. 54.

bergisamligr, adj. = bergiligr, Sks. 528.

BERGJA, b, [A.S. beorgan; Lat. gustare], to taste; with dat., porgunna vildi öngum mat b., Tb. would taste no food, Eb. 262; b. ölvi, Ls. 9; peir bergou engu nema snjó, Fms. viii. 52, 303, Stj. 268, Andr. 70; b. Guðs holdi ok blóði, in the holy supper, 655 xviii; b. dauða, to taste death, Post. 656 C, Fb. i. 323; fá margir sjúkir menn heilsu, er b., that drink, Fms. i. 232, iii. 12, Hom. 82; b. á e-u, Stj. 39, Fas. i. 246; b. af, Sks. 106, Blas. 43; cp. bjarga, bjargast við e-t, e.g. Eb. 244, Eg. 204, Clem. 26, Fs. 174.

berg-mál, n. an echo, also called dvergmál. berg-mála, ab, to echo.

berg-rifa, u, f. a fissure in a rock, Symb. 56.

berg-risi, a, m. [cp. berga-troll in the Norse tales], a bill-giant, Hkr. i. 229; hrímbursar ok bergrisar, Edda 10, 15; hon (Gerðr) var b. ættar, 22; mikit fólk hrímbursa ok bergrisar, 38, Gs. 9, 23.

berg-skor, f. pl. ar, [cp. Scot. scaur], a chasm in a rocky bill, Hkv. 2. 20, Fms. vii. 202, Stj. 450. I Sam. xiii. 6.

berg-snos, f. [from snos = a projection, Gullp. 50, ch. 4, not nos, nasus], a rocky projection, Eg. 389, Gullh. 8, l. c., Fas. i. 156 spelt bergnös, Sæm. 131.

berg-tollr, m. a rock-toll, paid for catching fowl thereon, Sturl. iii.

berg-voror, m. a watch, look-out for rocks and cliffs; halda b., Jb. 407. ber-hendr, adj. bare-banded.

ber-höfði, berhöfða or berhöfðaðr, adj. bare-beaded, Stat. 299. ber-högg, n. [berr, nudus, or rather = berghögg, metaph. for a quarry], in the phrase, ganga & (i) b. vid e-n, metaph. to make open fight, deal rudely with, Fms. xi. 248, Ld. 142; Jóann gekk & b. at banna, St. John interdicted openly, 625. 93, in all those passages 'a:' in mod. usage 'i,'

so Greg. 80, Sturl. ii. 61, porst. Siðu-H. 7. berill, m. a barrel for fluids (for. word), Stj. 367

BERJA, bardi, pres. berr; sup. bart, barzt, O. H. L. 24, Bret. 48, 64, Fms. viii. 214, 215, xi. 16, and later barit, barizt; part. fem. barid, Am. 84; baror, fem. börð, Sturl. iii. 154; mod. barinn; either form may now be used: [Lat. ferio. The word is not found in Ulf., and seems to be unknown in Germ. and Engl.; it is lost in mod. Dan.]

I. act. to strike, beat, smite, with acc., Fms. vii. 227, Eg. 582: as a punishment, b. huò af e-m, to scourge one, N. G. L. i. 85: to thrash to death, 341; b. grioti, to stone, of witches, Am. 84, Ld. 152, Eb. 98, Gisl. 34: to castigate, b. til batnadar, Hkr. ii. 178; cp. the sayings, einginn verðr óbarinn biskup, and, vera barðr til bækr, Bs. i. 410; b. steinum i andlit e-m, to throw stones in one's face, 623. 31; b. e-u saman vapnum, sverðum, skjöldum, knefum, to dash weapons...against like beaten gold, Isl. ii. 206; b. korn, to thresh corn, Magn. 520: Harald Harfagri, Eg. ch. 9, Grett. ch. 2, Vd. l. c. (Hornklofi, v. above); metaph. to chide, scold, b. e-n illyroum, avitum, Nj. 64, Hom. 35 :- with 'á,' 'at,' to knock, rap, strike, b. á hurð, á dyrr (or at dyrum), to rap, knock at a door, Th. 6; b. sér á brjóst, to smite on one's breast, in repentance, Fms. v. 122; b. at hurðu, Sturl. iii. 153; b. til e-s, á e-m, to give one a thrashing, Dropl. 23; er þú á konum barðir, Hbl. 38; hjartað bardi undir síðunni, to beat, of the heart, Str. 6 (but hjartsláttr, throbbing of the beart), in mod. use reflex., hjartað berst, hjartað barðist í brjósti heitt, Pass. 2.12: in the phrase, b. i brestina, to cry off a bargain, the metaphor is taken from bammering the fissure of a ring or the like, in order to hide the fault, Nj. 32. II. reflex., berjask, [cp. Fr. se battre; Germ. sich schlagen], to fight, Lat. pugnare, Boll. 360, Rd. 296, Fms. x. 86, Isl. ii. 267, Fas. i. 255, Ib. II: of a duel, ok þat með, at vit berimk hér á þinginu, Eg. 351; b. við e-n, to fight with, Fms. xi. 86; b. á e-t, Lat. oppugnare, á borgina, i. 103, vii. 93, Stj. (freq.), seems to be a Latinism; b. til e-s, to fight for a thing; at b. til Englands, to invade England, Isl. ii. 241, v.l.; b. orrostu, Lat. pugnam pugnare, Fms. vii. 79: of the fighting of eagles, Isl. ii. 195. with dat., it dasbes against; skýja grjóti barði í augu þeim, the bailstones dasbed in their eyes, Jd. 31; honum barði við ráfit kirkjunnar, he dasbed against the roof, Bs. i. 804; beim bardi saman, they dashed against each

BERKJA, t, to bark, bluster; with dat., b. yfir e-u, Al. 24; er oss hefir lengi í sumar berkt, Hkr. iii. 386; hefir þú stórt berkt við oss, Fms. xi. 87, [cp. barki, digrbarkliga.]

ber-kykvendi, n. a sbe-beast, Fms. xi. 94.

ber-kyrtlaör, 2dj. without cloak, wearing the kyrtill only, Fms. ii. 29. ber-leggjaör and berleggr, adj. bare-legged, Fms. vii. 63, x. 415. ber-ligr, adj. and berliga, adv. I. [berr, nudus], open, manifest, Hom. 134; adv. openly, Fms. iv. 234, ix. 447, Isl. ii. 317; compar., Clem. 46. II. [berr, bacca], fruitful, Stj. 15.

berlings-ass, m. [from Swed. barling, a pole, bar], a pole; b. prettan álna langr, Fms. iii. 227, ἄπ. λεγ., l. c., [cp. berling, in Engl. carpentry,

the cross rafter of a roof.]

ber-malugr and bermall, adj. bare-spoken, outspoken, Fms. x. 420. ber-mælgi, f. bare-speech, freedom of speech, Fms. vi. 178.

ber-mæli, n. pl. = bermælgi, Fms. ix. 333, Hkr. iii. 77.

ber-mæltr, part. = bermálugr, Fms. xi. 53, Hkr. iii. 97. bernska, u, f. [bam], childbood, childishness; proverb, bráðgeð er bernskan, Fms. vi. 220; vera i b., Nj. 30, Fms. vii. 199, Sks. 596. compos: bernsku-brago, n. a boyish trick, Grett. 92, Sturl. iii. 124.

bernsku-maör, m. a youth, childish person, Hkr. ii. 156. bernskligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), childish, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 553, 153, Magn. 434.

bernskr, adj. [Ulf. barnisks], childish, Fms. i. 22, vii. 237, ix. 249, Hom. 50.

ber-oror, adj. = bermáll.

BERR, adj. [A.S. bar; Engl. bare; Germ. bar; Slav. bos; Litt. bosus; the Goth word is not on record, but was prob. sounded basus; the radical form is b-s, not b-r, and it is consequently different from Lat. -perio (in aperio), or bera, ferre, v. Grimm s. v.]:-Lat. nudus, bare, naked; albrynjaðr svá at ekki var bert nema augun, Fms. vii. 45; beran vápnastað, Nj. 9; undir berum himni, under the bare sky, in open air, sub dio, Karl. 544; á beru svæði, in open field; ber sverð, naked swords, Fms. i. 266; ríða berum hestum = berbakt, Dl. 11. 2. metaph. naked, unprotected, Grág. ii. 8; berr er hverr á baki nema sér bróður eigi (a proverb), Nj. 265. β. uncovered, open, clear, manifest; segja með berum ordum, in clear words, 8tj. 447; verda berr at e-u, to be convicted of a thing, 656 A, 25; berar jartegnir, Fms. ii. 221; göran sik beran at e-u, to shew openly, mostly in a bad sense, xi. 55; vóru berastir í því þrændir, the Th. were most undisguised in it, Hkr. ii. 57; göra bert, to make known, lay bare, Fms. i. 32, vii. 195.

ber-serkr, s, m., pl. ir: [the etymology of this word has been much contested; some—upon the authority of Snorri, hans menn foru brynjulausir,' Hkr. i. II—derive it from 'berr' (bare) and 'serkr' [cp. sark, Scot. for sbirt]; but this etymology is inadmissible, because 'serkr' is a subst. not an adj.: others derive it from 'berr' (Germ. bar = ursus), which is greatly to be preferred, for in olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer (as skins of lions in the south), hence the names Bjálfi, Bjarnhéðinn, Úlfhéðinn, (héðinn, pellis,)—' pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur,' Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 22: even the old poets understood the name so, as may be seen in the poem of Hornklofi (beginning of 10th century), a dialogue between a Valkyrja and a raven, where the Valkyrja says, at berserkja reiðu vil ek þik spyrja, to which the raven replies, Úlfhéðnar heita, they are called Wolfcoats, cp. the Vd. ch. 9; beir berserkir er Ulfhédnar vóru kallaðir, þeir höfðu vargstakka (coats of wild beasts) fyrir brynjur, Fs. 17:—a 'bear-sark,' 'bear-coat,' i. e. a wild warrior or champion of the heathen age; twelve berserkers are mentioned as the chief followers of several kings of antiquity, e.g. of the Dan. king Rolf Krake, Edda 82; a Swed. king, Gautr. S. Fas. iii. 36; king Adils, Hrolf. Kr. S. ch. 16 sqq.; d

the twelve sons of Arngrim, Hervar. S. ch. 3-5, Hdl. 22, 23; the two berserkers sent as a present by king Eric at Upsala to earl Hakon of Norway, and by him presented to an Icel, nobleman, Eb. ch. 25. In battle the berserkers were subject to fits of frenzy, called berserksgangr (furor bersercicus, cp. the phrase, ganga berserksgang), when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth and gnawed the iron rim of their shields; during these fits they were, according to popular belief, proof against steel and fire, and made great havoc in the ranks of the enemy; but when the fever abated they were weak and tame. A graphical description of the 'furor bersercicus' is found in the Sagas, Yngl. S. ch. 6, Hervar. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 27, 67, Grett. ch. 42, Eb. ch. 25, Nj. ch. 104, Kristni S. ch. 2, 8 (Vd. ch. 46); cp. also a passage in the poem of Hornklofi—grenjuðu berserkir, | guðr var þeim á sinnum, | emjaðu Úlfhéðnar | ok ísarn gnúðu—which lines recall to the mind Roman descriptions of the Cimbric war-cry. In the Icel. Jus Eccles. the berserksgangr, as connected with the heathen age, is liable to the lesser outlawry, K. b. K. 78; it is mentioned as a sort of possession in Vd. ch. 37, and as healed by a vow to God. In the Dropl. S. Major (in MS.) it is medically described as a disease (v. the whole extract in the essay 'De surore Bersercico,' Kristni S. old Ed. in calce); but this Saga is modern, probably of the first part of the 17th century. The description of these champions has a rather mythical character. A somewhat different sort of berserker is also recorded in Norway as existing in gangs of professional bullies, roaming about from house to house, challenging husbandmen to 'holmgang' (duel), extorting ransom (leysa sik af hólmi), and, in case of victory, carrying off wives, sisters, or daughters; but in most cases the damsel is happily rescued by some travelling Icelander, who fights and kills the berserker. The most curious passages are Glum. ch. 4, 6, Gisl. ch. 1 (cp. Sir Edm. Head's and Mr. Dasent's remarks in the prefaces), Grett. ch. 21, 42, Eg. ch. 67, Flóam. S. ch. 15, 17; according to Grett. ch. 21, these banditti were made outlaws by earl Eric, A.D. 1012. It is worth noticing that no berserker is described as a native of Icel.; the historians are anxious to state that those who appeared in Icel. (Nj., Eb., Kr. S. l. c.) were born Norse (or Swedes), and they were looked upon with fear and execration. That men of the heathen age were taken with fits of the 'furor athleticus' is recorded in the case of Thorir in the Vd., the old Kveldulf in Eg., and proved by the fact that the law set a penalty upon it. Berserkr now and then occurs as a nickname. Glum. 378. The author of the Yngl. S. attributes the berserksgangr to Odin and his followers, but this is a sheer misinterpretation, or perhaps the whole passage is a rude paraphrase of Hm. 149 sqq. In the old Hbl. 37 berserkr and giant are used synonymously. The berserkers are the representatives of mere brute force, and it therefore sounds almost blasphemous, when the Norse Barl. S. speaks of Guos berserkr (a 'bear-coat' or champion of God), (Jesus Kristr gleymdi eigi hólmgöngu síns berserks), 54. 197. With the introduction of Christianity this championship disappeared altogether.

bersi, a, m. a bear, Grett. 101 A, Fas. ii. 517, Sd. 165, Finnb. 246: the phrase, at taka sér bersa-leyfi, to take bear's leave, i.e. to ask nobody (cp. to take French leave'): freq. as a nom. pr., and hence in Icel. local

ber-skjaldaör, adj. bare of shield, i. c. without a shield, Nj. 97. ber-svæði, n. an open field.

ber-syndugr, adj. (theol.), a sinner, publicans and 'sinners,' Greg. 33, Post. 656, H. E. i. 585.

ber-sögli, f. [bersögull, adj.], a free, frank speech; hence bersöglis-vísur, f. pl., name of a poem by Sighvat, Fms. vi. 38 sq.

ber-yroi, n. pl. plain-speaking, Fms. vii. 161.

BETR, adv., compar. to vel; and BEZT, elder form bazt, superl., better, best: 1. compar., er betr er, luckily, bappily, Fms. ix. 409, Ld. 22; b. þætti mér, I would rather, Nj. 17; vánu betr, Lat. spe melius, Fms. ii. 101; b. úgört, better not to do, Ld. 59; hafa b., to get the better of it, Fb. i. 174: adding gen., pess b., er . . ., so much the better ..., Sks. 426: denoting quantity, more, leggit fram b. hit mikla skipit, advance it farther, better on, Fms. ii. 307; engi maor tók b. en í öxl honum, v. 67; b. en tuttugu menn, ix. 339; þrjú hundruð ok þrír tigir ok sex b., to boot, Rb. 88; ekki máttu sumir menn b. en fá staðist, i. e. tbey could do no more, were just able to keep up against bim, Fms. xi. 136; ef hann orkar b., if be can do more, Grag. (Kb.) ch. 128; nú má hann b., but if be is able to do more..., id. 2. superl., bazt búið, best equipped, Fas. ii. 523; with a gen., bezt allra manna, Eg. 34; manna bezt, Nj. 147; kvenna bezt hærð, Landn. 151; bazt at báðir væri, cp. Germ. am besten, am liebsten, soonest, Eg. 256. betra, 25, to better, improve, Ld. 106; betrask, to become better, Fms.

iii. 160: impers., ef eigi betraðist um, Rd. 277; þeir sögðu, at konungi betradist mjök, that the king was much better, Fms. ix. 215.

betran, f. a bettering, improving, esp. in theol., Fms. vi. 217, Stj. 158: alliter., bót ok betran.

betr-feorungr, m. a man better than his father, Fms. vi. 286. BETRI, betra, compar., and BEZTR, bastr, batstr, the superl.

to 'goor,' which serves as the posit.:—in the compar. the primitive a becomes e; thus old poets of the beginning of the 11th century, as Sighvat, rhyme betri-setrs; the old form batri however occurs, 655 xx. 4: in the superl, the a was kept till the end of the 12th century. rhymes, last—bazti; old vellum MSS, now and then still spell with a (bazt, bazt . . .), Glúm. 371, Heið. S. Ísl. ii. 324, Grág. ii. 165, 252, Frax. xi. 214, 220, Ḥm. 13, 26, 47, Hkv. Hjörv. 39, Lb. 12, Pd. 11, Ýt. 27, 625. 42, Fms. x. (Agrip) 418; babztra (baztra), gen. pl., 308, 401 (but betbt, 385); bazta (acc.), Eluc. 36: sing. fem. and neut. pl. bözt, with a changed vowel, bözt heill, n. pl., Skv. 2. 19; böztu (böhtu), pl., Fms. x. 401, 403, 415: it is spelt with z, tz (in Agrip even bt), or zt, in mod. spelling often s, as in mod. Engl., and pronounced at present as an s, [Goth. batizo, superl. batisto; A. S. batra and betsta, besta; Engl. better and best; Germ. besser and beste]:—better, best; meira ok betra, Nj. 45, 103; betri, Dipl. v. 18; beztr kostr, Nj. 1, Eg. 25; beztr bondi, Ld. 22. [3]. kind, friendly towards one; with dat., er honum hafdi baztr verit, 625. 42; er mér hefir beztr verit, Fms. vii. 274: er per fyrm pvi bezt..., it is best for thee, thou doest best to accept it, Nj. 225; pvi at pinn hlutr må eigi verða betri en góðr, 256; betra byr ok blíðara, 625. 4: with gen., meðan bezt er sumars, during the best part of the summer, Sks. 29, etc. etc., v. góðr. beygja, ð, [baugr], to bend, bow, Fms. ii. 108, iii. 210, x. 174:

metaph., b. e-m krók, to make it crooked for one, the metaphor taken

from a game or from wrestling, Ld. 40.

beygla, u, f. to dint, of plate, metal, etc., Sturl. ii. 221. BEYKI, n. beech-wood: beykir, m. a cooper, v. buokr. beyla, u, f. a bump, Lat. gibbus, swelling, Björn, cp. Snót 98.

beyrsta and beysta, t, [old Dan. börste; Swed. bösta], to bruise, beat; b. korn, to thresh, Fms. xi. 272; the alliterated phrases, berja ok b., to flog, Hom. 119; b. ok bíta, Grág. ii. 118; b. bakföllum, to pull bard, beat the waves with the oars, Am. 35.

beysti, n. [Swed. böste], a bam, gammon of bacon, pior. 222. beytill, m., v. góibeytill, equisetum biemale, a cognom., Landn.

beztr, baztr, bezt, bazt, v. betri and betr.

BIBLIA, and old form BIBLA, u, f. the Bible, Am. (Hb.) 10. BID, n. pl. [A.S. bid], a biding, waiting, delay; skömm bid, Al. 118: patience, mikit megu bidin (a proverb), 119, 623. 60; vera godr i bidum, to be patient and forbearing, Bs. i. 141; liggja & bid (bidum?), to bids the events, Fms. x. 407: in mod. usage fem. sing., lifið manns hart fram hleypr, hefir það enga bið, Hallgr.

biða, að, to bide a bit, Stj. 298, Bs. ii. 123: with gen. (=bíða), ok bidudu beirra, Fagrsk. 138, Nj. (Lat.) 110 note k, 135 note o.

bioan, f. = bio, H. E. ii. 80.

bið-angr and biðvangr, m. a biding, delay, Fms. ix. 259, v.l. bibill, m., dat. bibli, pl. biblar, a wooer, suitor, Fms. ii. 8

BIĐJA, bað, báðu, beðit; pres. bið; imperat. bið and biddu; poët. forms with suff. neg. 1st pers. pres. biókat ek, Gísl. (in a verse): [Ulf. bidian = alreîv, eporâv; A. S. biddian; Old Engl. bid, bede (in bedes-man), and 'to bid one's beads;' Germ. bitten, beten; cp. Lat. petere] :- to beg; with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person; or in old writers with infin. without the particle 'at;' or 'at' with a subj.: a. with infin., Jarl bað þá drepa hann, . . . bað hann gefa Hallfreði grið, Fms. iii. 25; hann bað alla bíða, Nj. 196; bað þá heila hittast, Eg. 22, Fms. vii. 351; Skapti bað Gizur (acc.) sitja, Nj. 226; Flosi bað alla menn koma, Nj. 196, Hdl. 2; inn bið þú hann ganga, Skm. 16, Ls. 16; b. e-n vera heilan, valere jubere, Gm. 3, Hkv. I, 2: still so in the Or. 65 (bior ek Olaf bjarga mér) of the end of the 14th century; mod. usage prefers to add the 'at,' yet Hallgrimr uses both, e.g. hann bað Pétr með hryggri lund, hjá sér vaka um eina stund, Pass. 4. 6; but, Guð bið eg nú að gefa mér β. with 'at' and a subj., b. viljum vér þik, at þú sér, Nj. 226, Jb. 17: without 'at,' Pass. 6. 13, 3. 12. y. with gen., b. matar, Grág. i. 261; er þér þess ekki biðjanda, Eg. 423; b. liðs, liðveizlu, föruneytis, brautargengis, Nj. 226, 223, lsl. ii. 322; bænar, Fms. iv. 12; b. e-m líss, griða, góðs, böls, to beg for the life ... of one, Háv. 39, Fms. iii. 25, Edda 38, Hm. 127; b. fyrir e-m, to beg, pray for one, Nj. 55; b. e-n til e-s, to request one to do a thing, Grag. i. 450, Fms. v. 34: spec. to court (a lady), propose, with gen. as object of the thing and person here coincide, b. konu, b. sér konu, Eg. 5, Nj. 2, Rm. 37.

2. to pray (to God), absol., hann bað á þessa lund, Blas. 41; b. til Guðs, Sks. 308, 2. to tray (to Fms. iii. 48; b. bæn sinni (dat.), to pray one's prayer, 655 xvi, Hom. 114; b. bæn sina, id., Blas. 50. B. reflex., bidjask syrir, to say one's prayers, Nj. 196; er svá baðst fyrir at krossi, Landn. 45, 623. 34, Orkn. 51; bibjast undan, to excuse oneself, beg pardon, Fms. vii. 351: the reflex. may resume the infin. sign 'at,' and even an active may do so, if used as a substitute for a reflex., e.g. bior porolfr at fara noror å Hålogaland, Tb. asked for furlough to go to H., Eg. 35. bið-lund (and biðlyndi, Hom. 26. transl. of Lat. longanimitas), f.

forbearance, patience, Hom. 97, Stj. 52, Pass. 8. 13, 15, 15. 13. COMPDS: biðlundar-góðr, adj. forbearing, Fb. ii. 261. biðlundar-mál, n. a thing that can hide, as to which there is no hurry, Grett. 150.

bio-stund, f. (biostoll, Bs. i. 292 is prob. a false reading), biding a bit, Bs. i. 292, 704, Fms. viii. 151, Thom. 104.

BIFAST, δ, mod. 2δ, dep. [Gr. φεβ-, φόβοε, cp. Lat. paveo, febris; A. S. beofan; Germ. beben], to sbake, to tremble: 1 in old writers only dep., bifdisk, bkv. 13, Hkv. 23, bd. 17; bifadist, Gisl. 60, Grett. 114: to fear, en bo bifast aldri hjartad, Al. 80. 2. in mod, usage also act. to move, of something very heavy, with dat., e.g. eg gat ekki bifað því, I could not move it.

bifr, m., in the compd úbifr, m. dislike, in the phrase, e-m er ú. að e-u, one feels a dislike to. COMPD: bifr-staup, n. a cup, Eb. (in a

verse).

bifra, u, f. [A. S. beber, befer], a beaver (?), a cognom., Fms.

bif-rost, f., the poët mythical name of the rainbow, Edda 8, (via tremula); but Gm. 44 and Fm. 15 read bilröst.

bifu-kolla (byouk-, Safn i. 95), u, f. leontodon taraxacum, Hjalt. 254. BIK, n. [Lat. pix; Gr. niora; A.S. pic; Engl. pitch; Germ. pech; a for. word], pitch, Stj. 46; svartr sem. b., Nj. 195, Orkn. 350, Rb. 352. COMPD: bik-svartr, adj. black as pitch.

bika, að, to pitch, Stj. 58, Ver. 8.

BIKARB, m. [Hel. bicere; Engl. beaker; Scot. bicker; Germ. becher; Dan. bæger, cp. Gr. βίκου; Ital. bicchiere], a beaker, large

drinking cup, Dipl. v. 18: botan, perianthium, Hjalt.

BIKKJA, u, f. a biteb; þann graut gaf hann blauðum hundum ok mælti, þat er makligt at bikkjur eti Þór, Fms. ii. 163: as an abusive term, Fs. 54, Fas. i. 39; so in mod. Icel. a bad horse is called. bikkju-hvelpr, m. a bitch's whelp, Fms. ix. 513. bikkju-sonr, m. son of a b., Fas. iii, 607. bikkiu-stakkr, m. the skin of a b., Fas. iii. 417: all of these used as terms of abuse.

bikkja, o, t, [bikka, to roll, Ivar Aasen], to plunge into water; hann bikði í sjóinn, be plunged overboard, Fms. x. 329; bikti sér út af borðinu,

ii. 183: cp. Lapp. puokljet = to plunge.

BIL, u., temp. a moment, twinkling of an eye; i því bili, Nj. 115; þat bil, that very moment, Stj. 149, 157, Fms. i. 45. β. loc., Lat. intervallum, an open space left; b. er þarna, Fas. ii. 67; orðin standa eiga þétt (namely in writing), en bó bil á milli, an Icel. rhyme. y. the poetical compds such as biltrauor, bilstyggr, bilgrönduor . . . , (all of them epithets of a hero, fearless, dauntless,) point to an obsolete sense of the word, failure, fear, giving way, or the like; cp. bilbugr, bilgjarn, and the verb bila; cp. also timabil, a period; millibil, distance; dagmalabil, hadegisbil, nonbil, etc., nine o'clock, full day-time, noon-time, etc. fem. pr. name of a goddess, Lex. Poët.

bila, ao, pres. bil (instead of bilar), Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse), to fail; borr vill fyrir engan mun bila at koma til einvigis, Tb. will not fail to meet, Edda 57; Porsteinn kvao pat eigi mundu at bila, Tb. said that it should not fail, be should not fail in doing so, Lv. 33: with dat., flestum bilar áræðit, a proverb, Fms. ii. 31 (Ld. 170), Rd. 260. 2. impers., e-n bilar (acc.), Finnb. 338 (in mod. usage impers. throughout), to break, crack, ba er skipit hljóp af stokkunum, ba bilaði í skarir nokkurar, Fms. viii. 196; reidi b., Grag. ii. 295; b. at e-u, id., Gpl. 369; bil sterka

arma, my strong arms fail, Fas. ii. l. c.

bil-bugr (bilsbugr, Fas. iii. 150), m. failing of beart; in the phrase, láta engan bilbug á sér sjá (finna), to stand firm, shew no sign of fear, Fms. viii. 412, Grett. 124, Fas. iii. 150, Karl. 233; fá b. á e-m, to throw one back, Karl. 80.

bil-eygr, adj. a nickname of Odin, of unsteady eyes, Edda (Gl.) bil-gjarn, adj., occurs only in the compd ubilgjarn, overbearing.

bil-röst, f. via tremula, the rainbow, v. bifröst.

bil-skirnir, m. the beavenly abode of Thor, from the flashing of light,

bilt, prob, an old n. part, from bila; only used in the phrase, e-m veror bilt, to be amazed, astonisbed; en ba er sagt, at bor (dat.) vard bilt einu sinni at slá hann, the first time that Thor's beart failed bim, Edda 29; varð beim bilt, Korm. 40, Nj. 169.

bimbult (now proned. bumbult), n. adj., only in the phrase, e-m veror b., to feel uneasy, Gisl. 33, of a witch (freq., but regarded as a

slang word), mér er hálf bumbult .

BINDA, batt, 2nd pers. bazt, pl. bundu, bundit; pres. bind; 3rd pers. reflex. bizt; imperat. bind, bind bu; and pers. bittu, bitt bu, Fm. 40: [Goth., A. S., Hel. bindan; Engl. bind; Germ. binden; Swed. binda, 2nd pers. bandt; in Icel. by assimilation batt; bant, however, Hb. 20, 32 (1865)]:—to bind: I. prop. to bind in fetters, (cp. bond, vincula; bandingi, prisoner), Hom. 119, Fms. xi. 146, Gbl. 179: fasten, tie up, b. hest, Nj. 83; naut, Ld. 98, Bs. i. 171; b. hund, Grág. ii. 119; b. við e-t, to fasten to; b. stein við háls e-m, 655 xxviii; b. blæju við stong, Fms. ix. 358; b. skó, pvengi, to tie the shoes, Nj. 143, porst. St. 53, Orkn. 430: to bind in parcels, to pack up, b. varning, Fms. iii. 91, ix. 241 (a pun); b. hey, to truss bay for carting, Nj. 74; klyf, Grett. 123; b. at, til, to bind round a sack, parcel, Fms. i. 10; to bind a book, (band, bindi, volume, are mod. phrases), Dipl. i. 5, 9, ii. 13. medic. to bind wounds, to bind up, b. sar, Eg. 33, Bs. i. 639, Fms. i. 46 (cp. Germ. verbinden); b. um, of fomentation, Str. 4. 72: metaph. phrase, eiga um sart at b., to bave a sore wound to bind up, one feeling sore; hefir margr hlotið um sárt at b. fyrir mér, i. e. I bave inflicted deep

wounds on many, Nj. 54: the proverb, best er um heilt at b., or eiga um T century are contained in the Bs., published 1858, and of the later bishops in heilt at b., to bind a sound limb, i. e. to be safe and sound; bykir mér bezt um heilt at b., I think to keep my limbs unburt, to run no risk, Fms. vii. 263.

2. with a notion of impediment; b. skjöld sinn, to Fms. vii. 263. entangle the shield: metaph., bundin (closed, shut) skjaldborg, Sks. II. metaph. to bind, make obligatory; leysa ok b., of the pope, Fms. x. II: to make, contract a league, friendship, affinity, wedding, fellowship, oath, or the like; b. rád, to resolve, Ld. 4, Eg. 30; samfélag, lag, vináttu, eið, tengdir, hjúskap, Fms. i. 53, iv. 15, 20, 108, 210, ix. 52, Stj. 633, K. Á. 110: absol. with a following infin., binda (fix) peir Þórir at hittast í ákveðnum stað, Ísl. ii. 147. bind, engage oneself, enter a league; leikmenn höfdu saman bundizt at setjast á kirkjueignir, Bs. i. 733; bindask (b. sik) í e-u, to engage in a thing; bott hann væri bundinn í slíkum hlutum, 655; at b. sik í veraldligu starfi, id.; hann bazt í því, at sýslumenn yðrir skyldu eigi koma á mörkina, Eg. 71; em ek þó eigi þessa búinn, nema sleiri bindist, unless more people bind themselves, enter the league, Fær. 25, Valla L. 216; bindast i banns atkvæði, H. E. i. 465; binda sik undir e-t, with a following infin. to bind oneself to do, Vm. 25; b. sik við e-t, id., N. G. L. i. 89; bindask e-m á hendi, to bind oneself to serve another, esp. of the service of great personages; b. á hendi konungum, Fms. xi. 203, x. 215, Bs. i. 681, Orkn. 422; bindast fyrir e-u, to place oneself at the bead of an undertaking, to bead, Hkr. iii. 40; Ongull vildi b. fyrir um atför við 2. with gen., bindask e-s, to refrain from a Gretti, Grett. 147 A. thing; eigi bazt hann ferligra orda, i. e. be did not refrain from bad lanuage, 655. 12; b. tára (only negative), to refrain from bursting into tears, Fms. ii. 32; hlátrs, Sks. 118; b. við e-t, id., El. 21; b. af e-u, Stj. 56. bindandi and bindendi, f. (now neut., Thom. 68), abstinence, Stj. 147,

625. 186, Fms. i. 226, Hom. 17. COMPDS: bindendis-tími, a, m. a time of abstinence. bindandis-lif, n. a life of b., Stj. 147, 655 xiii. bindandis-maor, m. an ascetic, Bs. ii. 146; mod. a teetotaler.

bindi, n. a sheaf, = bundin, N. G. L. i. 330; mod. a volume, (cp. Germ. band.

BINGR, m. a bed, bolster, Korm. (in a verse), prop. a beap of corn or the like, (Scot. bing,) Nj. 153; vide Lex. Poët.

birgoir, f. pl. stores, provisions, Sturl. ii. 225, Fær. 53, Fas. ii. 423.

birgiligr, adj. well provided, Bs. i. 355.

BIRGJA, o, to furnish, provide; skal ek vist b. hann at nökkuru, Nj. 73; segir Sigurðr, at hann mun b. þá með nökkuru móti, Fær. 237; hann birgði þá ok um búfé, Ld. 144; nú vil ek b. bú þitt at málnytu í sumar, Hrafn. 9. [In the Edd. sometimes wrongly spelt with y, as it is quite different from byrgja, to enclose.]

birgr, adj. [O. H. G. birig, fertilis; unbirig, sterilis: sometimes in Edd. wrongly spelt byrgr: this form however occurs Bs. i. 868, MS. the end of the 15th century] :- provided, well furnished; b. at kosti, Grett. 127 A,

Sd. 170; viltú selja mér augun? Þá er ek verr b. eptir, Fas. iii. 384. BIBKI, n. collect. = björk, birch, in compos: birki-raptr, m. a rafter of birch-wood, Isl. ii. 153. birki-viör, m. bircb-wood, Grág. ii. 355. birkja, t, to bark, strip; b. við, jb. 235, Stj. 177; cp. Gkv. 2. 12, birkinn viðr (= birki viðr?), Fms. viii. 33; b. hest, to flay a borse.

BIRNA, u, f. a sbe-bear, Stj. 530, Fs. 26, Magn. 476: astron., Rb.

468; b. er vér köllum vagn, 1812. 16. birnu-gestir, m. the name

of one of the constellations, 1812. 18.

BIRTA, t, [Ulf. bairbtian], to illuminate, brighten, Stj. 15; b. sýn, 655 2. impers., bokunni birtir af, the fog lifted, Hrafn. xxx: b. blinda, id. 6: to brighten with gilding or colouring, a ship, há var birt allt hlýrit, cp. hlýrbjartr and hlýrbirt skip, Fms. iv. 277. 3. metaph. to enlighten; birta hjörtu vár, Hom. 67, Rb. 390: to make illustrious, Skálda β. to reveal, manifest, Fms. iv. 132, viii. 101: with dat., birti 204.

hann &st sinni, x. 418. Y. reflex. to appear; birtist þá skaði þeirra, Fms. vii. 189, v. 344, Stj. 198, Ann. 1243; b. e-m, Fms. i. 142. birti, f. and mod. birta, u, f. [Goth. bairbti], brightness, light, the old form birti is used Luke ii. 9, in the N. T. of 1540, and the Bible of 1584, and still kept in the 11th Ed. of Vidal. (1829); otherwise birta, Pass. 8. 19, 41. 10; birta also occurs Stj. 81, Fb. i. 122; but otherwise birti in old writers; birti ok fegro, Fms. v. 344, x. 347; birti ægis, the gold, Edda 69; tunglsins birti, Stj. 26, Fms. i. 77.

birting, f. brightness, Sks. 26, 656 A: metaph. manifestation, revelation, Th. 76, Stj. 378, Barl. 199: vision, 655 xxxii. 2. day-break. COMPD: birtingar-tio, f. time of revelation, Hom. 63.

birtingr, m. a fish, trutta albicolor, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. vii.

157: pl. illustrious men, Eg. (in a verse).

BISKUP, m., in very old MSS. spelt with y and o (byskop), but commonly in the MSS. contracted 'bp,' so that the spelling is doubtful; but biscop (with i) occurs Bs. i. 356, byscop in the old fragm. i. 391-394; biskup is the common form in the Edd. and at present, vide Bs. i. ii, Sturl. S., Ib. [Gr. ἐπίσκοποι; A.S. biscop; Engl. bisbop; Germ. bischof :- a bisbop. Icel. had two sees, one at Skalholt, erected A.D. 1056; the other at Hólar, in the North, erected A.D. 1106. They were united at the end of the last century, and the see removed to

the Biskupa Annálar (from A. D. 1606), published in Safn til Sögu Íslands. vol. i. and Bs. ii, and cp. farther the Biskupaæfi, by the Icel. historian Jón Halldórsson (died A.D. 1736), and the Hist. Eccl. (H.E.), by Finn Jonsson (Finnus Johannæus, son of the above-mentioned Jón Halldórsson). During two hundred years of the commonwealth till the middle of the 13th century, the bishops of Skalholt and Hólar were elected by the people or by the magnates, usually (at least the bishops of Skalholt) in parliament and in the lögrétta (the legislative council), vide the Hungry. ch. 2 (valinn til b. af allri alþýðu á Íslandi), ch. 5, 7, 13, 16, Sturl. 2, ch. 26, Kristni S. ch. 12, İb. ch. 10, Þorl. S. ch. 9, Páls. S. ch. 2, Guðm. S. ch. 40, Jóns S. ch. 7 (þá kaus Gizurr biskup Jón prest Ögmundarson með samþykki allra lærðra manna ok úlærðra í Norðlendinga fjórðungi). Magnús Gizurarson (died A.D. 1237) was the last popularly elected bishop of Skalholt; bishop Gudmund (died A.D. 1237) the last of Hólar; after that time bishops were imposed by the king of Norway or the archbishop. COMPDS: biskupa-buningr, m. episcopal apparel, Sturl. i. 221. biskupa-fundr, m. a synod of bisbops, Fms. x. 7. biskupa-pattr, m. the section in the Icel. Jus Eccl. referring to the bisbops, K. p. K. 60. 713, H. E. i. 456. biskupa-bing, n. a council of bisbops, Bs. i. biskups-brunnr, m. a well consecrated by bisbop Gudmund, else called Gvendarbrunnar, Bs. biskups-búr, n. a bishop's-bower,' chamber for a bishop, Sturl. ii. 66. biskups-dómr, m. a diocese, Fms. vii. 173, xi. 229, 1b. 16, Pr. 107: episcopate, Fms. i. 118. biskups-dóttir, f. a bisbop's daughter, Sturl. i. 207. biskups-dæmi, n. an episcopal see, Sturl. i. 204, iii. 124: the episcopal office, 23, Bs. i. 66, etc. biskups-efni, n. bisbop-elect, Bs. i, cp. ii. 339. biskups-frændi, m. a relative of a bisbop, Sturl. ii. 222. biskups-garðr, m. a bisbop's manor, Fms. ix. 47. biskups-gisting, f. the duty of entertaining the bishop on bis visitation, Vm. 23. biskups-kjör, n. pl. the election of a bisbop, Bs. i. 476. biskups-kosning, f. id., Sturl. i. 33, Fms. viii. 118, v.l. biskups-lauss, adj. without a bishop, Fb. iii. 445, Ann. biskups-maor, m. one in the service of a bishop, Fms. ix. 1210. biskups-mark, n. the sign of a bisbop; þá gerði Sabinus b. 317. yfir dúkinum ok drakk svá öröggr (a false reading = kross-mark?), Greg. 50. biskups-mágr, m. a brotber-in-law of a bisbop, Fms. ix. 312, biskups-messa, u, f. a mass celebrated by a bisbop, Bs. i. 131. biskups-mitr, n. a bisbop's mitre, Sturl. ii. 32. biskups-nafn, n. the title of a bishop, Fms. x. 11. biskups-riki, n. a bisbopric, diocese, Ann. (Hb.) 19, Fms. xi. 229, Sturl. ii. 15. biskups-sekt, f. a fine to be paid by a bisbop, N.G.L. i. 350. biskups-skattr, m. a duty to be paid to the bisbop in Norway, D. N. (Fr.) biskups-skip, a bisbop's ship: the bishops had a special licence for trading; about this matter, vide the Arna b. S. Laur. S. in Bs. and some of the deeds in D. I.; the two sees in Icel. had each of them a ship engaged in trade, Fms. ix. 309, v. l.; vide a treatise by Maurer written in Icel., Ny Fél. xxii. 105 sqq. biskupsskrůči, a, m. an episcopal ornament, Fms. ix. 38. biskups-sonr, m. the son of a bishop, Sturl. i. 123, Fms. x. 17. biskups-stafr, m. a bisbop's staff, Bs. i. 143. biskups-stofa, u, f. a bisbop's study, Dipl. biskups-stoll, m. an episcopal seat, bisbopric, Jb. 16, K. A. ii. I I . 09. biskups-sýsla, u, f. a diocese, episcopate, Fms. biskups-tign, f. episcopal dignity, Bs. i. 62, 655 iii, Sks. 96, Fms. x. 409. vii. 172. 802, Sturl. i. 45. biskups-tfund, f. the tithe to be paid to the bishop in Iceland, v. the statute of A.D. 1096, D.I. i, İb., K. p.K. 150 (ch. 39), K.A. 96. biskupstíundar-mál, n. a lawsuit relating to the bishop, K. Á. 96. H. E. ii. 185. biskups-vatn, n. water consecrated by bisbop Gudmund, Bs. i. 535. biskups-veldi, n. episcopal power, Pr. 106. vigala, u, f. the consecration of a bishop, Fms. viii. 297, Bs. i.61.

biskupa, að, to confirm, Hom. 99; biskup er skyldt at b. börn, K. þ. K. 62; Guðmundr biskup biskupaði hann tvævetran, Sturl. iii. 122; tók Glúmr skírn ok var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kol biskupi, Glúm. 397: now in Icel. called ao ferma or staofesta or even kristna born,

biskupan, f. confirmation; ferming er sumir kalla b., K. A. 20, ch. 3. biskupligr, adj. episcopal; b. embætti, Stj. 556, Sks. 781, 655 xxxii.

(not fit for a bisbop.) BISMARI, a, m. [for. word; Germ. besem, besen; Dan. bismer; v.

Grimm s. v.], a steelyard, Ghl. 526, Dipl. iii. 4. pund, n. a sort of pound, N. G. L. iii. 166. COMPD: bismara-

bissa, u, f., Lat. byssus, a stuff, Bær. 21.

bistr, adj. [Swed. bister], angry, knitting one's brows, Sturl. iv. 82, v. l., cp. Bs. i. 750, Pass. 21. 1.

BIT, n. bite, Lat. morsus; at tönnunum er bitsins ván, Skálda 163: of cutting instruments, sax vænligt til bits, Fs. 6: of insects, mýbit, bite of gnats, Rd. 295; bit flugdyra, 655 xxx; dyrbit, a fox killing lambs, Bs. ii. 137. B. pasture = beit, N. G. L. i. 246.

bita, ad, to divide (a ship) with cross-beams (biti); skip prennum bitum it bitad, Sturl. iii. 61. 

\[ \beta \tau \text{ to cut food, meat into bits.} \]

bit-bein, n., cp. Engl. bone of contention; hafa riki pessi lengi at út bitað, Sturl. iii. 61.

öfund orðit ok bitbeinum, Fær. 230.

1. a bit, mouthful (cp. munnbiti); konungr át nökkura biti, a, m. Reykjavík. Biographies of ten of the bishops of the 11th to the 14th bita af hrosslift, Fms. i. 37, Játv. 26, Rd. 283: in the phrase, biðja

2. an eye-tootb = jaxl, q.v., bitum, to go begging, Grág. i. 278. [Swed. betar]; eru vér ok svá gamlir, ok svá bitar upp komnir, i.e. we are no longer babies, bave got our eye-teeth, Fms. viii. 325. 3. a crossbeam, girder in a house, Ld. 316, Gpl. 346: in a ship, Lat. transtrum, Fms. ix. 44, Sturl. iii. 61.

bitill and bitull, m., dat. bitli, the bit of a bridle, Stj. 84, 397, Hkr.

i. 27, Hkv. 2. 34, Akv. 30, Fms. iv. 75, Hkr. ii. 31.

bitlingr, m. a bit, morsel; the proverb, víða koma Hallgerði bitlingar, cp. Nj. ch. 48; stela bitlingum, to steal trifles, Sturl. i. 61, v.l.; bera bitlinga frá borði, as a beggar, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

bitr, rs, adj. biting, sbarp, Korm. 80, Eg. 465, Fms. ii. 255.

bitra, u, f. bitterness, a cognom., Landn.

bitrligr, adj. sbarp, Korm. 80, Fbr. 58: metaph., Isl. ii. (in a verse).

bit-sott, f. contagious disease, poët., Yt. 17. bit-yroi and bitryroi, n. pl. taunts, N. G. L. i. 223.

bí, bí, and bíum, bíum, interj. lullaby!

BÍĐA, beið, biðu, beðit; pres. bíð; imperat. bíð, 2nd pers. bíðbú, bíddu, [Ulf. beidan; A. S. bidan; Engl. bide; O.H.G. bitan]:-to bide. to bide, wait for: with gen., b. e-s, to wait for one, Eg. 274; skal slikra manna at visu vel b., such men are worth waiting for, i. e. they are not to be had at once, Fms. ii. 34; the phrase, bioa sinnar stundar, to bide one's time: with hedan, hadan, to wait, stand waiting, bid bu hedan, unz ek kem, 656 C. 35; padan beið þengill, Hkv. 1. 22: also, b. e-s or stað, Lex. Poët. The old writers constantly use a notion 'a loco,' paðan, héðan, or stað, where the mod. usage is hér, þar, 'in loco': absol., Fms. x. 37, Nj. 3.

II. to abide, suffer, undergo, Lat. pati: with acc., b. harm, Nj. 250; skada, Grág. i. 459, 656 C; ámæli, to be blamed, Nj. 133; bana, dauda, hel, to abide death . . . to die, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 114; ósigr, to abide defeat, be defeated; svá skal böl bæta at bida annat meira (a proverb), Fb. ii. 336, Al. 57: sometimes in a good sense, bida elli, to last to a great age, 556 A; b. enga ró, to feel no peace, be uneasy, Eg. 403; b. ekki (scint) bætr e-s, of an irreparable loss, Ísl. ii. 172.

III. impers., e-t (acc.) bidr, there abides, i. e. exists, is to be bad, with a preceding negative; hvárki bíðr þar báru né vindsblæ, there is felt neither wave nor blast, Stj. 78; beið engan þann er ráða kynni, there was none that could make it out, 22; varla beið brauð eðr fæðu, was not to be bad, 212; slægastr af öllum þeim kvikendum er til bíðr á jarðríki, 34. Gen. iii. 1. IV. part. pl. bíðendr, v. andróði.

bioandi, f. a biding, waiting, delay, Fins. ii. 216. bi-fala, 20, [Germ. befeblen], to recommend, command, Bs. i. 145 note

7, from paper MS., v. Introd. p. 48.

bildr, m., and bilda, u, f. an axe, Edda (Gl.); an instrument for bleeding: bild-spor, n. a scar as from a b., Bs. i. 367. 2. a sheep with spotted cheeks: bild-ottr, adj. (sheep) spotted on the cheeks, Rd. 240.

bild-ör, f. a blunt arrow, a bolt,, Fms. ii. 320, x. 362.

bi-lift, n. [A.S. biliofa], luxury, Al. 17, 34, 45.

bi-standa, stod, [Goth. bistandan; Germ. beisteben], (for. word), to assist, Stj. MS. 227, col. 102.

bisundr, m. (for. word), a besant (Byzantius), 2 coin, El. 2.

BÍTA, beit, bitu, bitið; pres. bít; imperat. bít, 2nd pers. bíttú; poët. forms with the negative, beitat, Eg. (in a verse); subj. bitia, Hkv. 2. 31, [Ulf. beitan; Engl. bite; Germ. beizen]:-to bite, Lat. mordere: properly, 1. with the teeth, Eg. 508, N. G. L. i. 351; b. menn (of a dog), Grág. ii. 119; b. skarð ór, Eg. 605: of a horse, N. G. L. i. 392: foxes killing sheep, Bs. ii. 138, N. G. L. ii. 34 (wolf):—to sting, of wasps, gnats, Landn. 146.

2. of grazing animals; b. gras, lauf, skóg, Grág. ii. 229, (hence beit, pasture); hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57: absol. to graze, Karl. 71. 8. of sharp instruments, weapons (vápnbitinn); engir vóru ósárir nema þeir er eigi bitu járn, except those whom iron could not bite, Eg. 33; sveroit beit ekki, did not cut, Nj. 45, Edda 7; ljárnir bíta, 48; fótrinn brotnaði en eigi beit, the sword did not cut but broke the leg, Bjarn. 66. 

β. e-m bítr, one's weapon (scytbe) cuts well, bites; allt bitu honum annan veg vápnin, Eg. 93. 4. of a ship, to cruise; her er skip...er ver köllum bita (bite the wind) allra skipa bezt, the best sail, Fs. 27: impers., beit peim eigi fyrir Reykjanes, they could not clear cape R., Landn. 30. in fishing, to bite, take the bait; bitr vel a um daginn, the fishes did bite, Ld. 40; bíta mætti beitfiskr, q. v. 6. bita a vörrinni, to bite the lip as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 68; hann hasoi bitio a kampinum, bad bitten the beard, 209. II. metaph.: a. of frost, cold. β. to bite, sting, burt; hvat mun oss heldr b. sickness, and the like. ord hans, why should his speech sting us any more? Grett. 95 A; eigi veit ek prestr, nema ordin bin hasi bitid, thy words bave bit, Fms. vii. Y. as a law term; sekt, sök bitr, the guilt strikes the convict, when brought home to him, hence sakbitinn, guilty; þá menn er hvártveggja hafa bitio, lög, réttindi ok svá dómar, convicted in the face of law and justice, Sks. 655 B; um pau mál sem sekt bítr, i.e. unlawful eases, liable to punishment, K. Á. 148; um pat er sekt bítr, Grett. 133 A (new Ed. 1853), Sks. 655. 8. b. & e-n, to cut deep, affect, make an impression upon; the phrase, láta ckki á sig b., to stand proof against 347.

III. reflex., bjargask vel, to bebave well, keep the beart up, all; betta lét Kjartan á sik b., K. felt pain from it, Ld. 204; láttu betta esp. in cold or hunger; Oddr bargst vel á fjallinu (in snow storm), Sturl. iii.

ekki á þik b., do not mind it, id.; rennr þat öðrum opt mjök í brjóst, er á suma bítr ekki (of the conscience), 655 xi. e. e-t bitr fyrir, something 'bites off,' i.e. is decisive, makes a thing impossible or out of question; pat annat (the other reason) er pó bítr skjótara, which is still more decided against it, Fms. ii. 266; þeir kváðust þenna kost eigi vilja, ok kváðu þat tvennt til vera er fyrir heit, two decided obstacles, reasons against it, Sturl. iii. 47; þú ert miklu æri maðr at aldri, en svá at vér hafim hér lögtekna í Jómsborg, ok bítr þat fyrir, that puts it out of question, makes it impossible, Fms. x. 93; porgilsi þykir nú þetta 168 mega fyrir bíta, Th. thought this would be quite sufficient,—fyrir hlíta would here be better,-Ld. 264; þeir höfðu jafnan minna hlut ór málum, þó betta biti nú fyrir, they always got the worst of it, though this was a thorough beating, Fas. i. 144; (þat er) lögmanni ok lögréttumönnum bykir fyrir b., seems a decisive proof, cuts the case off at once, N. G. L. ii. 21; b. e-m at fullu, to prove fatal to, tell fully upon; hafa mik nú at fullu bitið hans ráð, Fs. 8; Njáls bíta ráðin, a proverb quoted by Arngrim in Brevis Comment., written A.D. 1593, denoting the sagacity of Njal's schemes; beit betta rad, it was effective, Fs. 153; e-m bitr vid at horfa, Band. 7C, is no doubt a false reading, = byor, which is the reading l. c. of the vellum MS. 2845, vide bjóða. III. recipr. of horse fight, Rd. 298.

bi-tala, be-tala, ao, to pay, (mod.); cp. Germ. bezablen.

bja, interj. fie! bia, to defile.

bjagaör, part. wry, deformed, cp. bagr. bjag-leitr, adj. ugly, de-

formed, Fas. ii. 149.

bjarg, Grett. 93.

bjalla, u, f. a bell, certainly an Engl. word imported into Icel. along with Christianity; bjöllu gætir, the keeper of the bell, is a nickname given by the heathen Icel. to a missionary, A.D. 998, Kristni S. (in a verse): hann vígði klukkur ok bjöllur, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 233: bjalla is now esp. used of small bells, e.g. on the horns of sheep, but klukka of a church bell; cp. dynbjalla, Grett.

bjannak, n. an aπ. λεγ.; þat var háttr hans ef hann (viz. Odin) sendi menn sina til orrostu eðr aðrar sendifarar, at hann lagði áðr hendr í höfuð beim ok gaf beim bjannak, trúðu þeir at þá mundi vel farast, Yngl. S. ch. II; it is commonly interpreted as benedictio, but it is no doubt the Scot. bannock, from Gael. banagh, an oat-cake; cp. Lat. panis. The whole passage in the Hkr. points to Christian rites and ideas brought into the pagan North, but which are here attributed to Odin, (cp. the

breaking of bread and the Eucharist.) BJARG, n. [Ulf. bairgabei = ή δρεινή; A. S. beorg; Germ. berg; lost 1. neut. pl. björg, precipices (in a collect. in Engl.], rocks, precipices: sense), esp. on the sea-side, cp. flugabjörg, sjófarbjörg, hamrabjörg; precipices covered with gulls and sea fowls are called bjarg, e.g. Latrabjarg, bórisbjörg, mostly in pl., Bs. ii. 111, Fms. 275, Orkn. 312. rock; bjargit hafði nýliga sprungit frá einum hellismunna, Fms. i. 230; vatn or bjargi, water out of a rock, 655 xii, Nj. 264, Fas. ii. 29. sing, it chiefly means an immense stone (cp. heljarbjarg), a boulder; hann hefir fært þat bjarg í hellisdyrnar, at ekki má í hellinn komast, Fms. iii. 223; einn stein svá mikinn sem bjarg væri, Gísl. 31; hve stór björg (pl.) at sá hestr dró, Edda 26; at svá ungr maðr skyldi hefja svá stórt

BJARGA, barg, burgu, borgit; pres. bergr, pl. björgum; imperat. bjarg;

pret. subj. byrga: in mod. use after the Reformation this verb is constantly used weak, bjarga, ao, pres. bjargar, pret. bjargat; the only remnant of the old is the sup. borgit, etc. In Norway this weak form occurs very early, e.g. bjargar, servat, Hom. 17; in Icel. the weak seldom occurs before the 15th century; bjargadist, Fs. 143, and bjargat (sup.) = borgit, Lv. II, are probably due to these passages being left in paper MSS.; the weak bjargaði, however, occurs in a vellum MS. of the 15th century, porf. Karl. 388; 1st pers. pres. bjarga, Fms. xi. 150 (MS. 13th century) seems to be a Norse idiom, [Goth. bairgan; Hel. bergan; A.S. beargan; cp. birgr]:—to save, belp; with dat., bergr hverjum sem eigi er feigr (a proverb), Sturl. iii. 220; sá er öldum bergr, wbo saves mankind, viz. against the giants, i. e. Thor, Hým. 22; nema porgeirr byrgi honum, Rd. 205: absol., Guð barg (by God's grace) er konungrinn varð eigi sárr, Fms. v. 268: in theol. sense, vildu þeir eigi snúast til mín at ek byrga þeim, 656 C. 23, Hom. l. c.: impers., e-m er borgit, is saved, comes safe and sound out of danger, Fær. 178, Hkv. Hjörv. 29. a law term; b. sök, máli, to find a point of defence; hann bergr beim kosti sökinni, at ..., Grág. i. 40; bergsk hann við bjargkviðinn, be is free by virtue of the verdict, 36; borgit mun nú verða at lögum, i.e. there will be some means of putting it right, Lv. 11, Nj. 36. special phrases; b. skipshöfn, to pick up the shipwrecked, porf. Karl. 1. c., Fms. xi. 412; skipi, to baul a ship out of the reach of tides and waves, Grág, ii. 385; hval, to drag a dead whale ashore, Gpl. 461: to help labouring women (v. bjargrúnar), Sdm. 9; b. nám (v. nábjargir), to render the last service to a dead body, 33; b. kum, to attend cows

II. recipr. of mutual help;

casting calf, Bjarn. 32; b. bufé, to milk ewes, N.G.L. i. 10; b.

bjargast at allir saman, to be saved all in common, Hkr. ii.

brókum, eacare, Fms. xi. 150.

215, Orkn. 324, of one shipwrecked; b. úti, of cattle, to graze, N. G. L. i. 25; b. sjálír, to gain one's bread, Grág. i. 294; b. á sínar hendr (spytur), to support oneself with one's own bands, Fms. ii. 159: of food or drink, cp. bergja; Snorri godi fann, at nafni hans bargst litt við ostinn, that he got on slowly eating the cheese, Eb. 244; hann spurdi, hví hann byrgist svá lítt (v. l. mataðist svá seint), ... wby be ate so slowly, id.; verði þér nú at bjargast við slíkt sem til er, you must put up with what you can get, Germ. für lieb nehmen, Eg. 204; hon bad fyrir þær matar ok burgust þær við þat, Clem. 26; hon bjargaðist (= bargst) litt við þá fæðu er til var, sbe could bardly eat the food they bad (v. l. hjúkaðist), Fs. 174. Part. borginn, used as adj. and even in compar.; impers., erat héra (héri=hegri=duck) at borgnara þótt hæna beri skjöld, the drake is none the better off though a ben shield him, metaph. of a craven, Fs. 174, Fms. vii. 116: [Early Engl. to borrow = to save, 'who borrowed Susanna out of wo,' Sir Guy of Warwick.]

bjarg-aurar, m. pl. = bjargálnir, Mag. 160.

bjarg-alnir, f. pl. means enough for support. bjargalna-maor, m. a well-to-do man

bjarg-festr, f. a rope or cord used to save men, Vm. 44.

bjarg-hagr, adj. a dexterous carpenter or smith for household work,

Glum. 355; cp. Sturl. ii. 195.

bjarg-högg, n. = berghögg, bewing rocks to make a road, Bárð. 166. bjarg-kviðr, m. a law term, a verdiet of acquittal given by five neigbbours for the defendant, proving an alibi or the like, and produced during the trial; the b. seems to be, in its strict sense, synonymous with heimiliskvior or heimiskvior, q.v., cp. Grag. i. 60, 61, where it is defined; fimm búar skulu skilja um bjargkviðu alla, heimilis-búar þess manns er sóttr er, nema..., vide also 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, etc. bjarg-leysi, n. starvation, destitution, Grág. i. 238, Gpl. 272, Band. 43.

bjarg-ráð, n. pl. a law term, belp or shelter given to an outlaw, in the phrase, úalandi, úráðandi öllum bjargráðum, Grág. ii. 162, etc., Nj. 40.

bjarg-rifa, u, f. a rift in a rock, Eg. 390, Stj. 450.

bjarg-runar, f. pl. runes for belping women in labour, Sdm. 9. bjarg-rygr, jar, f. pl. ir, a Norse law term, a female witness in a case of paternity, defined, N. G. L. i. 358.

bjarg-ræði, n. and bjargræðisvegir, m. pl. means for support.

bjarg-skora, u, f. a scaur or scar on a bill, Anal. 177, Ann. 1403, Hkr.

bjargs-maör, m. a bard-working man, Bs. i. 309.

bjarg-snös, f. = bergsnös, a crag, Fas. i. 324, Eg. 389, v.l.

bjarg-vel, adv. well enough, Fms. viii. 68, 126, v.l.

bjarg-vættr, f. (in mod. usage m.), [bjarg, mons, or bjarga, servare], a belping friendly sprite, a good genius, answering to the Christian good angel; according to the heathen belief, the country, esp. hills and mountains, were inhabited by such beings; in the northern creed the bjargvætter are generally a kind of giant of the gentler kind: in mod. usage, a supporter, belper in need; muntu verba mér hinn mesti (masc.) b., Fas. ii. 438, vellum MS. of 15th century; en mesta (fem.) b., Bárð. 168, new Ed. 12.

· bjarg-prota, adj. destitute of means to live.

BJARKAN, n. the Runic letter B, Skalda, v. Introduction.

BJARKEY-, in the word bjarkeyjar-réttr, m. town-law, used as opposed to landslög or landsréttr, county-law, Sks. 22; sökin veit til landslaga en eigi til bjarkeyjarréttar, Fms. vii. 130; vide N. G. L. i. 303-336. It is an illustration of this curious word, that the Danes at present call a justice 'birkedommer,' and the district 'birk;' cp. local names, as in Sweden,—in Birchâ civitate regiâ, Johann. Magnus 542 (Ed. 1554); civitas Birchensis, 556; in Birchâ civitate tum maxima, 541; in Norway, Bjarkey is one of the northern islands, whence the famous Norse family Bjarkeyingar took their name; v. Munch, the pref. to Norge's Beskrivelse. Etym. uncertain; bedged in with birch (?).

BJARMI, a, m. the beaming or radiance of light, not the light itself; sólar-bjarmi, dags-bjarmi; very freq. in mod. usage; no instances from old writers are on record; akin to brimi, bjartr, etc. Bjarmar (and Bjarmaland n., bjarmskr adj.), name of a people or tribe of the Russian empire, the Perms of the present day; vide K. Alfred's

Orosius i. 1, 14 sq., O. H. ch. 122, Fas. ii. 511 sqq.

bjarnar-, v. björn.

bjarn-bass, m. a pit for catching bears, Ghl. 457; used proverb., Hkr. i. 23

bjarn-dýri, and mod. bjarndýr, n. a bear, Fms. vi. 298, Nj. 35, Fs. 27, 148, 182.

bjarn-eggjan, f. the egging a hear on to fight, 2 Norse law term, of a brutal provocation, N.G. L. i. 74.

bjarn-feldr, m. a bear's fell, bear-skin cloak, Vm. 91, Pm. 120, Jm. 28. bjarn-fell, n. id., Vm. 22, Åm. 81.

bjarn-gjöld, n. pl. 'bear-gild,' reward for killing a bear, Fs. 150.

bjarn-húnn, m. a young bear, þórð. 17 (Ed. 1860).

bjarn-igull, m. echinus terrestris urseus, Rb. 348, Hb. 29 (Ed. 1865). bjarn-ólpa, u, f. an outer jacket of bear-skin, Korm. 114. bjarn-skinn, n. a bear-skin, B. K. 83, Ld. 114, Korm. 112.

bjarn-staka, u, f. a bear-skin, Edda (pref.) 151.

bjarn-svios, u, f. a large knife for killing bears, Eb. 298, Fas. iii. 546.

bjarn-veiöar, f. pl. bear-bunting, N. G. L. i. 46.

bjarn-ylr, s, m. bear's warmth, the vital warmth of an ice-bear; it was believed in Icel. (vide Isl. Þjóðs. i. 610) that a child born on the hide of an ice-bear would be proof against frost and cold; people hardy against cold are therefore said 'to bave bear's warmth' (bjarnyl), vide

bjart-eygr and -eygor, adj. bright-eyed, Fms. iv. 38, Bs. i. 66, Hkr. iii. 184, Ó. H. 245.

bjart-haddaör, adj. a fair-baired lady, Lex. Poöt.

bjart-leikr, m. brightness, Hom. 60, Rb. 336, Fms. i. 228, Magn. 468. bjart-leitr, adj. of bright countenance, bright-looking, Fms. v. 319.

bjart-liga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), clearly, Stj. 26.

bjart-litaör, adj. = bjartleitr, Hkv. Hjörv. 27.

**BJARTR**, adj. [Ulf. bairts =  $\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda os$ ; A. S. beorbt; Engl. bright; Hel. berbi; in Icel. per metath. bjartr; cp. birti, etc.], brigbi; Lat. clarus is rendered by bjartr, Clar. 128; bjart ljós, Fms. i. 96; bjart tunglskin, Nj. 118; sólskin, Fms. ii. 300; veor, i. 128: of hue, complexion, b. likami, Hkr. iii. 179, Nj. 208; hönd, Bb. 3. 20. 2. met trious; með b. sigri, Fms. x. 253; in a moral sense, Stj. 141. 2. metaph. illus-

bjart-viðri, n. bright weather, Bárð. 175.

BJALFI, bjálbi, a, m. a fur, skin, Fms. v. 207, 236; esp. in the compds hrein-bjálfi, geit-bjálbi, flug-bjálbi, Haustl. 12. Etym. uncertain, perh. a Slav. word. 2. used as a pr. name, Landn.

BJALKI, a, m. [Hel. balco; Swed. and Dan. bjelke; Germ. balke;

prob. akin to bálkr], a balk, beam, Ghl. i. 346.

BJODA, baud, budu, bodit; pres. byd; pret. subj. byda; pret. sing. with the suffixed negative, baudat, Edda 90 (in a verse); the obsolete middle form budumk, mibi obtulit, nobis obtulerunt, occurs in Egil Höfuðl. 2; [Ulf. biudan; A. S. biodan; Engl. bid; Germ. bieten; Swed. biuda; Dan. byde]:-Lat. offerre, proferre, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing: I. to bid, offer; peir höfðu boðit honum laun, they bad offered bim rewards, Fms. i. 12; porsteinn bauð at gefa Gunnlaugi hestinn, Ísl. ii. 213; b. grið, to offer pardon, Fms. i. 181; þeir buðu at gefa upp borgina, ix. 41; bauð hann þeim, at göra alla bændr óðalborna, i. 20; býðr, at hann muni görast hans maðr, xi. 232; en ek býð þér þó, at synir mínir ríði með þér, Nj. 93; Írar buðu sik undir hans vald, Fms. x. 131. 2. reflex. to offer oneself, volunteer one's service; budusk honum þar menn til fylgðar, Fms. ix. 4; mun ek nú til þess bjóðask í sumar á þingi, Ld. 104, Sks. 510; þeim er þá býðsk, Grág. i. 284; Þóroddr bauðsk til þeirrar farar, Hkr. ii. 247; ef þú býðsk í því, Fms. xi. 121. 3. metaph., b. ófrið, ójöfnuð, rangindi, liðsmun, of ill usage, Ld. 148, Rb. 418; b. e-m rangt, to treat one unjustly, Hom. 155: with an adverb, b. e-m sæmiliga, to treat one in seemly sort, Ld. 66; b. á boð e-s, to outbid one, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. II. to bid. invite, cp. boo, a banquet; prob. ellipt., hospitality or the like being understood; Özurr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka, Nj. 4; heim vil ek b. þér í sumar, 93; honum var boðit til boðs, 50; hann bauð þá þegar þar at vera Gizuri Hallssyni, Bs. i. 128; gékk Bárðr móti honum ok fagnaði honum, ok bauð honum þar at vera, Eg. 23; b. mönnum til boðs, to bid guests to a banquet, wedding, or the like, Ld. 104. III. to bid, order, Lat. imperare, cp. bob, bidding; sem lög buðu, as the law prescribed, Fms. i. 81; svá bauð oss Guð, Post. 645. 88; b. af landi, to order one out of the land, make him an outlaw, Fms. vii. 20; b. af embætti, to depose, Sturl. ii. 119; b. út, a Norse milit. term, to call out, levy, cp. útbod, a levy; b. út leidangri, b. út lidi, skipum, to levy troops, sbips, Fms. i. 12, 61, vi. 219, 251, 400, x. 118, Eg. 31, cp. N. G. L. i. ii; b. e-m erendi, to commit a thing to one's charge, Fms. vii. 103; b. varnad á e-u, or b. til varnanar, to forbid, xi. 94, Edda 59: with prepp., b. e-m um (cp. umbod, charge), to delegate to one, commit to one's charge; peim manni er biskup hefir um bodit, at nefna vátta, K. p. K. 64; pess manns er biskup bauð um at taka við fé því, K. Á. 96, Sks. 460 B; hann keypti til handa porkatli þá hluti er hann hafði um boðit, the things that he bad given charge about, Grett. 102 A; Hermundr baud nu um Vermundi, at vera fyrir sina hönd, Rd. 251. 2. eccl. to proclaim, announce, esp. as rendering of mid. Lat. praedicaré; b. sio, trú, Kristni, to proclaim, preach a new religion, Nj. 156, 158, Fms. i. 32; b. messudag, sunnudag, to proclaim a boly day, N. G. L. i. 348.

IV. of a mental state, to bode, forebode; e-m byor hugr (cp. hugboo, foreboding), one's beart bodes, Fms. v. 38, 24, Eg. 21; mer byor þat eitt í skap (my beart bodes), at þú verðir meira stýrandi en nú ertu, Bs. i. 468; mér býðr þat fyrir, which makes me forbode, Fms. ii. 193; e-m byor hugr vio (whence viobjóðr, dislike), to abbor, dislike; er honum hafði lengi hugr við boðit, 2. impers., mér býðr ávallt hita (acc.) er ek kem í þeirra Bs. i. 128. flokk, a boding comes over me, i.e. I feel uneasy, whenever ..., Fms. iii. 189; mér baud ótta (acc.), I felt a thrilling, Bs. i. 410; b. úpekt, to loathe, Grett. 111 A; b. þekt, to feel pleasure; bauð þeim mikla þekt er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208: the phrase, e-m býðr við at horfa, of a frame of mind, to be so and so minded; miklir eru ber frændr borði, ef yðr býðr svá við at horfa, Band. 7 (MS. 2845). β. the phrase, pat byor, it

beseems, becomes; eptir hat ser veizla fram, eptir hví sem býðr, as is due, " Fms. x. 15, Fb. l. c. has byrjaði; sem býðr um svá ágætan höfðingja, V. with prepp.; b. fram, Lat. proferre, to produce; Fms. x. 149. b. fram vitni, to produce a witness, Eg. 472; med fram bodnum fégjöfum, Sturl. iii. 232; b. upp, b. af hendi, to give up, leave off; bá býðr hann upp hornit, gives up the born, will not drink more, Edda 32; b. undan, a law term, to lay claim to; er þá kostr at b. undan þeim manni varðveizluna fjárins, Grág. i. 196; eigi skal undan manni b., áðr undir mann kemr féit, id.; cp. the following chapter, which treats um undan-bod fjár;' nú eru þeir menn svá þrír, at eigi býðr undan fjárvarðveizluna, viz. who are privileged guardians of the property of a minor, viz. father, brother, mother, and who cannot be outbidden, 192; b. vio, a trade term, to make a bid; b. við tvenn verð, to bid double, Ld. 146; ek býð ber jafnmörg stóðhross við, id.; at þú byðir Rúti bróður þínum sæmiliga, 66; kaupa svá jörð sem aðrir menn b. við, N.G.L. i. 95: b. fyrir is VI. part. pass. boðinn used as an adj., esp. in the now more usual. alliterative phrase, vera booinn ok buinn til e-s, to be ready and willing to do a thing, to be at one's service; skulu vér bræðr vera búnir ol boonir til þess sem þér vilit okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; til þess skal ek boðinn ok búinn at ganga at þeim málum fyrir þína hönd, Ld. 202.

BJODR, m.; as the word is used masc. in A.S. as well as in Ulf., we have in Haustl. 5 to alter breiðu bjóði into breiðum bjóði; [Ulf. biuds =τράπεζα; A.S. beôd; Hel. biod; O.H.G. biud.] I. Lat. mensa, a table, Rm. 4, 28, 29, Haustl. l. c. II. soil, ground, cp. the Fr. plateau; & Engla bjóð, on English ground, Höfuðl. 2; áðr Börs synir bjóðum um ypðu, Vsp. 4.
bjóðr, m. [bjóða], poët. one who invites, Lex. Poët; cp. also compds

such as við-bjóðr, disgust, from bjóða við.

bjór-blandinn, part. mixed with beer, El. 21.

BJORR, m. [O. H. G. pior or bior; Low Germ. and mod. Germ, bier; Fris. biar; A.S. bior; Engl. beer], no doubt a word of German extraction, öl (öldr), ale, being the familiar word used in prose: - bjór hardly ever occurs, vide however Hkr. iii. 447, Bk. 48, 89, 96 (Norse); and is a foreign word, as is indicated even by the expression in the Alvismál-öl heitir med mönnum, en med Asum bjór, ale it is called by men, by gods beer: bjór however is very current in poetry, but the more popular poems, such as the Hávamál, only speak of öl or öldr, Hm. 11, 13, 65,

BJORR, m. [Lat. fiber; A. S. beofar], a beaver, esp. the beaver's skin,

2 a triangular cut off piece of skin, [cp. provincial Swed. bjaur]; pat eru bjórar þeir er menn sníða ór skóm sinum fyrir tám eðr hæl, Edda 42; still used in Icel. in that sense. II. metaph. a small piece of land (an άπ. λεγ. as it seems); bjór lá ónuminn fyrir austan Fljót, Landn. 284.

BJORR, m., must be different from the preceding word, synonymous with brjostpili, a wall in a bouse, a party wall, but also in the 13th and 14th centuries freq. a costly tapestry used in halls at festivals and in churches; hrindum hallar bjóri, let us break down the wall of the ball, Hálís S. Fas. ii. (in a verse); eingi var bjórrinn milli húsanna, there was no partition between the bouses, Sturl. iii. 177; gengu peir i stofuna, var hón vel tjölduð ok upp settir bjórar, 229; annarr hlutrinn stökk útar í bjórinn, svá at þar varð fastr, Háv. 40. 

β. of a movable screen between choir and nave, of cloth or costly stuff, different from tjöld (bangings) and reflar; hann lét Atla prest penta allt ræfr innan, ok svá allan bjórinn, Bs. i. 132; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis sik með tvennum bjórum, Vm. 153; kirkja tjölduð sæmiligum tjöldum ok þrír bjórar, 171, D.I. i. 402; bjórr framan um kór, tjöld um alla kirkju, Pm. 103; b. slitinn

blamerktr yfir altari, 108, Bs. ii. 476, 322; vide bjórpili. bjór-sala, u, f. beer-keeping, N. G. L. iii. (Fr.) bjór-salr, m. a beer-ball (A. S. beor-sele), Vsp. 41. bjór-skinn, n. a beaver-skin, Eg. 55, 57, Fms. x. 379. bjor-tappr, m. a tapster, beer-bouse keeper, N. G. L. iii. 13

bjór-tjöld, n. tapestry, = bjórr, Vm. 135: b. um sönghús, id.

bjór-tunna, u, f. a beer-tun, barrel of beer, Bs. i. 389. bjór-verpill, m. a beer-cask, Jb. 378.

bjór-bili, n. a party wall, = bjórr; b. var í milli ok vóru gluggar á, Vápn. Ný Fél. xxi. 124, Bs. ii. 322, v.l.

bjúga, n. (pl. bjúgu), a sausage, v. mörbjúga, Bs. i. 357, 810. bjúg-leikr, m. crookedness, MS. 1812. 18.

bjug-leitr, adj. of crooked countenance (nose), Rb. 344.

bjug-nefjaör, adj. with a booked nose, Fms. i. 155.

BJUGR, adj. bowed, booked, crooked, bent; fætr lagu bjugir við lendar, Hom. 114; með bjúgum þornum, Sks. 419; hann var b. á baki, be sat bent or bowed (from age) on borseback, Fs. 183; b. i vexti, Eg. 710; með bjúgum hring, Sks. 198, Rb. 344, Band. 9: metaph., hvárt er yðr þykir bjúgt eðr beint (MS. brátt), wbetber it seems to you crooked or straight, i.e. whether you like it or not, Fms. viii, 436; cp. boginn, baugr, etc.

bjúgr, s, m., medic., Lat. tumor; in many compds: skyr-bjúgr, scorbuticus, Engl. scorbutic; vind-bjúgr, tumor aereus; vatns-bjúgr, tumor oedematosus, Fél. ix. 197.

BJÖRG, f., gen. bjargar [v. bjarga], belp, deliverance, out of need on danger, e. g. feeding the hungry, saving one's life; unlawful 'björg' is that of giving help to an outlaw, who is 'úráðandi öllum bjargráðum,' one on whom no help must be bestowed, neither food, shelter, nor ferry; Grag. in several passages, and there commonly used in plur. (bjargir) when in this particular sense; it was liable to a heavy punishment, and the case was to be summoned before the Fifth Court, Grag. þ. þ. ch. 25, Ld. 42. β. lögmæt björg, a lawful point of defence in pleading in the Court (v. bjarga sök), Grág. i. 73. 2. means of subsistence, stores, provisions, food; fjögurra (atta) missera b., Grag. i. 197. 286. 3. a freq. pr. name of a woman, Ingibiörg, Porbjörg, Guðbjörg, etc.; in Swed.-Dan. '-borg,' as in Ingeborg, etc. compos: bjærgar-lauss, adj. starving. bjærgar-leysi, n.=bjærg-leysi, Band. 15. bjargar-vist, f. serving for food and clothing, Hrafn. 6; cp. bjargræði (above)

BJÖRK, f., gen. bjarkar, [A. S. beore; Swed. björk; Dan. and Scot. birk; Engl. birch; Germ. birke; Lat. betula; v. birki], a birch, Edda

(Gl.), Bs. ii. 5, Jb. 236. In compds bjarkar-

BJÖRN, m., gen. bjarnar; dat. birni, pl. n. birnir; acc. björnu, mod. birni, [an enlarged form, cp. Goth. biari, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. θηρίον, Titus i. 12; A.S. bera; Engl. bear; Germ. bär; but Swed. and Dan. björn]:—a bear; hvita-björn, the white bear or ice-bear; and skóg-björn, híð-björn, við-björn, the black bear or wood-bear, Germ. waldbar; the ice-bear was unknown in Europe till the discovery of Iceland at the end of the 9th, and Greenland at the end of the 10th century. The very first ice-bear was brought to Europe by Ingimund the Old as a gift to the king of Norway about A.D. 900, Landn., Fs. (Vd.) 27; Isleif, the first bishop of Iceland, also brought one as a present to the German emperor about A.D. 1050, Bs. i. 61, Hv. ch. 2; cp. the little story of Audun in Fms. vi. 297-307, Sks. 186, Sturl. iii. 82, Grag. ii. 181, Am. 17, where a hvitabjörn is mentioned, Fs. (Floam. S.) 148; as to the black bear, vide esp. Grett. ch. 23, Finnb. ch. 11, Glum. ch. 3, Fas. i. 50; cp. an interesting paper, 'Waldbar und Wasserbar,' by Konrad Maurer, upon this subject. Björa and Bjarni are freq. pr. by Konrad Maurer, upon this subject. Sports and as a prefix, Bjarngrimr, Bjarnhéðinn, etc.; vide Landn. (Gl.) compus: bjarnar-broddr, m., botan. nartheticum, Hjalt. 166. bjarnar-hamr, m. the broddr, m., botan. naribeticum, Hjalt. 166. bjarnar-hamr, m. ibe bide, sbape of a bear, Fas. i. 53. bjarnar-híð, n. a black bear's lair, N. G. L. i. 35. bjarnar-hold, n. the flesh of a bear, Fas. i. 54. bjarnar-hrammr, m. a bear's paw, Rb. 382, Ver. 26. bjarnar-hrammr, m. a bear's paw, Rb. 382, Ver. 26. slatr, n. meat of a slaughtered bear, Fas. i. 54: botan., Ivar Assen records bjonnabær, rubus caesius; bjonnakamb, osmunda spicans; bjonnmosa, polytrichum commune. For popular tales of the bear vide 1sl. pjobs. i. 608-611.

BLAD, n. [A. S. blad; Germ. blatt; Hel. blad. Ulf. renders the Gr. φύλλον by laufs, Engl. leaf, Icel. lauf. The Engl. say a blade of grase or corn, a leaf of a tree; and so, in Icel., herbs or plants have blad, trees lauf]:-a leaf; blöð þess grass er . . . heitir, Pr. 472; blöð á lauk, Hervar. S. (in a verse): metaph. a veil, svá er mér sem hangi b. fyrir 2. of leaf-like objects, a leaf in a book, Germ. auga, Fms. iii. 126. blatt, (never lauf, cp. bladsida, u, f. a page), Rb. 210, Isl. ii. 460: of a painted diptych or the like, bar eru blöð tvau pentuð, Pm. 103. skirt of a kirtle (skaut), Stj. 481, Eb. 226, Orkn. 474: Icel. now say kjól-laf, the skirt of a coat. Y. a blade, in various connections: the flat part of a thing, the blade of an oar, arar-blad, N. G. L. i. 59: of a rudder, Fms. ix. 503; knifs-blad, the blade of a knife, Bs. i. 385: a sword's blade is in mod. usage called 'blad,' but in old writers brandr; spon-blad, the mouth-piece of a spoon; herdar-blad, the shoulder-blade, etc. Botan., blačka, u, f., e.g. horblačka, menyanthes: hófblačka, caltha palustris; but rjúpnalauf, dryas, Hjalt.: blaokr, m. in eyrna-blaokr, ear-las.

blaora, ao, prob. an onomatopoëtic word, like Lat. blaterare, Scot. bletber, Germ. plaudern, in the phrase, b. tungunni, to talk thick, Hom. 115; tungan var úti ok blaðraði, Fbr. 77 new Ed.; hann blaðraði tungunni ok vildi við leita at mæla, Fms. v. 152: metaph. to utter inarticulate sounds, bleat, as a sheep. blaor, n. nonsense.

blaora, u, f. a bladder, Pr. 472: a blain, watery swelling, Stj. 273. Bs. i. 182. blooru-sott, f. a stone in the bladder, Pr. 475.

BLAK, n. a slap; fyrir pustr (a buffet) fjorar merkr, fyrir blak (a

slap) tvær merkr (as a fine), Ghl. 177, 187.

blaka, 20, to slap, Ann. 1394. 2. neut. to wave, flutter, of the wings of birds, b. vængjum, to flutter with the wings, Stj. 74: of the leaves on a tree moved by a soft breeze, lauf vidarins blakadu hægliga, Barl. 161; austan blakar laufið á þann linda, Fornkv. 129; blakir mér pari um hnakka, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). In mod. usage, blakta. að or t, is freq. used of leaves, of the flaring of a light, ljós blaktir á skari, the flame flutters on the wick; hence metaph., öndin blaktir á skari, Snót 128; blaktir önd á brjósti, 121: the phrase, blaktir ekki hár á höfði, not a bair moves on one's bead.

blaka, u, f. a veil of silk, Fas. iii. 337; a pan, Mar. 153: now also = blačka, v. above s. v. blač.

blakk-fjallr, adj. black-skinned, epithet of a wood-bear, Akv. 11.



blakkr, m. (for. word), a sort of measure, N. G. L. i. 324.

blakkr, m., poët. a borse, cp. Blanka, the mythical horse of Thideric

(Dietrich) of Bern, Lex. Poët.

BLAKKR, adj. [A.S. blac; Engl. black; O. H. G. plak; in Icel. svartr, as in A.S. and other kindred tongues swart, etc., represents the Lat. niger; while blakkr corresponds to the Lat. ater, dead or dusky black], in poetry used as an epithet of wolves, etc., Lex. Poët., in prose it is very rare, Fas. iii. 592; hence blekkja, to defraud: the mod. Icel. blek, n. ink, Swed. blak, Dan. blak, come from blakkr, corresponding to Lat. atramentum, Str. 63 (blez), Pr. 474. II. = bleikr, pale; blakkr hestr, Ghv. 18 (perh. corrupt for bleikr, pale, cp. fölvan jó, Hkv. 3. 47), the colour of death; to dream of riding on a pale horse forebodes death, Bjarni 136; on a red horse a bloody death, Fs. (Vd.) 67. blakra, 28, [blakra, Ivar Assen, to sbake, of leaves], to blink; b.

augum, Hom. 89; now blakta, 20, e. g. b. augum, to move the eyes, and also used of the beating of the beart; hon fann ao hjartao blaktaði, in the story of the Beauty and the Beast (Skry'mslið Góða), Kvöldv. ii. 176: blakra vængjum = blakta vængjum, to flutter with the wings,

Barl. 88; of sails, Ulf. 3. 14.

bland, n. in the adverbial phrase, i bland, among, Dan. i blandt, Bs. i.

802, Stj. 231, Matth. xiii. 25, (rare in mod. usage.)

BLANDA, in early Icel. poetry and prose a strong verb; pres. 1st pers. blend, Ls. 3; 3rd pers. blendr, Grág. ii. 389; reflex. blendsk, Symb. 30; pret. 1st pers. blétt, Am. 79, Greg. 50; reflex. blézk, Orkn. 104 (in a verse from about A.D. 1046); pl. bléndu, bléndum, Ls. 9, Greg. 60, Edda 47; reflex. bléndusk, Hkm. 8; subj. reflex. bléndisk, Mart. 129; blandinn (freq.), Sdm., Yt., etc., vide Lex. Poët., Skálda 164; but in the 13th century and later the weak form (blanda, 20) prevailed in all tenses except the part. pass., where the old blandinn = blandaor in all tenses except the part. pass., where the old blandinn = blandaor may still be used, though the weak is more common; imperat. blanda, Pr. 471, 472, N.G.L. i. 12; pres. blandar, 13; part. blandaðr, Sks. 349, Pr. 470, 472 (MS. about A.D. 1250), [Ulf. blandan, a redupl. verb; A.S. bland; Engl. blend; O.H.G. blantan; lost in N.H.G.; Swed. blanda]:—to blend, mix, the beverage in acc., the mixed ingredient in dat.; b. mjöð (drykk), eitri, meini, Greg. l.c., the drottning ok Bárðr blönduðu þá drykkinn ólyfjani, Eg. 210: adding við. Itih (acc instead of dat) verðr ok við blandit. Skálda 164: 'við,' litið (acc. instead of dat.) verðr ok við blandit, Skálda 164; maturt blandin við upsa-gall, Pr. l.c.; þar fellr Jórdan í gegnum, ok blendsk eigi (does not blend) við vötnin, Symb. l.c.; tak skógar súru ok blanda (imperat.) viò fornt vin, Pr. l. c.; b. með, id., Rb. 164; b. saman, to mix together, Pr. l. c. II. metaph. to mix together, of fellowship or association, but partic used of carnal intercourse, cp. the Gr. μιγήναι, Lat. misceri; b. mötuneyti (dat.) við e-n, to eat together with one, N.G.L. l. c.; blandask i samfélagi, to associate with, Mart. l. c.; vér megum eigi hjálp né heilsu af Guði fá, nema vér blandimk við hans ord, 625.181; peir blönduðusk þá meir við mannfólk enn nú, tbey bad more intercourse with, Fas. i. 391: to bave carnal intercourse, vár skal eingi blandask við busé, N. G. L. i. 18; þat séll í hórdómum, ok blönduðusk við þær konur er af heiðnum þjóðum vóru, Sks. 588. blandinn is used as an adj. with the notion mixed, mingled, bad, of temper, character, manner; Helgi var blandinn mjök (bad a mixed, mingled creed), hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til harðræða ok sjófara, Landn. 206; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (tbou art bold and brave), en hon er blandin mjök, but she is a woman of mixed report,

blands, u, f. any mixture of two fluids, Fs. 145 (of watery blood); but esp. a beverage of bot whey mixed up with water, Vm. 60, Fms. ix. 360. Blanda also is the local name of a stream of glacier water in the β. metaph. the name of a book, miscellanea; north of Icel., v. Landn. skal sjá skrá... heita B., því at saman er blandað skyldu tali ok úskyldu, Rb. 4, v. l., in MS. Am. 625, 4to. blöndu-horn, n. a cup of

blanda, a cognom., Landn. 278.

blandan, f. mixing, N. G. L. i. 153.

blasa, t; sup. blasao, [Engl. blaze], of places, in the phrase, b. vio, to lie full and open before the eye (mod.)

blaud-hugadr, adj. soft of beart, cowardly, Fbr. 108.

blauð-klæddr, part. soft-clad, b. mann, a rendering of Matth. xi. 8, a man clothed in soft raiment, 625. 95.

blaud-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. cowardly, Hkr. iii. 162.

BLAUDB, adj. [A. S. bleade; Scot. blate = basbful, sby; Hel. blotbi; Germ. blöde; cp. Goth. blaupjan = ἀκυροῦν, and Hel. blôdan = infirmare], it properly means soft, weak, Lat. mollis, Gr. μάλακου, and is opposed to hvatr, brisk, vigorous; hence the proverb, får er hvatr er hrörask tekr, ef i barnæsku er blauðr, Fm. 6, cp. Fms. viii. 49. β. metaph. blauðr means feminine, hvatr masculine, but only used of animals, dogs, cats, fishes; hvatr-lax = hæingr = salmo mas; bleyda, u, f., is a dam, and metaph, a coward; blaudr is a term of abuse, a bitch, coward; hasi hendr á (hundhum, add. p. 149) ok drepi þótt b. sé, take the dog and kill it, though it be a bitch, Gisl. 63; blaudir hundar, Fms. ii. 163, xi. 10. metaph., Hallgerör mælti við Gunnar, jafnkomit er á með ykkr, er hvarttveggi er blauor (a taunt addressed to the beardless Njal), Nj. 59; blaamyra; vide Ivar Aasen s. v. blaamyr, the sea.

bio nú ef þú ert eigi b., Nj. 205, cp. Skr. 114, 496, in the last passage used = blautr; blaudir eru vér nú ordnir, Nidrst. 6

blaut-barn, n. a baby, in the phrase, frá blautbarns beini = blautu barns beini, Barl. 41.

blaut-flakr, m. a fresb fisb, cod, Bs. i. 853. blaut-holdr, adj. baving soft, smooth flesb; mar b., Karl. 479.

blaut-hugaor, adj. faint, soft-minded, Glum. 309.

blaut-leikr, m. effeminacy, Stj. 345. blaut-lendr, adj. soft, moist-soiled, Fms. v. 230.

blaut-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. faintly, effeminate, Stj. 362; b. kossar,

417; b. kvæði, soft, amorous ditties, Bs. i. 237.

BLAUTR, adj. [A. S. bleat = miser; Germ. blozs = nudus; Scot. blait = nudus (Jamieson); Dan. blod; Swed. blodig = soft; the Dan. and Swed. blott, blotted, = stripped, are borrowed from Germ.; Ivar Aasen distinguishes between blau = sby, and blaut = wet, damp; blauor and blautr are no doubt only variations of the same word]. I. soft, Lat. mollis, in a good sense; this sense of the word remains only in a few compds, v. above, and in a few phrases, e.g. frá blautu barns beini, from babybood, Fms. iii. 155, Magn. 522, Al. 71; b. fiskr, fresb (soft) fisb, Bs. i. 853, opp. to haror (dried) fiskr; in Swed., however, it means soaked fish: in poetry, b. szeing, a soft bed, Gisl. (in a verse): of stuffs, but only in less classical writers or translated romances; b. purpuri, Bret. 32; lerépt, Sks. 400 A; dúnn, Mart. 126; blautir vindar, soft breezes, Sks. 214 B: 2 single exception is, Edda 19, fjöturinn var sléttr ok b. sem silkiræma, soft and smooth as silk lace. 2. = blaudr, faint, imbecile; blautir menn, Al. 34, Fas. i. 161: a paraphrasis of blauor in Fm. 6. II. but commonly metaph. = soaked, wet, miry, [cp. Swed. blöt, and the phrase, lägga sit hufuud i blöt, to beat one's brains: cp. also bleyta, mud; bloti, thaw; blotna, to melt]; par voru vellir blautir, því at regn höfðu verit, Eg. 528; keldur blautar, 266; þeir fengu ekki blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Bs. i. 509, etc.; cp. Scot. and North. E. soft road, soft weather, = wet, Scott's Black Dwarf, ch.

blá, f., pl. blár, an ἄπ. λεγ. in a verse Îsl. ii. 233, where it seems to mean the billows, blue waves. Ivar Aasen records 'blaa' a Norse term for the blue borizon; cp. the Icel. phrase, út i bláinn (as from blár, m.), into the blue, of what is thrown away, words spoken without need or end. In the east of Icel, blá means a meadow covered with snow half melted away, Erik Jonsson, Dict. s. v.

blá-ber, n. pl., botan., Lat. vaccinium, as a cognom., Ann. 1393; abalblaber, vaccinium myrtillus, the bleaberry, Hjalt.

blá-brúnaor, adj. dark blue coloured, of stuff, Bs. i. 506.

blá-djúp, n. the blue sea, i. c. deep, open sea, Bs. ii. 179, 181.

bla-eygr and -eygor, adj. blue-eyed, Nj. 20, Fms. vii. 101, Hkr. iii.

blá-fastr, adj. very strong, Karl. 551. blá-fáinn, adj. with a blue polish [fá, to paint], Sks., Rm. 26. blá-faldr, m. a cloak of blue fur, N. G. L. i. 75.

blá-fjallaðr, adj. blue-black, epithet of the raven, Landn. (in a verse).

blá-góma, u, f. labrus luscus.

blá-gras, n. a sort of geranium, the g. pratense. blá-grýti, n. blue bard stones rolled in the surf, Eggert Itin. § 477.

blá-hattr, m. scabiosa, Ivar Aasen; a cognom., Sturl ii. 207.

blá-hvítr, adj. wbite-blue, Gh. 4

blá-kaldr, adj. blue-cold, of purling water or iron, cp. the phrase, berja fram blákalt, bammering the iron cold, of obstinate, dogged reasoning.

blá-kápa, u, f. a blue cape or cloak. blákápu-maör, m. a blue cloaked man, Gísl. 37.

blá-kinn, f. with a blue (black) chin, Landn. 201.

blá-klukka, u, f., botan. campanula rotundi-folia, Hjalt.

blá-klæddr, part. blue-clad, Fms. iii. 116.

blá-leitr, adj. blue-faced, Karl. 5.

blá-lenzkr, adj. Ethiopian, from Bláland, n. Ethiopia, Nigritia, and North-west Africa in general; Blalendingar, m. pl. Ethiopians; cp. 625. 625, Al. 51, Rb. 568, Stj. 253, 254.

blá-maör, m. a black man, negro, i.e. an Ethiopian, Al. 51, Orkn. 364 (referring to A.D. 1152), distinguished from the Saracens and Arabians; three 'blamenn' were sent as a present to the German emperor Frederic the Second, Fms. x. 3: in romances blamenn are mentioned as a kind of 'berserkers,' q. v., Finnb. ch. 16, Kjalnes. S. ch. 15; cp. Scott's Ivanhoe, note B.

blaman, f. the livid colour of a bruise, Stj. 46. Gen. iv. 23. blamengdr and -mengjaör, part. blue-mingled, Dipl. i. 168.

blá-merktr, part. marked, variegated with blue, Vm. 149, 153 blá-mær, f. [mœrr = moor, cp. landamæri, borders, Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. ch. 23], the blue moor, an åπ. λεγ. in the Norse poet Eyvind Skáldaspillir as an epithet of the sea about A.D. 960, Hkr. i. 154; cp. Landn. 54, which reads boromerar, and attributes the verse to another poet. The word is still in use in Norway in the popular phrase, ut as

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blana, 20, to become black, livid, Nj. 203 (iron in fire); Hkr. i. 103 (of bleik-hvitr, 2dj. of yellowish white colour, Hkr. iii. 250. a plague-stricken corpse), Fms. ii. 42.

BLAR, adj., fem. blá, neut. blátt, [Scot. bla, which has the Icel. sense of dark blue, livid: cp. A. S. bleov; Engl. blue; Germ. blau; Swed.-Dan. blā: cp. also A.S. bleo = colour], prop. L2t. lividus; of the colour of lead, Snót 231; blár sem Hel, cp. Engl. black as death, Eb. 314, cp. Edda 13; of the livid colour caused by a blow, in the alliterative phrase, blar ok blóðugr, Korm. 108; sárir eða lostnir svá blátt eðr rautt sé eptir, Grág. ii. 13: blár is the colour of mourning, tjalda blám reflum, Fms. xi. 17; falda blá, to wrap the bead in black, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse); cp. kolblár, Blámaðr, etc.; blár logi, a pale 'lowe,' of a witch's flame, Gullp. 5: of cloths; möttull, Nj. 24; kapa, 255; kyrtill, 184; mörk, stripes, Ld. B. metaph. foolish, insipid; cp. blaheimskr; hann er ekki blar innan, a popular phrase, be is no goose.

bla-rendr, adj. [rönd], blue-striped; brækr, Nj. 184.

BLASA, blés, blésu, blásit; pres. blæss, [Ulf. blêsan, 2 redupl. verb; Germ. blasen; Swed. blasa; cp. Engl. blow (blast); A.S. blavan; Lat. flare.] I. to blow, Lat. flare, of the wind; the naut. alliterative phrase, blasandi byrr, a fresh breeze, Fms. vii. 287; vindrinn blæs og þú heyrir hans þyt, John iii. 8. 2. act. to blow a trumpet, sound an alarm, with dat. of the people and the instrument, the act of blowing in acc.; b. lúðri, Fms. vii. 287; var blásinn herblástr, sounded an alarm, ix. 358; b. liði (troops) til ofangaungu, Orku. 350, Bret. 46; b. til stefnu, to a meeting, Fms. vii. 286; konungr lét b. öllum mönnum ór bænum, ix. 304; b. til þings, viii. 210; til héraðstefnu, ix. 255, v.l.: absol., þá bað hann b., sound the attack, viii. 403. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). blow the bellows; blástu (imperat.) meir, Landn. 270 (in a verse), Edda y. to melt, cast, the metal in acc.; hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hænn af því kallaðr Rauðabjörn, Landn. 71, cp. Sks. 163; b. gullmálm, Bret. 4; sumir blésu ok steyptu af málmi Guðs líkneski, Barl. 139; sem af glóanda járni því er ákafliga er blásit í eldi, Fms. viii. 8; yxn tveir or eiri blasnir (cast), Bret. 22. δ. to swell, II. to breathe, blow up; létt sem belgr blásinn, Fms. x. 308. Lat. spirare; svá sem andi blæsk af munni, Eluc. 4: to blow with the mouth, hann blés í kross yfir drykk sínum, Fs. 103; bléss hann á þá og sagði, með-takið þeir Heilagan Anda, John xx. 22; b. við, to draw a deep breath; hón blés við ok svarar, Clem. 50; jarl blés þá við mæðiliga, Fs. 10, Magn. 444: to sigb, of a sick man, Gísl. 47; b. hátt við, Bjarn. 24: without 'við,' Sturl. i. 20; b. eitri, eldi (of serpents or dragons), to snort, Edda 42; of a horse, Greg. 49. 2. theol. to inspire; Gub blés sínum anda (dat.) í brjóst honum, Fms. i. 142, 199; Guð blés henni því í brjóst, Stj. 160 (cp. innblástr). 3. b. móti e-m, to conspire against one, Fms. vii. 164: in the phrase, 'to blow not a hair off one's head,' Jarl mælti, at eingi skyldi b. hár af höfði Sveini, no one sbould dare to make a bair move on bis bead, Orkn. 252. III. impers.: medic. to 'boulne,' swell, from sickness, wounds ..., the wound or swollen limb in acc.; hann svall svá ákafliga, at allan blés kviðinn, Bs. i. 319; sár Grims varð illa, ok blés upp fótinn, Dropl. 36, Grett. 153; hann blés allan, Bs. i. 116. 2. of land, to be laid bare, stripped of the turf by wind; hafði blásit hauginn ok lá silfrið bert, Fms. iv. 57. supine, and partic. the personal construction reappears; á Ormarsstöðum par sem er blásið allt, where all is stripped, harren, Landn. 280; meltorfa blasin mjök, stripped, barren, Hrasn. 27: medic., hin hægri geirvartan var blasin upp, 655 xxxii. 10; hans hörund var allt blasit, Fas. i. 286. Rb. 374; sýndist fótrinn blásinn ok kolblár, Grett. 152.

blá-saumaör, part. blue-embroidered, Pm. 12.

blá-silfr, n. bad silver, opp. to skirt silfr; prim tigum sinna skal b. vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skírt silfr móti gulli, 732. 16: the proportion of bad to pure silver is thus as three to one.

blá-síða, u, f., cp. grásíða, a cognom., Ísl. ii. 52. blá-stafaðr, adj. blue-striped; segl. b., Fms. x. 345. blá-stjarna, u, f. the blue star, i. e. Hesperus, Snót 131.

blástr, rs, m., dat. blæstri, blæstri, Hom. 47; pl. blástrar: 1. to last, Sks. 213. 2. breath; b. af lopti, Eluc. 19; málit görisk af blast, Sks. 213. blæstrinum, Skálda 170: the blast of a trumpet, Fms. ix. 30: bissing of serpents, breathing of whales (hvala blastr), Gullp. 8: blowing a bellows, 3. medic. swelling, mortification, Nj. 209, Dropl. 36, Bs. Edda 70. i. 182. COMPDS: blastr-belgr, m. a bellows, Karl. 18. blástrhol, n. the blow-bole of a whale. blástr-horn (blástrarhorn), n. a trumpet, born, 655. 8, Rb. 372. blástr-járn, n. blast iron, cast, not wrought, Grag. i. 501, Jb. 345. blastr-s blastr-svalr, adj. cold blowing, Sks. 41, v. l. blástr-samr, adj. windy, Sks. 41.

blá-tönn, f. a cognom. baving a blue, black tusk, Fas. ii. 390.

bledja, 20, [blad], prop. to prune, lop trees and plants, Bs. ii. 165, N. G. L. i. 241: esp. in the metaph. phrase, b. af, to destroy, kill off one by one; mun hann svá ætla at b. hirdina, Fms. ii. 55, vii. 36, Fs. 96.

blegor, m. [bleyg and bloyg, Ivar Aasen; Germ. pflock; Engl. plug], a plug, Krók. 56, where in pl.

bleik-álóttr, adj., bleikálingr, m., and bleikála, f. a dun borse with a dark stripe down the back, Nj. 81, Sturl. ii. 145, Grett. 91. bleik-harr, adj. auburn, Hkr. iii. 174, Fms. vii. 101.

bleikja and bleika, u, f. cbalk paint; draga med bleiku, Hkr. ii. 341, Fms. iv. 96. 2. salmo levis, Fél. i. 11.

bleikja, t, d, [Swed. bleka; Germ. bleichen], to bleach; b. lérept, to bleach linen, Fas. ii. 71: in the phrase, b. hadda (cp. haddblik), of ladies,

to wash and comb the bair, Edda 75.

BLEIKR, adj. [A.S. blac or blee; Engl. bleached and bleak; Swed. blek; Germ. bleich and blass]:-pale, wan, of the colour of gold, Fms. v. 345; of bad silver, Grág. i. 500; of fruits, Stj. 161; of ripe barley fields, b. akrar, Nj. 112, and N. T. John iv. 35, a rendering of Acuess in the Gr.; of animals, a faun-coloured horse is in Icel. called Bleikr, m., a mare Bleik, f., Flov. 33, Vigl.; an ox, Vapn. 21; of hair, auburn, Fær. 156; bleikt hár, the fair locks of a baby, Rm. 31, where 'bleak and bright' are alliterative; Homer's farbos is in Icel. rendered by bleik-2. = Lat. pallidus, the colour of ashes, pale from fright, loss hárr. of blood, or emotion, Fms. i. 216; fiskbleikr, pale as a fish, vii. 269; b. sem bast, pale as bast, etc.: of the moonshine, Sks. 627: the colour of death, byi ligg ek b. i bruki, of a corpse mouldering at the bottom of the sea, Fms. vi. 376.

blek, n. ink, v. under 'blakkr.' blek-horn, n. an ink-born, Th. 76. blekkiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. [blakkr], delusively, Mar., Al. 36.

blekking, f. delusion, fraud, H. E. i. 506, Fms. x. 207, Hkr. iii.

blekkja, t, að, [blakkr], to impose upon, Stj. 335, Fms. i. 215, Hkr. ii. 317, Magn. 466.

blendingr, m. a blending, mixture. 2. metaph. a being balf man and balf giant, not a downright giant (troll); b. en ekki fullkomit troll, Fas. iii. 179; b. burs einn, Grett. 135.

BLESI, a, m. and blesottr, adj. the blaze or white star on a borse's forebead, and as a pr. name of the horse himself, Landn. 70, Fms. vi. 414. BLESTR and blesmæltr, adj. lisping, Skálda 170, Sturl. i. 60,

Barl. 15. BLETTR, s, m., pl. ir, [Engl. blot; Dan. plet], loc. a spot, blot, Fms.

iii. 123 in a paper MS., the vellum MS. Fb. i. 228 reads 'flekkr:' blot, mjök grandvarr af blettum, without stain, blotless, 655 xxxii. 19: now much used in a loc. sense, a spot.

bleyőa, u, f. [blauðr], a craven, Hkr. i. 338. bleyoask, dep. to lose beart as a craven, Fms. vi. 312: impers. with dat., viii. 137.

bleyoi, f. cowardice, Fms. ii. 306: softness, in a good sense (rare), Sks. 496 B. COMPDS: bleyoi-maor, m. a coward, Nj. 54, Fms. vi. 260. bleyői-mannligr, adj. cowardly, Fms. ii. 69. bleyði-mark, n. a mark of cowardice, Tistr. bleyði-orð, n. a charge of cowardice,

Fas. ii. 530; leggja b. á bak e-m, Grett. 102. bleyta, u, f. [blautr], mud, Clem. 35: mire, Hrafn. 27 (freq.) bleyta, tt, to soak, moisten; b. húð, a bide, Fas. i. 289; leir, clay, Bret. 2. to soften, Greg. 38, 655 v. B (rare in that sense). 106.

bleyti, n. soaking.

BLEZA, bletza, mod. blessa, 20, [A. S. bletzian; Engl. bless; akin to blot, blota, denoting worship :- to bless; an English word, which came to Icel. and Norway along with the Gospel; in Norway it never took root, and soon died out, and is at present unknown in Scandinavia; whilst in Icel. it grew from a term of worship into a household word of endearment and affection; the guest or traveller is met with a 'Guo blessi pig,' God bless thee, in reply to his greeting, 'her se Guo,' when entering a house; it is also the reply to one returning thanks. The Norseman, Swede, and Dane say, 'Gud signe dig' (cp. Germ. segnen), whilst 'signa' (signare) in Icel. usage only means to make the sign of the cross. Bleza is used as a standing epithet of the sun, blessud solin, the blessed sun: so also the alliterative phrase, blessad barnio, the blessed bairn; blessadr, blessuo, in addressing, cp. Engl. bless you! In old writers it answers to a. with acc., Stj. 28, 655 ix, 'benedictus' þýðir b., Lat, benedicere : xxi, Fms. i. 230, K.A. 120. 

β. with dat., rare and now unusual;
Guð b. fiskum ok fuglum, Stj. 18, Eluc. 40, Blas. 40; blessuð ertú á
meðal kvenna, N. T. Luke i. 28. 

2. reflex. to give good luck, succeed.

blezan, f. a blessing, benediction, Bs. i. 562; bliss, Hom. 13, Greg. 79. COMPD: blezanar-andi, 2, m. spirit of b., Stj. 242.

blezing, f. id., 655 viii. 2.

BLIAT, 2 kind of stuff, (for. word), El. 21, Str. 12, 79.

BLIK, n. [cp. Germ. blick and blitz; Engl. blink (in ice-blink, the gleam of distant ice-fields), and blaze], gleam, sbeen, Scot. glint, Lat. nitor; barach þýðir b. eðr brjánda, Stj. 389. The original notion of fulgor is alien to Icel.; even augnablik, q.v., is of Dan. and Germ. extraction; a dead-calm sea is in Danish bavblik and blikstille, but in Icel. blæja-logn. The gleam of metal (shields) is called blik, Edda 86 (poët.): of the sky, Breiðablik is the heavenly abode of the god Baldr, Gm. 12. 2. bleaching, Dan. bleg; blæjur á bliki, Fas. ii. (in a verse); lérept á bliki, N. G. L. i. 381. 3. hadd-blik, Edda II. (for. word), the vizor on a helmet, in writers of the 14th and 15th centuries, Fas. iii. 229, Ann. 1393.

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blika, u, f. light clouds foreboding storms, such as the Engl. call T 'mare's tails,' (regn-blika, vind-blika), hence the saying, e-m lizt ekki a blikuna, when matters look threatening; freq. in mod. usage, though no instance is on record in old writers. 2. medic. pallor, Dan. blegesot, Fél. ix. 201.

blika, að, and blíkja, bleik, bliku, an old obsolete poët. form, of which only remain the forms, 3rd pers. pl. pret. bliku, fulgebant, Vkv. 6, Fas. i. 186 (in a verse): infin., blíkja, Hkr. i. 96 (in a verse); 3rd pers. pl. res. blikja, fulgent, Grág. ii. 170, in an old law form; part. blikjanda, pres. blikja, jugent, Grag. II. 1/0, III and God and Engl. to blink] :--to
Edda 231, [Lat. fulgere; Germ. blicken, cp. blitzen; Engl. to blink] :--to gleam, twinkle, Lat. micare; the stars 'blika,' the sun 'skin;' used of arms, skildir bliku þeirra við hinn skarða mána, Vkv. l. c.; bliku reið er Regin átti, Fas. l. c.; á baki létu blíkja (of the shields), Hkr. l. c.; skildir blíka við 1 Rauðaskriðum, Nj. 143, cp. Grág. ii. 170; blikuðu þar skildir við, Eg. 724; blika við sólu, Fbr. 156; blíkjanda (part.) böl, gleaming bale, of the hall of Hela, Edda l. c.

blik-hvítr, adj. wbite-gleaming, of a shield, Lex. Poët. bliki, a, m. a drake; andar-bliki, zðar-bliki, etc.

blikna, 20, [bleikr], to become pale, Fms. ii. 240, iv. 166, Flov. 41. blikra, að, [īvat Aasen blikra, to flutter], to blink; impers, with dat., kvaðst hann eigi hirða þó bónda blikraði nokkut til hvat fyrir væri (= blöskraði, felt a sbudder), Grett. 100 A (rare).

blinda, 20, [Ulf. blindjan], to blind, deprive of sight, Fms. v. 268, vii. 207, Stj. 619: metaph. to deceive, Fms. ii. 46, v. 217, Gpl. 215.

blindi, f. indecl., mod. blindni, blindness, Stj. 620, Greg. 35: metaph., Blas. 47: snjó-blinda, u, f. snow-blindness; nátt-blinda, nyctalopia; dag-blinda, bemeralopia, Fél.

blindingr, m. a blind or bidden peg, of pegs used to pin planks together edgeways, serving the same purpose as tongue and groove, Edda 232

blindleikr, m. blindness, Fms. ii. 241, Stj. 122: metaph., H. E. i. 462. BLINDR, adj. [Ulf. blinds; A.S. and Engl. blind; O.H.G. plint; Germ. blind; common to all Teut. idioms, whilst Gr. τύφλοs and Lat. caecus are of different roots]: -blind; blindr borinn, born blind, Nj. 152, Fms. vi. 389: proverb, misjafnir eru blinds manns bitar: metaph., with gen., mjök er mannfólkit blint ens sanna um forlögin, blind as to the fate, Al. 23: neut. as adv., dark, ekki er þat blint hvers þú eggjar, Fms. iv. 133; Einarr lét sér þat blint vera, i. e. said that be knew nothing about it, viii. 10; Grettir segir at peim var blint til pess at ætla, a blind matter for them to guess at, Grett. 148 A: a thick storm is called 'blind-bylr;' (but the Icel. call thick darkness 'nioa-myrkr,' Dan. bælgmörke); the Germans call blind what is bidden and cannot be seen; this is rare in Icel., yet blind-sker, a bidden skerry (rock) in the sea; cp. also blindingr.

blida, u, f. [Ulf. bleibei], literally blitbeness, but in usage gentleness, grace, of a woman; alla blíðu lét hón uppi við mik, Nj. 18; hófst þá enn at nýju b. (friendly intercourse) með þeim mágum, Fms. ix. 450: in mod. usage, balminess of the air: fair words, blandishment, Sks. 540. COMPD: bliou-brago, n. a token of grace, caressing, Stj. 90, Fms. vii. 108: in a less good sense, of outward shew, Fas. iii. 151, 209.

blíðask, 28, dep. = blíðkask, Thom. 183. blíðka, 28, to render 'blitbe,' caress, coax, Ld. 286: reflex., Stj. 142. bliðkan, f. caressing, Stj. 186.

blíðleikr and -leiki, m. mildness, balminess, of the air, Fms. x. 336, Rb. 336: blandishment, Pass. 31. 10.

blioleitr, adj. of mild countenance, Fms. xi. 215, v.l.

blioliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. blitbely, graciously; taka, fagna e-m b., Nj. 4, Sks. 370, Fms. vii. 107, ix. 411. blio-lundaor and -lyndr, adj. of gentle disposition, Magn. 474.

blio-lyndi, n. gentle disposition.

blíð-læti, n. caressing, Bs. i. 140, Greg. 51.

blio-mæli, n. fair words, blandishments, Fms. x. 307, i. 109, Pass. 6.6.

blíð-mæltr, adj. bland, Sturl. ii. 189, Fms. xi. 215, vii. 239. BLÍÐR, adj. [Ulf. bleibs, olarlρμων, misericors; and bleibi, olarιρμώς; gableibjan, olirtelpeir; A.S. blide; Engl. blitbe; Hel. blitbi = clarus, laetus]:—in usage, mild, gentle, soft; blide is a word of endearment, but as it denotes the outward expression of mildness in the eyes, look, voice, it also has a bad sense, bland, fawning, enticing: alliterative proverb, blíð er bætandi hönd; b. ok þekkr, Bs. i. 131; b. orð, Fms. x. 292; b. ok kátr, Eg. 45; blíð ok eptirmál, mild and charming, of a wife, Nj. 13: of the air, blítt veðr, mild, balmy, Fms. ii. 76, vi. 378: metaph., blitt ok stritt, whether it pleases or not, in fine weather or foul, Sturl. i. 193; fyrir blidu né strídu, neither by fair nor foul means, 625. 95: agreeable, eigi blio baksletta, Al. 90; e-m er blioara, 'tis more pleasant for one, one is better pleased, Fms. x. 353.

blio-akapr, ar, m. mildness, kindness, friendly terms, Fms. i. 102;

með bliðskap, m. friendly terms, Eg. 740, Stj. 192. blið-veðr and blíðviðri, n. mild weather, 655 xii. 2, Thom. 167. blio-yroi, n. blandishment, Sks. 530, Fms. x. 292.

BLIFA, [Germ. bleiben; akin to leifa, q.v.], to remain; this word was taken from Luther's Bible into Icel., and is used by theol. writers; pret. sing. is never used, but pret. pl. blifu, Pass. 50. 4.

BLIGJA, o, [Swed. bliga = to gaze, stare], to gaze; b. augum, Mirm. 70.

bligr, m. staring, gazing, 2 cognom., Eb. blina, d, to stare, gaze, [cp. A.S. blin.]

blistra, u, f. the mouth-piece of bellows, Vm. 177.

BLISTRA, 20, to whistle, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337, Bret. 26: the phrase, b. i spor e-m, prob. a hunting term, to run whistling after one, 2. of snakes, to biss, Fr. Korm. 62, Fms. viii. 60.

blistran, f. (blistr, n.), whistling, Mar. 61, Konr. 58 (Fr.): the mod. phrase, standa á blístri, to be swoln like bellows, is curious, and indicates relation between blása and blístra

bljugr, adj. [Swed. blyg], bashful, sby, modest, Pass. 16. 14 (penitent).

blossi, a, m. a flame, Dan. bluss, (mod.), Pass. 3. 2.

BLOTI, a, m. [blautr], a thaw, melting of snow (freq.)

blotna, ad, to become moist or soft: metaph. to lose courage; blotnar

hann eigi við þat, Ísl. ii. 330, Fms. viii. 137.

BLOD, n. [Ulf. blob, common to all Teut. idioms]:—the blood, Lat. sanguis; 'dreyri' is cruor; 'hlaut,' q. v., is blood shed in sacrifice, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Nj. 107, Eb. 242, Fms. i. 46; nema, láta (mod. taka) b., to take, let blood (blóðlát), vii. 269, Grág. ii. 133; ganga blóði, to bave a bemorrbage, Bs. i. 337: the phrase, blanda blóði saman, to mix blood together, Ls. 9, refers to the old heathen rite of entering foster-brothership, defined in Gisl. 11, Fbr. 7, Fb. ii. 93, Fas. iii. 376: metaph. offspring, Stj. 47; hjart-blóð, beart's blood; dauða-blóð, life-blood, gore: metaph. compound words are rare. In poets 'blood of Quasir' means poetry; the blood of the giant Ymir, the sea, vide Edda 47, 5. Fél. ix. 198, 199, records many medic. compounds, blóðfall and blóðlát, menorrhagia; blódhella, congestio ad viscera; blódkýli, ulcus; blódmiga, baematuria; blódnasir, f. pl. epistaxis; blódrás, bemorrbagia; blódsótt, dysenteria; blóðhrækjur, baemoptysis; blóðspýja, baematemesis, etc. Other compos: blóða-brúðgumi, a, m., Stj. 42. Exod. iv. 25, the 'bloody busband' of the Engl. text. bloos-akr, m. the field of blood, Matth. xxvii. 8. bl60s-litr, m. blood-colour, 656. 6, Eb. 26. blóðs-peningar, m. bloos-uthelling, f. a shedpl. the price of blood, Matth. xxvii. 6. ding of blood, Fas. i. 73.

bloo-band, n., mostly in pl. a bandage to stop bleeding, Bs. i. 625, 376. bloo-bogi, 2, m. a gusb of blood, Nj. 210, Fms. vi. 419, Sd. 178.

bloo-drefjar, f. pl. spatterings of blood, Grett. 111 A.

bloo-drekkr, m. one who drinks blood, Fas. iii. 573: epithet of a fox.

bloo-dropi, a, m. a drop of blood, Bs. i. 45, Fms. i. 270.

blóð-drykkja, u, f. drink of blood, Thom. 150. blóð-fall, n. and blóðfalls-sótt, f. bloody flux, dysentery, Bs. i. 317, ii. 108, 618.

bloo-flekkr, m. a fleck or stain of blood, Eb. 242.

blóð-fors, m. a gusb of blood, Nj. 244. blóð-fullr, adj. full of blood, Fbr. 12.

blooga, 20, to make bleed, Nj. 82: reflex. to become bloody, Str. 78. blooi, a, m., poët. a brother, consanguineus, Edda (Gl.), Haustl. 14.

blóðigr, adj., contr. blóðgir, -gum, etc.; in mod. usage uncontracted through all cases, and so it is freq. in old writers, e.g. blóðigan (acc.), Bjarn. 50 vellum MS.; blóðugri (dat. f.), Grág. ii. 192: bloody, Nj. 19,

Ísl. ii. 271, etc. blóð-kýll, m. a blood-bag; metaph. a blood-sucker, a leecb, Fms. ii. 317. blóð-lauss, adj. (blóðleysi, n.), bloodless, Str. 5.

bloo-lat, n. loss of blood, Hkr. ii. 24: medic. blood-letting, bleeding, Fms. vii. 269, Str. 28, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bloo-latinn, part. baving blood let, bled, Bs. i. 848, Str. 27.

bloo-life, ar, f. pl. clotted blood, Nj. 171.

bl60-ligr, adj. bloody, Stj. 161.

blóð-litr = blóðslitr, Landn. 335. blóð-lækr, jar, m. a river of blood, Fms. vi. 407.

bloo-maokr, m. a maggot bred in putrefying blood, Stj. 91.

blóð-mikill, adj. pletboric. blóð-nætr, f. pl. bloody nights; it may originally have been a law term, the night next after a murder or homicide; in the proverb, blobnætr eru hverjum bráðastar, i. e. the thirst for revenge rises highest during the bloody nights, Glum. 344, Fs. 39, Bs. i. 142. bloo-rauor, adj. blood-red, Fms. i. 217, Art. 120.

blóð-rás, f. a 'blood-rusb,' bemorrbagia, Ld. 140, Fms. x. 395, Pr. 473: mod. also circulation of blood.

blóð-refill, m. *the point of a sword*, Nj. 246, Eg. 216, 306, Hkr. i. 70; a curious word; does refill here mean a snake? cp. refil-stígar, semita serpentis; cp. also Korm. ch. 9.

bl68-rei8r, adj. very wrath, Fms. iv. 182. bl68-risa, adj. ind. [Germ. blutrise = saucius, cruentus], bruised and bloody, Eb. 46; in the alliterative phrase, blar ok b., blue and bloody from blows, Grett. 147, Stj. 91: as to the root, cp. har-ramr, the outside, but hold-rosa, u, f. a tanner's term, the inside of a skin; yet bloorisa in the MSS. is not spelt with a y.

blóð-segi and blóðsigi, a, m. a clot of blood, Bs. i. 334, Fas. iii. 296.

bl66-akuld, f. blood-guilt, Pass. 2. 10, 25. 7

bloo-sott, f. monthly courses, Stj. 318, 256: dysenteria, Fél. ix. 199. blod-spýja, u, f. a spitting of blood, Fs. 153, Ann. 1393.

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blóð-stjarna, u, f. the bloody star, prob. Mars, Rb. 110. blóð-stokkinn, part. (mod. blóð-storkinn, stark with blood), gory all over, Bs. i. 626, Niorst. 3.

bloo-straumr, m. a stream of blood. Fas. i. 400.

blóð-sveiti, a. m. a bloody sweat, Pass. 2. 12 (Luke xxii, 44).

blóð-tjörn, f. a pool of blood, Eb. 200. blóð-vaka, u, f. [vekja blóð, cp. vökvi, m. fluid], a law term, the letting blood flow; svá hart at b. yrði, Bs. i. 871.

bloo-varmr, adi. blood-warm, warm as blood, Karl. 240.

bloo-er, f. a sheep (ewe) fit for slaughter, Fms. xi. 36.

blóð-æsar, f. pl. (v. zsar), a bad reading instead of blóðnætr, Bs. i. 142. bloo-orn, m. 'blood eagle,' in the phrase 'rista b.,' to cut a blood eagle, a cruel method of putting to death in the heathen times, practised, as it seems, only on the slaver of one's father if taken alive in a battle: the ribs were cut in the shape of an eagle and the lungs pulled through the opening, a sort of vivisection described in Orkn. ch. 8. Fas. i. 203, 354 (Ragn. S.): so king Ella was put to death by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Fms. iii. 225: it is called a sacrifice to Odin of the victim, cp. the phrase, ok gaf hann Ooni til sigrs ser, Orkn. l. c.; the old rite 'marka geirsoddi,' q. v., is analogous, not identical; cp. also upon the subject Grimm D. R. A., and Hm. 139.

bloo-ox and -ex, f. bloody axe, a cognom. of king Eric, Fms.

BLOM, n. [Ulf. bloma, Matth. vi. 28; Engl. bloom: Germ. blume; A.S. blosma, Engl. blossom, answers to blomstr, qs. Lat. flos. The Icel. has not the primitive verb. Hel. bloan; Germ. bluben :- a bloom, blossom, flower; hvit blom & grasi, El. 24; lauf ok blom ok aldin, 19; gras ok blóm, flowers, Edda 145 (pref.), Fms. v. 345; þótti honum á einum kvistinum fegrst b., Bárð. 164; ekki þótti henni blómit (the bloom or blossom on the tree) svá mikit á vera sem hón vildi, Ísl. ii. 14; kóróna af dýrligum blómum, Bret. compos: blóma-mikill, adj rich-blossoming, Bárð. l. c. blom-berandi, part. bloom-bearing, Stj. blom-beranligr, adj. id., Fms. iii. 174.

blomgan, f. blooming, flourisbing, Stj. 29. blomganligr, adj. blooming, Bs. ii. 183.

blomgast, ao, dep. to flourish, Magn. 502, Sks. 610: part. blomg-

aor, adj. which has blossom upon it, Fms. xi. q.

blómi, a, m. [Ulf. bloma, m., Matth. vi. 28; v. blóm]. 1. pl. blooms, blossoms, flowers; þar hrörna aldri fagrir blómar, Clem. 40; hafa rauða blóma (acc. pl.), 655 xiv; allskonar fagra blóma, Fms. x. 241; heilir blómar, flores integri, Magn. 468; this use is now rare. blooming; þat tré stendr ávalt síðan með blóma, in full bloom, 656 blooming; pat the stend avait stoan med bloma, in full bloom, 050

A. 23. 8. esp. metaph. full bloom, prosperity; stob hagr hans med hinum mesta bloma, Isl. ii. 14, Band. 2, Fms. v. 346; I bloma aldrs sins (æsku blomi), in the bloom of life, viii. 29, vii. 108 (with blooming face); à peirra veldi var b. mjök langa hrið, Ver. 45. Sks. 758.

4. the yolk in an egg; the phrase 'lifa sem blomi i eggi,' to live like the yolk in an egg, i. e. to live in perfect comfort.

blomstr, rs, m. bloom, blossom; allan akrsins blomstr, Stj. 29; sætan b., Sks. 630 B, 499; 'flos' is rendered by b., Stj. (pref.): in writers since the Reformation always neut.; allt eins og blómstrið eina, and glóandi blómstrið frítt, Hallgrimr, Snót 45; blóm and blómstr are synonymous,

but blómi in common usage is metaph. = prosperity.

BLORAR, a, m. [cp. Dan. blar, the refuse of flax, and the phrase, at kaste een blar i öjnene, to throw dust in one's eyes], in Icel. only used in the metaph. phrase, at göra e-t í blóra við e-n, to commit an offence behind another person so that suspicion falls upon him: and blora-maor, m., en ef svá verðr sem mér er grunr á at, dóttir þín sé með barni, þá eru þar fáir blóramenn, ok vil ek ganga við faðerni, Fas. iii. 344.

BLOT, n. [Ulf. renders λατρεία and σέβασμα by blutinassus, cp. also A. S. compd words such as blotmonad]:—gener. worship, and worship including sacrifice, spec. a sacrificial feast or banquet, used freq. in pl, when in general sense; the feasts were, esp. the three great annual feasts, when the winter set in (Oct.), at Yule time and mid-winter (Dec. or Jan.), and when the summer began (April), O. H. ch. 94-96, Hkr. i. 139 sqq., Hák. S. G. ch. xvi sqq., and the verse of Kormak, Hafit maðr ask né eski, id., Hkr. (O. T.) i. 272, Fms. x. (O. T.) ch. 50, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 531, 512. Hervar, S. the last chapter, Eb. ch. 10, Eg. 257, Fb. i. 22; at Uppsölum voru blot svá mikil í þann tíma, at hvergi hafa verit meiri á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 255; þann vetr fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. 33, cp. Hým. 1, Vsp. 62; þar vóru áðr blót ok hörgar, Bs. i. 20 (Kr. S.), Fms. i. 131, Eb. 4; there are mentioned álfa-blót, dísa-blót, etc. 2. blót, or more correctly blæti, n. an idol, amulet, engi maðr skal hafa í húsum sínum, stalla, vit eðr blót (blæti)...nú ef blót (blæti) er funnit í húsi láslausu, mat-blót (dough idol) eðr leir-blót (elay idol) gört í mannslíki af leiri eðr deigi, þá... N. G. L. i. 383, 389; cp. Fs. (Hallfr. S.) 97. II. metaph. Christian times the name of the heathen worship became odious, and blot came to mean swearing, cursing, freq. in Sturl. and Bs., and in mod. usage, Sturl. ii. 106, 152, iii. 101, Fs. (Vd.) 36, Gísl. The terms for swearing in the heathen times were 'troll, gramir,' etc., q. v.

BLOTA, in old use a strong (and originally a redupl.) verb, blota—

blét—blétu—blótinn; pres. blæt, and with the suffixed negative blætka (I worship not), Stor. 22 (the Ed. wrongly blotka, without change of vowel); this form also occurs K. p. K. (Kb.) ch. 7, the Ed. 1853 has wrongly bloet(a)r, but a few lines below blotar (weak), probably altered from blætr; pret. sing. blét, Hkr. (Yngl.) 56, 269; pl. blétu, 56; subj. blétim, 623. 61; imperat. blótt, Am. 75; part. blótinn, and sup. blótið are freq., Hkr. i. 34, 35, 239, Landn. 47. Fas. i. 255: more freq. weak, blóta, að; pres. blótar, blótast, Fas. i. 87, Fbr. 78; pret. blótaði, Landn. 224, 291, 322, Bs. i. 6 (Kr. S.), Nj. 272, Gisl. 140, Fær. 272, Fæs. i. 463, 531, Bret., Fms. ii. 263, Hkr. i. 34, 35, Isl. ii. 109, Fs. 50; only the weak sup. and part, are rare in old writers; blotuo, Hom. 153 (Norse); blótað (sup.), Bs. i. 5 (paper transcript): [Ulf. blotan (redupl. verb) = λατρεύειν, σέβεσθαι, cp. guþbloteins = παράκλησιε, guþblostreis = θεσσεβήε; A. S. blôtan = immolare; O. H. G. blozan; the root is probably akin to bletsian, Engl. to bless]:—gener. to worship, to worship with sacrifice; with acc. of the being worshipped, but dat. of the object sacrificed; thus b. hof, lund, fors, god, álfa, vættir, to worsbip temple, grove, force, gods, elves, beings; but b. mönnum, þrælum, kvikendum, to sacrifice with men, thralls, beasts, i. e. to sacrifice, slay them: also used absol.: with acc. or absol. to worship; skal porolfr b. ok leita heilla beim brædrum, Eg. 257, 623. 61, Landn. 40, Hkr. i. 34 sqq., Fs. 41; heiðnar vættir, Nj. 272, Fær. 139, cp. Bret. 84, 94, Landn. 36, Ib. ch. 7, Bs. i. 25; b. til friðar, sigrs, langlifis, ars, byrjar, to make a sacrifice for peace, victory, long life, good season, fair wind, Hkr. i. 239, 34, 56, ii. 97, Fs. 173: of the worship of natural objects, at Giljá stóð steinn (a stone), er (acc.) þeir frændr höfðu blótað, Bs. i. 5, Harð. S. Isl. ii. 109; hann blótaði lundinn, be worsbipped the grove (cp. Tacitus, sacrum nemus), Landn. 224; hann blótaði forsinn, 291; worship of men (rare), Grims sonar bess er blotinn var dauðr fyrir bokkaszeld ok kallaðr Kamban, 47, Fb. ii. 7; þau vóru bæði blótuð, Edda 83: b. hof, in the phrase, heiðnir menn hof b., Grág., Ísl. ii. 381; blót er oss ok kviðjat, at vér skulum eigi b. heiðit goð, né hauga né hörga, N. G. L. i. 18 : worship of animals, Ögvaldr konungr blét kú eina, Hkr. i. 269, Fas. i. 255.
 β. with dat. (extremely rare); blótar hann einum gölt (sic!), prob. corrupt = einn (acc.) gölt, Fas. i. 187 a paper transcript.

II. with dat. to sacrifice; sacrifices of men are recorded, Hkr. i. 34, 35, 56, 239, Gisl. 140, Eb. I. c., Fas. i. 452 (Hervar. S.): slaves and criminals were esp. sacrificed, thus representing the executions of modern times; heiðingjar blóta enum verstum mönnum, ok hrinda þeim fyrir björg ok hamra...; enir heiðnu menn höfðu þá stefnu, ok tóku þat ráð at b. tveim mönnum or hverjum fjórðungi, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 23: captives, O. H. ch. 131; kom bat ásamt með þeim at hafa Hallfreð til blóta, Fs. 102; b. þrælum, Fms. x. 323; b. mönnum ok fé, Fs. (Vd.) 50, Am. 75, Fms. i. 174: a sort of self-immolation is recorded Fb. ii. 72. III. to curse, swear, vide blót II; with dat. or absol., hann blótar hestunum, Fbr. 78; eigi kvíði ek því þótt biskup blóti mér eðr banni, Bs. i. 708; blótuð verð þú, Hom. 153: reflex. blótask, to go about swearing, Fms. viii. 294: vide Maurer, Bekehr. ii. 195 sqq.

blotan, f. sacrificing, 623.57. II. cursing, swearing, Fms. viii. 293. blot-audigr, adj. rich in sacrifices; b. hof. Mart. 116.

blot-bao, n. a sacrificial bath, Post. 138.

blot-biskup, m. a beathen priest, Bret. 34 (Laocoon), Fms. x. 323.

blót-bolli, a, m. a sacrificial bowl, Fms. ii. 309.

blót-dómr, m. idolatry, Stj. 106.

blot-drykkja, u, f. a sacrificial feast, Fms. x. 393, cp. Eg. 257. blot-fe, n. a sacred or accursed thing, Stj. 363 (Josh. vii. 11), Edda 83.

blot-gooi, a, m. a beathen priest, Post. 656 B. 10, Hkr. i. 8.

blot-grof, f. a sacrificial den in which to kill the victim, Fs. 40, 50.

blot-guo, m. a beathen god, Fms. ii. 76. blot-gyoja, u, f. a beathen priestess, Hkr. i. 8.

blot-haugr, m. a sacrificial mound or cairn, cp. N.G. L. i. 18; defined Fms. v. 164; about cairns of that kind among the Perms (Bjarmar), vide Fms. iv. 299, cp. also Hkr. i. 16.

blot-hus, n. a beather bouse of worship, sometimes less than the 'hof,' used like Christian chapels for private worship, Fms. ii. 263, Isl. ii. 109; a temple in general, Stj. 391.

blot-jarl, m. a surname of the heathen earl Hacon, Fms. ii. 122.

blot-kalfr, m. the golden calf, Stj. 312.

blot-kelda, u, f. a fen near the heathen temples, in which animals (or men) were killed by drowning, Isl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 404.

blót-klæði, n. garments used at sacrifices, Fs. 42. blót-kons, u, f. = blótgyðja, Stj. 428.

blot-lundr, m. a sacred grove, Fms. xi. 382, Stj. 391, cp. Landn. 222. blot-maor, m. a beathen worshipper, Bret. 57, Eg. 179, Fms. i. 294, 263, Andr. 65.

blot-matr, m. the meat of the victims, Hkr. i. 139. blot-naut, n. an ox worshipped and enchanted, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. iii. 132, Fas. i. 255; hence in mod. use a mad bull is called blotneyti. 2. a bull to be sacrificed, 2 heathen sacrifice connected with the old holmgang, q. v., Eg. 506, cp. Korm. 212, 214, Gisl. 80.

blót-neyti, id., Fas. i. 425.

blot-prestr, m. a beathen priest, Sks. 575.

blot-risi, 2, m. an enchanted champion (?), απ. λεγ., Korm. 242. blot-skapr, m. idolatry, beather worship, sacrifice, Fms. i. 31, xi. 134, Stj. 650, N. G. L. i. 351: things belonging to worship, Stj. 391, Fagrak. 28, Fms. v. 239.

blót-akógr, m. = blótlundr, Stj. 650, Róm. 199.

blot-spann, m. divining rods or chips used at sacrifices, cp. Tacitus Germ. ch. x, and Amm. Marc. xxxi. 2. in the phrase, fella blót-spán, ramos sortidicos jactare; þá feldi hann b. ok vitraðist svá, at hann skyldi hafa dagráð at berjast, Fagrsk. 40, in the passage of Vellekla (the source of the narrative) the poet uses the word teinn lautar, qs. hlautarteinn, the rod of the sacrificial blood, cp. the phrase, kjósa hlaut-við, Vsp. 62; and hrista teina, Hým. 1; þá feldi Önundr blótspán til, at hann skyldi verða víss..., Landn. 193; síðan var feldr blótspánn, ok gékk svá fréttin, at . . ., Fas. i. 526, 452 (Hervar. S.)

blot-staor, m. a place of beather sacrifice, Hom. 175, Hkr. i. 6, Fms.

xi. 40, Fagrsk. 29.

blot-stallr, m. a beathen altar, Stj. 391.

blot-tre, n. a sacred tree, Mart. 115.

blot-trygill, m. [trog], a sacrificial trough, Fs. 108.

blót-veisla, u, f. a sacrificial banquet, Hkr. i. 139, Fms. i. 35, iv. 237.

blót-viör, m. = blótlundr, Greg. 80.

blot-villa, u, f. a beathen beresy, Fms. x. 243.

blot-völle, m. a bewitched field; eigi munu vér nú optar ganga appa b. binn, Fms. viii. 157.

blunda, ab, to doze; éta blundandi, Edda 72; cp. mod. ganga blindandi, to go blinking, balf asleep; b. augum, to shut the eyes, Bs. ii. 481.

BLUNDR, m. sleep, dozing: slumber, a nickname, Landn. 80.

blund-skaka, 20, to blink with the eyes, Stj. 81.

blund-stafir, m. pl. rods causing sleep, in the phrase, bregoa blundstöfum, to awake, Sdm. 3; cp. stinga svefnborn, Isl. pjóðs.

blygo, f. [bljugr], sbame, Grett. 159 A, Vigl. 20. COMPD: blvgoarlauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), blameless, Grett. 161 A.

blygon, d, to put to shame, Fas. iii. 655, Fms. iii. 89. B. reflex. to be asbamed, Sks. 494; = bleydast, to lose beart, Fas. iii. 411; b. sin, to be asbamed, to repent, (mod.)

blygoan, f. sbame, disgrace, nakedness, Pass. 24. 3. compp: blygounar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), impudent.

blygjast, 0, = blygbast, Sks. 494, v. l. BLYS, n. [Dan. blus], a torch, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 804.

BLÝ, n. [Germ. blei; O. H. G. pli; Lat. plumbum], lead; sökkva sem b., Blas. 49, Dipl. v. 18. COMPDS: bly-band, n. a leaden band, Fms. x. 172. blý-kleppr, m. a plummet, Rb. 472. blý-ligr, blý-akeyti, n. a leaden missile, Stj. 74, Pr. adj. leaden, 732. 11. 401. bly-steyptr, part. cast in lead, Sks. 392. blý-stika, u, f. a leaden candlestick, Vm. 38. bly-stokkr, m. a leaden box, Sd. 191. blý-bungr, adj. beavy as lead.

bly-pekja, pakoi, to thatch, i. e. roof, with lead, Bs. i. 235.

blæda, dd, to bleed, to flow, of blood, Pr. 473; blæddu nasar hans (blod-nasir), Bs. i. 521: impers., e-m blædir, one loses blood, Grag. ii. 11, Sturl. iii. 113, Sd. 139, Eb. 242: absol., laust hana i andlitid svá at blæddi, Nj. 18: metaph. phrase, e-m blæbir e-t í augu, it bleeds into one's

eyes, i. e. one is amazed at a thing.

blæja, u, f. [cp. Germ. blege = limbus, prob. derived from A.S. bleob = volour; prob. an Engl. word, cp. Enskar blæjur, Eb. 256]:-a fine, coloured cloth; hon hafði knýtt um sik blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, Ld. 244: a burial sheet, Am. 101, Gkv. 1.13, Grag. i. 207: the cover of a bed, Gg. 7, 25, Rm. 20, Bb. 1. 12, Eb. l. c.: cover of an altar table, Vm. 65, Dipl. iii. 4: poët., hildar b., a sbield, the b. of the mast = the sail, etc. : mod. a veil. COMPDS: bleeju-endi, a, m. the end of a b., Ld. l.c. blæju-horn, n. the corner of a b., Ld. 246. blæju-hvalr, m. [Germ. bleie], a kind of wbale, alburnus, Edda (Gl.)

BLAER, m. [cp. Engl. to blare], a gentle breeze, puff of air, esp. with a notion of warmth; b. hitans, Edda 4; kenna blæ (to feel a draft) & andliti sér, Clem. 35; vinds blær, Stj. 78; þá kom kaldr blær (a cold stream of air) à Skútu or jardhúsinu, Rb. 319: poët. the blue sky, the pure air, undir blæ himins blíðan, Pass. 25. 10; blærinn hyrnar við dægrið hvert, Bb. 2. in mod. usage metaph. the air, character of a speech, writing, or the like; sögu-blær, frásagnar-blær, rit-blær. II. a ram,

Edda (Gl.), hence bloesma. blosma, adj. ind. [blzr, a ram], a ewe or goat at beat, Grág. i. 427,

Fbr. 212, Stj. 178; cp. yxna of a cow, breyma of a cat, roeda of a sow. blokku-maðr, m. [blakkr], a blackamoor, sometimes a negro, (mod.) BLÖKU-MENN, m. pl. Walacbians, and Blökumanna-land, Walachia, Fms. v. 283; hann sviku Blakumenn í útfaru, Broc. Runstone,

BLOSKRA, ad, to blench: 1. absol., hann brá sér eigi við né blöskraði, Fms. vii. 157; hygg at vandlega hvárt ek b. nökkut, xi. 150, and so also Jómsv. 47, and Fb. i. 198. 2. e-m blöskrar—ok bað þá at hyggja hvárt honum blöskraði nökkuð, Sturl. iii. 43—ought perhaps to be 'hann;' the mod. use is constant, 'e-m b.,' one blenches, is shocked at a thing.

BOBBI, a, m. a snail-shell, Eggert Itin., hence metaph. puzzle, in the phrase, komast i bobba, to get into a puzzle.

BOD, n. [Ulf. buzns; Germ. bote, gebot; cp. bjóða]. offer; konungr bauð (offered) at fá Gunnari kvánsang ok ríki mikit...
Gunnarr þakkaði konungi boð sitt, Nj. 46; bjóða boð fyrir e-n, to make bids or offers for one, Lv. 25, Vígl. 28; hvat er í boði, wbat is the bidding? metaph. from an auction, O. H. L. 71. 2. a feast, wedding, banquet, to which the guests are 'bidden;' veizlan for vel fram, en er bodi var lokit, when the feast was past, Nj. 25; foru beir allir til bodsins, the wedding feast, Fms. xi. 106; skyldi bob vera at Mardar, Nj. 4; hafa e-n í boði sínu, to entertain at one's feast, Fms. i. 40; haust-boð, Gísl. 8. [A. S. bebod], a bidding, commandment, Fms. ii. 30, 168, ob ok bann, v. bann. β. the right of redemption, a Norse xi. 246; boð ok bann, v. bann. law term; skal sá óðalsmaðr er boði er næstr brigð upp hefja, Gþl. 294; ok svá eigu þær boð á jörðum jafnt sem karlar, N.G.L. i. 92, 4. a message; göra e-m bod, to call for one, N. G. L. β. metaph. and a law term, a summons, being an arrow, axe, 94, 237. i. 60. or the like sent to call people to battle or council, as symbolical of the speed to be used, or of the punishment to be inflicted, if the summons be not obeyed; cp. herör; so the Swed. budsticka or budkafle, (till tings, till tings, budkaflen går kring borg och dal! Tegner), and the fiery cross in the Lady of the Lake. In Icel., at least in the west part, a small wooden axe is still sent from farm to farm to summon people to the mantals-thing in the spring; vide Gpl. 433 sqq., Jb. 180, and the compds booburor, boofall, boðskurðr, boðleið, etc. COMPDS: boos-maor, m. a guest at a feast, wedding, Nj. 11, Fms. ii. 193. boos-váttr, m. a witness to a boo, 4. β, N. G. L. i. 237. boos-vitni, n. id., N. G. L. ii. 99, v.l.

bo**ča**, 28, 1. to announce, proclaim, esp. as rendering of the eccl. Lat. praedicare, to preach the Gospel, as a missionary; b. Kristni, to preach Christianity, Nj. 157; trú, 158, Fms. x. 298, H. E. i. 510; sjáið, eg boða yðr mikinn fögnuð, Luke ii. 10. \(\beta\). hón boðaði þangbrandi heiðni, Nj. β. hón boðaði þangbrandi heiðni, Nj. 2. to bid, order, with dat.; let hann b. & sinn fund öllum 160. öldungum, Stj. 649; hann boðaði saman mörgu stórmenni, Bs. i. 470; konungr bodaði honum á sinn fund, the king bade him come, Fær. 131; b. e-n af löndum, to outlaw one, bid bim off the land, Fms. vii. 17, 3. to bode, signify; hvat petta mundi boda, Eb. 270; e-m b. e-t, be bas a foreboding of it; mundi bar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir bodat, Eg. 75: impers., e-m bodar ótta, one feels uneasy, Sturl. i. 109, where Bs. i. 410 spells bjóða ótta (better).

boos, u, f. = boo, a command, N. G. L. i. 237.

booan, f. announcement; b. dagr Mariu, the feast of the Annunciation, the 2nd of July, Mar.: preaching, proclaiming, 623. 11.

boō-burōr, m. a carrying of the bod, 4. β, Gpl. 432, 436, Jb. 180. boō-fall, n. dropping the bod, 4. β, Gpl. 435, Jb. 182.

boo-fasta, u, f. a fast ordered by the canonical law, H. E. i. 393.

boō-ferō, f. the course of a boō, 4. β, H. E. i. 393. boō-greiala, u, f. = boðburðr, Jb. 184, Gpl. 437 B; vide boðreizla. 1. [vide boo 4, cp. A. S. boda], a messenger, used in poetry; b. hildar, the messenger of war, Lex. Poet.: in prose, Thom. 5, and in compds such as sendi-bodi, a messenger, fyrir-bodi, a foreboder. esp. as a nautical term, a breaker 'boding' hidden rocks; peir undrudust mjök þenna atburð, er b. féll í logni, þar er engi maðr vissi, at b. hefði fallit fyrr, ok djúp var undir, Magn. 488, Fms. ix. 415, x. 324, xi. 10, Eg. 161, Bs. i. 420, Grag. ii. 385: the phrase, vera sem b. a skeri, like a breaker on a skerry (rock), of a hot-tempered man, never at rest. COMPDS: boon-fall, n. the dash of breakers, Fas. iii. 506. booa-slóð, f. the surf of breakers, Orkn. 322.

boo-leggja, lagoi, to offer for sale, Gpl. 302, v. l.

bod-leid, f. a law term, the due course of a bod [4. \(\beta\)] from bouse to bouse, defined in Gpl. 432, N. G. L. i. 348, Jb. 181: in the phrase, fara (rétta) b., to go from bouse to bouse in due course, skipping none : perhaps the true reading Nj. 185 is, fara bodleið til búðar; some MSS. have bónleið.

boo-ligr, adj. fit to be offered, Hav. 55.

BODN, f. [cp. A.S. byden = dolium, Icel. byona; Norse biona, Ivat Aasen], one of the three vessels in which the poët. mead was kept, Edda 47, etc., hence poetry is called the wave of the boon, Lex. Poët.

boo-oro, n. order, bidding; Guos b., Hom. 34, Ver. 25, Bs. i. 67, Magn. 448: as a law term, an ordinance, K. A. 192: penance in eccl. sense, K. p. K. 26: in good usage, esp. the Ten Commandments (Tiu-lagabodoro, or with the Irticle, Bodoroin), Sks. 671, cp. Pr. 437, where they are termed 'Laga-oro'.

COMPDS: bodoroa-breythi, f. alteration of a b., Bs. i. 545. boooroa-brot, n. breach of a b. oroa-maor, m. a public officer, N. G. L. i. 409. boooroa-brot, n. breach of a b., Fms. vii. 108. boo-

boo-reizla, u, f. = boogreizla.

boö-rifr, adj. fair bidding, Fms. iii. 122 (poët.) boö-seti (beö-seti, N.G.L. i. 315), a, m. a dub. Norse term, the benches in a law-court (?), the bar (?); hvert peirra manna er gengr fyrir bodseta (acc. pl.) fram, nema hann eigi at sækja eðr verja, sá er sekr níu ertogum við konung ok bæjarmenn, N. G. L. i. 323, 315; beðseti, qs. bekkseti (?) boo-skapr, m. a bidding, ordinance, Stj. 82, H. E. i. 471, 677. 6, Fms.

**"**ii. 61. II. in mod. usage, announcement.

boō-akurōr, m. [skera boō, to carve a boō, 4. β], a message, summons sides, Eg. 171; með endilöngum borðum, Fms. ii. 273, Eg. 122; leggja borð við borð = síbyrða, to lay a sbip alongside of another, so as to board, to a meeting, N.G.L. i. 153.

boo-sletta (boo-slotti, a, m., Ghl. 200), also boo-flenna, u, f. an intruder at a feast, an uninvited guest, Jb. 110.

boo-sloo, f. = booleid, Jb. 181.

boo-stoll, m., in the phrase, hafa e-t a boostolum, to put a thing out for sale.

BOGI, a, m. [A.S. boga; Engl. bow; Germ. bogen], a bow, Nj. several times; skjóta af boga, 29, 96; benda b., Fas. ii. 88, Landn. 288, Fms. ii. 321, iii. 228; álm-bogi, hand-bogi, lás-bogi, y-bogi, q. v. metaph. an arch, vault, Sks. 116: the rainbow, Stj. 62: metaph., bera mal or boga, to disentangle a case, Sks. 654; himin-bogi, the sky; blóð-bogi, a gush of blood; regn-bogi, a rainhow; öln-bogi, an elbow. COMPDS: boga-dreginn, adj. bow-shaped, curved. boga-háls, m. the tip of a bow, where the string is fastened, Al. 142, Fas. ii. 88. list, f. archery, now used metaph. boga-mynd, f. the form of a bow, Fas. i. 271. boga-skot, n. bow-sbot, shooting with a bow, Fms. ii. 169. boga-strengr, m. a bow-string, Nj. 115, 136. n. a bow, Fms. viii. 184, v.l.

boginn, adj. bent, bowed, curved, Al. 8; prop. a part. from a lost strong verb bjúgan; cp. Goth. bjúgan = κάμπτειν.

bog-maor, m. a bowman, archer, Fas. i. 382, Ingv. 34, Lv. 63, Fer. 56, Fms. vi. 413. bogmanns-merki, n. the zodiacal sign, Arcitenens, Rb. 102. bog-mannliga, adv. bowmanlike, Fms. ii. 450.

bogna, ad, to become curved, bent, Hkr. ii. 365, Flov. 34: to give way,

Fms. viii. 403, Al. 57.

bogra, 20, to creep along bowed or stooping; bá boru bograr (creeps) hann inn, Fas. i. 393; bogra fyrir e-m, to bow before one, porst. St. 53. bog-sterkr, -styrkr, adj. stark or strong at the bow, Hkr. iii. 264.

bog-sveigir, m. bow-swayer, a nickname, Fas. ii.

BOKKI, a, m., means probably a be-goat, [cp. Germ. bock; Dan. bukk; Engl. buck], a familiar mode of address; Höttr heiti ek, bokki sæll, and skaltu nú bana mér, bokki, my good fellow, 'old buck,' Fas. i. 66; muntú festa, bokki, tindinn i kambi minum (the old woman addressing the bishop), Fb. iii. 446: stærri bokkar, bigger men, 352, vide stór-bokki. bokkr, m. a buck, Lex. Poët.

bols, ab, prop. to fell trees, to cut through the body (bolt), Fas. i. II. [boli, a bull], to bully; b. e-n út, to push one out, as a bull with the horns: reflex. bolast, a wrestling term, of two wrestlers pushing or butting at one another with their heads.

boldang, n. a sort of thick linen, (for. word.)

bol-fimligr, adj. slender, agile of body, Fas. iii. 372. bol-hliff, f. a covering for the body, opp. to the helmet, Bs. i. 667. BOLI, a, m. a bull, Boll. 336, Edda 99, Isl. ii. 26; in Icel. esp. of a bull-calf, bola-kálfr, etc.

bol-járn = bolöx (?), Ingv. 13.

bol-klæði, n. pl. garments (coat, waistcoat) for the body, Grett. 147 A. BOLLI, 2, m. [A. S. bolla], a bowl, Stj. 310, Rm. 4; blútbolli, a measure =  $\frac{1}{2}$  ask, Gpl. 525: a pr. name, Ld.

BOLE and bulr, m. the bole or trunk of a tree, Sks. 555 B. 2. metaph. the trunk of a body, N. G. L. i. 80, Nj. 275, Fms. x. 213, Eb. 244. Anec. 4: the phrase, ganga milli bols ok höfuðs á e-m, to go through between one's trunk and bead, i. e. to knock one quite dead, deal severely with, Ld. 244, Eb. 240. 3. an old-fashioned waistcoat.

bolungr, v. bulungr.

bol-voxtr, m. the growth, form of the body; vel at bolvexti, a wellgrown, stout man, Bs. i. 66, Fas. iii. 605.

bol-ox, f. [Swed. bolyxa], a pole-axe; in present usage opp. to skaroxi, a carpenter's axe, Stj. 401. Judg. ix. 48, Fms. ix. 357, Fbr. 179, Thom. 343, Ingv. 24, Vápn.

bopps, 20, to wave up and down, onomatopoëtic and common.

BOPS, n. an onomatopoëtic word, [Germ. bumbs], bump or plump; mikit fall, svá at b. kvað í skrokkinum, þórð. 16. B. the faint bark of a dog: also bopsa, ab.

bora, u, f. a bore-bole, Grett. 125, 133, Fas. i. 393, Vm. 65. boru-fóli, a, m. a Norse law term, a stolen article put into an innocent man's house; even if officers ransacked a house without having their persons searched, and find something, bå er b. ok liggr ekki buanda við, then it is b. and the farmer is free, N. G. L. i. 255.

BORA, 25, [Lat. förare; A. S. borian; Engl. bor O. H. G. poran], to

bore, to bore boles in, Fms. ix. 447, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Eb. 182, D.I. i. 243: metaph., b. atsúg at e-u, to do a thing thoroughly, v. atsúgr: reflex., borast fram, to press one's way through a crowd, Fms. v. 180, Fb. ii. 112.

BORD, n. [Ulf. baurd, in fotubaurd = ὑποπόδιον; Hel. bord = margo; A.S. boro; Engl. board]. 1. a board, plank, Lat. tabula; tók hann þá borð ok lausa viðu, ok rak um þvera stofuna, Grett. 140. N. G. L. i. β. of a ship, the side (cp. starboard, larboard); höggr hann þá tveim höndum borð (sides) skútunnar, ok gengu í sundr borðin (the planks) um tvau rum, Nj. 19; þeir Erlingr hjuggu raufar í drómundinum, sumar í kafi niðri, en sumar uppi á borðunum, Fms. vii. 232, Nj. 42; hence the nautical phrases, a bord, on each side; a tvau bord, a bædi bord, on both

Fas. ii. 534; bera skip borði, to make the bulwarks rise, Fms. ii. 218; fyrir borð, overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. xi. 140; á borði, on land, Jb. 327; borð á stjórn-stjórn-borði, the starboard side, Ghl. 518. The planks in a ship's side have different names, e. g. aur-borð, skaut-borð, sól-borð.

2. metaph. phrases, at vera mikill (lítill, nokkur) borði, to be of a bigb (or lowly) bearing, metaphor from a ship floating high out of, or deep in, the sea, Eg. 8, Sturl. iii. 196: verda (allr) fyrir bord borinn, to be (quite) thrown overboard, i.e. ill-used, Eb. 126, Fær. 234; verda allr fyrir borði, id., Ölk. 35; hans hlutr mundi eigi fyrir borð vera borinn, id., Rd. 230; e-n brestr & borði, to fail, be beaten (metaphor from rowing), Fms. ix. 507; taka skamt frá borði, to fall sbort. Lv. 45; ganga at borði við e-n, to come to terms, yield, submit, Bs. i. 889; gékk Egill tregt at borði um þetta mál, E. was bard, unyielding, 696; hverigum skyldi úhætt, nema peir gengi at bordi vid hann, unless they came to terms with him, 727, 778; à annad bord, on the other hand; hardr madr à annat bord, a hard one to pull against, Fms. xi. 39: but also on the other hand, otherwise, else; hann vildi með engu móti kalla á Þormóð sér til bjargar, pó at hann félli ofan á annað borð, though he was sure to tumble down otherwise (i. e. unless he called), Fbr. 88; hence freq. in mod. usage, e. g. ef eg á annað borð göri það, i. e. if I do it at all: navig., ganga til borðs, á borð, to go to one's business, Fagrsk. 167, Bárð. 166. bord = labrum], the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid; er nú gott berandi borð á horninu, Edda 32; hence, fjöru-borð, the shore between bigh and low water, vide 33, 34; cp. the saying, fullt skal frömum bera, po skal borð á vera, i. e. it is clownish to bring a cup full to the brim, and, fullt skal föntum bera og ekkert borð á vera. board, table, Lat. mensa; risa frá bordi, to rise from the board, from table, Rm. 17, or simply and ellipt. risa, 30; bord is freq. used in pl., as in the old halls small tables were set at meal time, and removed after the meal; hence phrases, boro (pl.) of an (upp) tekin, the tables being removed, cp. Virgil's mensisque remotis, Nj. 176, Fms. i. 41, iv. 265, v. 126, Bs. i. 854, Eg. 408; til pess er borð fóru brott, 551; setjast undir borð (pl.), to sit down; sitja undir borðum, to be at table, Nj. 68, Eb. 306; ganga undir drykkju borð, Fms. iii. 93; koma undir borð (acc. pl.), 96; ganga til borða, iv. 114, 129; koma til borðs (sing.), 202, cp. O. H. 86, Fms. iv. 246; sitja yfir borðum, iii. 155, iv. 113; sitja yfir matborði, v. 126, viii. 212; sitja yfir borð (acc. pl.), id., Bs. i. 843: the rhyming phrase, vera þar at orði, sem hann er ekki at borði, vide Safn i. 91. It was the custom for kings or princes to give audience or receive poets whilst sitting at table, Fms. vi. 195, Eg. ch. 63. β. maintenance at table (cp. Engl. board and lodging); vera & bordi med e-m, B. K. 124, D. N. (fr.): of a chess-board, Bs. i. 635. COMPDS: borda-munr, m. difference in COMPDS: boroa-munr, m. difference in the beight of ships (in battle), Fms. viii. 292, cp. 288. borða-víti, n. pl. a 'board-fee,' sconce, cp. viti, Fms. iii. 155. boros-tilgangr, m. going to table, Fms. iii. 155.

boron, 20, to sit at table, eat, dine, Fas. iii. 219.

boro-bunaor, m. table-service, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 292, iv. 262, Orkn. 226.

borð-diskr, m. a plate, F2s. iii. 222, vide diskr; (now freq.) borð-dúkr, m. a table-elotb, Nj. 176, Hkr. ii. 189, cp. Fms. vi. 322, Rm. 28.

boro-fastr, adj. maintained at one's table, Sks. 259.

borð-fjöl, f. a plank, Sturl. ii. 109.

boro-færi, n., in the phrase, taka sér borofæri, = ganga til boros, vide above, Grág. ii. 119.

bord-gestr, m. a guest at table. bord-hald, n. one's 'board,' fare, Edda 23, Hkr. ii. 36, Thom. 68.

boro-har, adj. a ship rising high, Fms. ii. 314, Orkn. 362.

boro-hus, n. a room where the plate is kept, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191 C.

boro-had, f. the beight of a ship out of the water, Fas. iii. 260.

BORDI, a, m. [cp. Engl. border; O. H. G. porto; Germ. borti; prob. akin to borð]:—a border, Lat. limbus; byrða á borða (acc.), to embroider, Gkv. 2.16; bregða borða, to leave off embroidering, 17; rekja borða, to embroider, Helr. 1, Og. 18; b. ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 430, 523; kona sat við borða, a lady sat embroidering, Fms. ii. 148; slá borða, to embroider, Fas. i. 113; cp. borða skögul, gná, etc., a poët. circumlocution of a lady, Lex. Poët.: tapestry, b. fimtigi alna, Dipl. iii. 4, Pm. 10, Bs. i. 77: of the tapestry of a church, esp. the choir, Nj. 6. a sbield, Lex. Poët.

boro-ker, n. a cup at table, loving-cup, Hkr. iii. 181; b. er vá átta merkr, Bs. i. 76.

bord-kista, u, f. a box for keeping the table-service in, D. N. (Fr.)

boro-knift, m. a table-knife, Ann. 1339.

boro-leioangr, m. a levy commuted for victuals (Norse), D. N. (Fr.) boro-legr, adj., b. vior, timber fit for cutting into planks, Vm. 176.

boro-maor, m. a table-companion, Sks. 262.

borð-mikill, m. = borðhár, Fms. ii. 50, Hkr. i. 238.

boro-prestr, m. a 'board-priest,' who says grace at a bishop's table, Bs. ii. 129

boro-prfoi, n. the ornaments of a table, Fas. iii. 374.

borð-sálmr, m. a 'board-psalm,' grace, Bb. I. 15 (Mark xiv. 26). borð-siðir, m. pl. rules for bebaviour at table. borð-skutill, m. a small movable table, Bs. i. 537, Mar. borð-stokkr, m. tbe bulwarks of a ship, Grett. 125. borð-stóll, m. a ebair used at table, D. N. borð-sveinn, m. a butler, waiter, Mag. 66; cp. skutilsveinn. borð-tafl, n. a chess-board, Sturl. ii. 184, v. l. borð-vegr, m. = borðstókkr, Bs. ii. 50, 170, Mar. borð-vers, m. = borðsálmr, N. G. L. i. 406. borð-viðr, m. boards, planks, Fms. viii. 374, D. N. borð-þak, n. a 'thatch' or covering of planks, Hkr. ii. II. borð-þakja, þakti, to cover with planks, Fms. v. 331.

boro-bili, n. the sides of a ship, Gkv. 1. 7. BORG, ar, f., pl. ir, [Ulf. baurgs = πόλιε, and once Nehem. vii. 2 = arx, castellum; A.S. burg, burb, byrig, = urbs and arx; Engl. borough and burgh; O. H. G. puruc, purc; late Lat. burgus; Ital. borgo; Fr. bourg; cp. Gr. πύργος; the radical sense appears in byrgja, to enclose; cp. also berg, a bill, and bjarga, to save, defend. Borg thus partly answers to town (properly an enclosure); and also includes the notion of Lat. arm, Gr. depówokie, a castle. Old towns were usually built around a hill, which was specially a burg; the name is very freq. in old Teut. names I. a small dome-shaped bill, hence the Icel. names of farms built near to such hills, v. Landn. (Gl.) Hel. once uses the word in this sense, 81; v. the Glossary of Schmeller; brann bá Borgarhraun, þar var bærinn sem nú er borgin (viz. the volcanic hill Eld-borg), Landn. 78; göngum upp á borgina (the bill) ok tölum þar, Ísl. ii. 216; er borgin er við kend, Landn. 127; Borgar-holt, -hraun, -dalr, -höfn, -fjörðr, -lækr, -sandr; Arnarbælis-borg, Eld-borg (above) in the west of Icel. It may be questioned, whether those names are derived simply from the hill on which they stand (berg, bjarg), or whether such hills took their name from old fortifications built upon them: the latter is more likely, but no information is on record, and at present 'borg' only conveys the notion of a 'hill;' cp. hólar, borgir og hæðir, all synonymous, Núm. 2. 99. a wall, fortification, castle; en fyrir innan á jörðunni görðu þeir borg (wall) umhversis fyrir ófriði jötna...ok kölluðu þá borg Miðgarð, Edda 6; cp. also the tale of the giant, 25, 26; borg Asa, Vsp. 28; peir höfðu gört steinvegg fyrir framan hellismunnann, ok höfðu sér þat allt fyrir borg (abelter, fortification), Fms. vii. 81; hann let göra b. á sunnanverðu Morhæfi (Murrey), Orkn. 10, 310, 312, 396, Fms. i. 124, xi. 393, Eg. 160: the famous Moussaburg in Shetland, cp. Orkn. 308. 160; the famous Moussaburg in Shetland, cp. Orkn. 398. a city, esp. a great one, as London, Hkr. ii. 10; Lisbon, iii. 234; York, 156; Dublin, Nj. 274; Constantinople, Fms. vii. 94; Ninevch, Sks. 592; Zion, Hom. 107, etc. This sense of the word, however, is borrowed from the South-Teut, or Engl. In Scandin, unfortified towns have -bos or -by as a suffix; and the termin. -by marks towns founded by the COMPDS: borgar-armr, m. the arm, wing of Danes in North. E. a fort, Fms. v. 280. borgar-greifi, a, m. a borough-reeve, bur-grave borgar-gorð, f. the building of a fort, Edda 26, Fms. borgar-hlið, n. the gate of a fort, Edda 26, Stj. 350, Hkr. (Engl.), Stj. **v**iii. 180. i. 217, Ver. 25. borgar-hreysi, n. the ruins of a fort, Karl. 101. borgar-klettr, m. a rock on which a fort is built, Fms. viii. 284. borgar-kona, u, f. a townswoman, Stj. 426. borgar-lio, n. a garborgar-lim, n. lime for building a fort, Bret. 106. rison, Ver. 96. borgar-lýor, m. townsfolk, Fms. viii. 416, v.l. borgar-maor, m. a townsman, citizen, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 649, mostly in pl., Lat. concivis is rendered by b., Hom. 17. borgar-mugr, m. the mob of borgar-murr, m. a city-wall, Stj. 352. a city, F25. i. 4. borgarborgar-smid, f. the sior, m. city-manners, urbanity, Clem. 27. building of a town (fort), Stj., cp. Edda 28. borgar-staör, m. the site of a town, Edda 152. borgar-veggr, m. the wall of a fort (town), Orkn. 376, Fms. i. 104, Hkr. i. 217, Ver. 24. Borgar-bing, n. the fourth political subdivision (bing) of Norway, founded by St. Olave, cp. O. H. L. 23, and Munch's Geography of Norway. borga-skipan, f. a (geographical) list of cities, Symb. 32.

borga, ad, [Engl. to borrow and bargain; Germ. borgen; related to byrgia and bjarga; O. H. G. porgen only means parcere, spondere, not mutuare. In Icel. the word is of foreign origin; the indigenous expressions are, lána, ljá, to land; gjalda, to pay; selja, veðja, to bail, etc.; the word only occurs in later and theol. writers]:—to bail; vil ek b. fyrir Árna biskup með mínum peningum, Bs. i. 770 (thrice): now obsolete in this sense.

2. to pay, as in Matth. xviii. 25; but in old writers this sense hardly occurs.

borgan, borgun, f. bail, security, Bs. i. 749, 770, Dipl. v. 14, Stj. compp: borganar-maör, m. a bailsman, Bs. i. 770, Jb. 112, Band. 33 new Ed.

borgari, a, m. [for. word; Germ. bürger; Dan. borger], a citizen, N.G.L. iii. 144; rare and hardly before A.D. 1280. compd: borgararettr, m. civic rights, id.

borg-firakr, adj. one from the district Borgarfjöror, Landn.

borg-hliö, f. = borgarhliö, Edda 30, Bret. 94.

borgin-móði, a, m., poët. name of the raven, bold of mood, Lex. Poët.

borgin-oron, adj. cautious in words, reticent, reserved (=oronar), Fms. vi. 208: at present b. and borgin-mannligr, adj., mean vainglorious, braggart.

borr, m. (com. bor-járn, n.), a borer; stórviðar-borr, skipa-borr, Od. ix. 384: metaph. the pipe of a marrow-bone, Eg. (in a verse).

II. a less correct form of börr, q. v.

BOSSI, a, m. [Swed. buss; cp. Germ. bursch], a boy, fellow; occurs once in the Jomsv. S., Fms. xi. (in a verse), from A.D. 994. It is still in use in Icel. in the compd word hvata-buss, a boyish fellow who is always in

a bustle; hence also hvatabuss-logr, adj. burried.

BOTN, m. [Lat. fundus; A.S. botm; Engl. bottom; Hel. bodm; Germ. boden; Swed. botten; Dan. bund]:—the bottom; of a vessel, tunnubotn, kistu-botn, etc., Nj. 133, Sturl. ii. 107, Hkr. ii. 245: the bottom of other things, e. g. of a haycock, Eb. 324; marar-botn, the bottom of the sea. B. the bead of a bay, firth, lake, dale, or the like; fjarðar-botn, vatns-botn, vágs-botn, dals-botn: Botn is a local name in Icel., Fms. xi. 125: in pl. even = bays, nú er at segja hvat móts gengr við Grænaland ór botnum þeim er fyrir eru nefndir, MS. A. M. 294; Haís-botnar, Trollabotnar, the Polar Sea between Greenland and Norway; the ancients fancied that these bays were the abode of the giants.

botn-hola, u, f. a pit; in the phrase, at vera kominn i botnholu, to bave got into a bole, i. e. into a scrape, metaphor from fox-hunting, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. viii. 186.

ı. 02, Fms. viii. 180. **bóand-,** v. búand-.

BÓFI, a, m. [Germ. bube, büberl, spitzbube, v. Grimm], a knave, rogue, in Icel. only in a bad sense; cp. the rhyming phrase, þjófar og bófar, thieses and knaves; no reference from old writers is on record (though it is common enough at the present day), except that in Eb. it is used as a nickname, Freysteinn Bófi; in Swed. it occurs as a pr. name, Baut. 1478, 1483.

bog-limir, m. pl., poët. = arms, Lex. Poët.

bóg-lína, u, f. bow-line, Edda (Gl.)

BOGB, m., old acc. pl. bógu, Nj. 95, Fms. v. 163, etc.: mod. bóga; old dat. bægi, Hlt., Vkv. 31, Stj. 249, [A. S. bôg; Dan. boug; Engl. bow of a ship; and in Old Engl. bowres are the muscles of the shoulder]:—the shoulder of an animal, (armr of a man); á hinum hægra bæginum, Stj. 249; ek hjó varginn í sundr fyrir aptan bóguna, Nj. l. c., Fms. l. c.; lær uxans tvau ok báða bógana, the shoulder-piece of the ox (the Ob. bóguna), Edda 45; cp. bægsli or bæxli, the shoulder of a whale or dragon, v. Lex. Poët.:—the bow of a ship, v. bóglína above.

2. mod. metaph. of the side of a person or thing; á hinn, þann bóginn, on this, on that side; á báða bóga, on both sides, etc.

BOK, ar, f. [Lat. fagus; Gr. φηγόs; A.S. bôc; Engl. beecb; Germ. buche (fem.); Swed. bok; Dan. böge, etc.]:—a beech, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. Owing to the absence of trees in Icel., the word rarely occurs;

moreover the collect, beyki, n., is more freq.

BOK, gen. bókar, but also in old writers bækr, pl. bækr, [Ulf. renders by bôca the Gr. βίβλος, γράμματα, ἐπιστολή, etc.; A.S. bôc; Engl. book; Germ. bucb (neut.); Swed. bok; Dan. bog: the identity between bók fagus and bók liber seems certain; the gender is in all Scandinavian idioms the same; modern German has made a distinction in using buche fem., buch neut.; both are akin to the Gr.-Lat. fagus, φηγόε; cp. also the analogy with Gr. Biblos and Lat. liber (book and bark): bok-stafr also properly means a beech-twig, and then a letter. In old times, before the invention of parchment, the bark of trees was used for writing on]: -a book. I. the earliest notion, however, of a 'book' in Scandin. is that of a precious stuff, a textile fabric with figures, or perhaps characters, woven in it; it occurs three or four times in old poems in this sense; bók ok blæja, bjartar váðir, Skv. 3. 47; bækr (bekr) þínar enar bláhvítu ofnar völundum (of bed-sbeets?), Hom. 7, Gh. 4: bók-rúnar, Sdm. 19, may refer to this: or is it=runes engraven on beech-wood? may refer to this; or is it = runes engraven on beech-wood? a book in the proper sense. Icel say, rita and setja saman bók (sögu), to write and compose a book (story); old writers prefer saying, rita ' & bók (dat. or acc.) instead of 'i,' perhaps bearing in mind that the earliest writings were on scrolls, or even on stones or wooden slabs-barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis; they also prefer to use the plur. instead of sing. without regard to volumes (as in Engl. writings); bad finst ritad á bókum, Fms. i. 157; á bókum Ara prests hins Fróda, iii. 106; historia ecclesiarum á tveim (sjau) bókum, Dipl. v. 18; á bókum er sagt, Landn. (pref.); á bókum Enskum, id.; á bók þessi (acc.) lét ek rita fornar frásagnir, Hkr. (pref.); but svá segir í bók þeirri sem Edda heitir, Skálda 222; þá hluti sem frammi standa í bók þessi, 159; svá sem hann (viz. Ari) hefir sjálfr ritað í sínum bókum, Ó. H. 188; þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók, Fb. ii. 68; hér fyrr í bókinni. III. a book, i.e. a story, bistory (Saga), since in Icel, histories were the favourite books; cp. Islendinga-bók, Konunga-bók, bók Styrmis; Landnáma-bók; bækr þær er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123. It is used of the Gospel in the law phrases, sem búar virða við bók, vinna eið at bók (bókar-eiðr), of a verdict given or an oath taken by laying the hand upon the Gospel, Grág. (p. p.) several times; as the Engl. phrase 'to swear on the book' is common: of a code (of law) = Jons-bok, after A. D. 1272 or 1281,



Bs. i. 720, 723, vide Ann. those years; hafa bok even means to bold the Plair or lying place of beasts or cattle; bol and kvia-bol, the place substr book, i.e. to bold the office of lögmaðr (law-man, judge); þórðr Narfa son hafði bók, Ann. (Hol.) A.D. 1304; á bókarinnar vegna, on the part of the book, i.e. the law, D.N. ii. 492. Mod. phrases: skrifa, rita, semja bók, to write it; less i bok, to read it; but syngja a bok, to sing from a book; fletta bók, to turn over the leaves; lita, blada, í bók, to peruse, look into a book (hann litr aldrei i bok, be never looks into a book); lesa bok ofan i kjölinn, to read a book carefully, v. lesa bók spjaldanna í milli, to read it from end to end:-sálma-bók, flokka-bók, a bymn-book; kvzða-bók, ljóða-bók, a book of poems; sögu-bók, of bistories; lög-bók, of laws; Guðs orða-bók, God's word-book, a religious book:—also of MSS., Flateyjar-bók (Cod. Flateyensis), Orms-bók, Uppsala-bók, Konungs-bók, Staðarfells-bók, Skálholts-bók, etc.:—phrases relating to books: það er allt a eina bokina lært, all learnt from the same book, i. e. all of one piece (esp. denoting one-sidedness); blindr er bóklauss maðr, blind is a bookless man; læra utan-bókar, to learn without book, by beart; bókvit, 'booksuit,' knowledge got from books; mannvit, mother-wit, common sense; allra manna vit er minna en þeirra er af bókum taka mannvit sitt, Sks. 22:also, setja e-n til bækt, to set one to book, i. e. put one to school in order to make him priest; berja e-n til bækr, to thrash one to the book, i. e. into learning, Bs. i; a book has spjöld, boards; kjöl, keel, back; snið, cut; COMPDS: boka-gull, n. gold for gilding books, Vm. 117. boka-goro, f. the transcription (or writing) of books, Bs. i. 168. bókakista, u, f. a book-box, Bs. i. 423, D. l. i. 402, Vm. 71. bóka-lectari, a, m. a reading-desk, lectern, Vm. 91. bóka-list, f. book-lore, learning, scholarship, Bs. i. 127. bókar-blað, n. a leaf of a book, Mar. bókar-bót, f. an appendix to a book, 1812. 72. oath upon the Gospel, Dipl. ii. 2. bókar-ei bókar-eiðr, m. az bókar-eiðstafr, m. the wording of a b., D.N. bokar-lag, n. a lawful prize fixed in the code, Dipl. bókar-skeyting, f. a written deed, Gpl. 225. bókar-skrá, f. an old scroll, Am. 100. bókar-stóll, m. a reading-desk, Vm. 22, 9. bókar-tak, n. the touching the Gospel in taking an oath, D. N. bókarvitni, n. witness upon the Gospel, Gpl. 400, Jb. 276, D.N. bóka-skápr, m. book-sbelves, (mod.) bóka-steinn, m. paint to illuminate MSS., Bs. i. 341. bôka-stokkr, m. a book-case, Pm. 112. bóka, að, to affirm by oath on the book (Gospel), Ghl. 151; bókaðr eior, vitni, = bókareior, D. N. i. 81, ii. 230: mod. to record, register, bók-fell, n. [A. S. bôcfell], 'book-skin,' parchment, vellum, Skálda 165, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18: an A.S. word, as writing materials were imported from abroad. bók-fróör, adj. book-wise, learned, Barl. 129. bók-fræði, f. book-knowledge, Stj. 46, Bs. i. 138, Barl. 12. bók-hlaða, u, f. a library, (mod.) bók-lauss, adj. (bók-leysi, n.), book-less, void of learning, Bs. ii. 125, Mar. 145; = utanbókar, Clem. 60. bok-lest, f. [lesa], a legend of the saints, N.G.L. i. 347. bok-ligr, adj. bookish, literary, Bs. i. 680. bok-list, f. book-lore, learning, Stj. 84, Sks. 16. bok-ljost, n. adj. so bright that one cannot see to read, Ann. 1341. bók-lerrőr, part. book-learned, Hom. 160: the clergy, Grág. ii. 165. bok-mal, n. the book language, learned language, i.e. Latin, Hom. 138; en at bókmáli (in Latin) verða öll hundruð tíræð, Sks. 57, Rb. 54, 516; Heilagt b., the Holy Scriptures, Str.; blot hau sem fyrirbodin eru at bokmáli, i. e. in the canon of the church, N. G. L. i. 351. bók-mánuðr, m. a calendar month, Clem. 22. bók-nám, n. (bók-næmi, Bs. i. 793), book-training, learning; setja e-n til b., Bs. i. 793; vera at b., to be a-reading, opp. to at riti, a-writing, 91, 265. bók-rúnar, v. bók. bók-saga, u, f. a written narrative; hlýða bók sögum, Bs. i. 108. bok-setja, setti, to commit to swriting, Sks. 6. bók-skygn, adj. sbarp-sighted at reading a book, Sturl. ii. 185. bók-speki, f. book-wisdom, Greg. 17. bók-stafr, m. [Hel. bôcstabo; A. S. bócstæv; Germ. buchstabe], a letter of the alphabet, Skalda 168, Hom. 1. bók-sögn, f. = bóksaga, Stj. 6. bók-tal, n. a 'book-tale,' written computation, Rb. 4. bok-vit, n. 'book-wit,' learning, erudition, Bs. i. 793, Acts xxvi. 24. bók-víss, adj. 'book-wise,' a scholar, Landn. 13, Bs. i. 65, (a cognom.) BOL, n. [A. S. botl and bolt, byld, = aedes, mansio; cp. bytlian = aedificare; Engl. to build. In Scandin. contracted in the same way as nal for nadal: böl and böll are very freq. in Dan. local names, and even mark the line of Scandin. settlements]:—'built,' i. e. reclaimed and cultivated land, a farm, abode, esp. in Norway, where bol answers to Icel. jörb,

Dan. gård; the value of the Norse farms is denoted by merkr-ból, eyris-

ból, or the like; taka bóli, to take a farm, Gpl. 328, 354. In Icel. this

sense is almost obsolete, and only remains in such words as, ból-staðr, bólfesta; in local names as, Hörðu-ból, Sæ-ból, Lauga-ból, Ból-staðr, Breiða-

bóla, að, impers., b. á e-u, to be just visible. BOLA, u, f. the boss on a shield, a for. word, perhaps the Lat. bulla, Valla L. 213. ból-festa, u, f. abode, Gpl. 354: in the phrase, taka sér b., to abide. bólginn, part. of a lost strong verb, swoln, Fas. iii. 307; b. sem naut, Bs. i. 644: metaph. swollen with anger, reiði b., b. ilsku, Mar.; so, b. af reiði, Fas. iii. 630; cp. bylgja, belgr. bólgna, að, [Engl. 'boulne,' Levins Manipul.], to 'boulne,' grow swollen, Mar.: metaph., 655 xi. 2. ból-göltr, m. a pig kept in the homestead, Nj. 109, v.l. ból-skapr, m. household, D. N. (Fr.) ból-staðr, m. a bomestead; hon á þar bólstaði mikla, Edda, where Ed. A.D. 1848 has bústaði, which is a more household Icel. word; hálfan b., balf the farm, Grag. i. 396, ii. 222 A. COMPD: bólstaðar-görð. f. the building a homestead, Eg. 130. BOLSTR, rs, [A.S. bolster; Germ. polster], a bolster, N.G. L. i. 351, 362, Am. 6, Gkv. I. 15: rare and poët., metaph. in pl. piles of clouds, Bjarni 59; also ský-bólstrar. BON, f. [A.S. bene; Engl. boon, in Chaucer bone], a petition, Fas. i. 408, Ann. 1418; cp. bæn. COMPDS: bónar-maör, m. a beggarbona-vetr, m. begging winter, Ann. l. c. man, H. E. ii. 585. BONDI, a, m.: older form buandi, or even boandi, pl. buendr or bóendr; gen. búanda, bóanda; dat. búöndum, bóöndum, Edda 28, Grág. i. 370, 371, O.H. 203, 209-211, 215, Nj. 14, 220; búanda (gen. pl.), 211, 212, 215-217, 220; búöndum, 219; bóandi, Grág. i. 114, 157, 187, 377, Nj. 52; but the common Icel. form is bondi, pl. bendr; gen. dat. pl. in old writers either bonda, bondum, or as at present keeping the æ throughout all plur. cases (bænda, (gen.) bændum): properly a part. act. from búa (turned into a noun subst., cp. frændi, fjándi), A.S. buan; Germ. bauer, and therefore originally a tiller of the ground, bushandman, but it always involved the sense of ownership, and included all owners of land (or bu, q.v.), from the petty freebolder to the franklin, and esp. the class represented by the yeoman of England generally or the statesman of Westmoreland and Cumberland: hence it came to mean the master of the bouse, A.S. bond and busbond, Engl. busband. I. a busbandman. The law distinguishes between a grid-madr a labourer, budsetumaor a cottager, and a buandi or bondi a man who has land and stock. In the Icel. Commonwealth only the b. (but neither cottager or labourer) could act as judge or neighbour who gave witness in acquittal of a culprit (cp. þingheyjandi); the griðmaðr could only partly be admitted to the tylptarkviðr, not to the búakviðr, Grág. i. 35, 114; ek ryð þessa tvá menn ór kviðburðinum fyrir þá sök, at þeir eru búðsetu-menn en eigi bændr, Nj. 236; cp. l. c. below, where the distinction between both is defined. The Norse law, on the other hand, distinguishes between hersir or lendir menn (barons) and buandi, cp. the interesting passage Fms. vi. 279 (verðr mér þá lends manns nafn ekki at virðingu; nú vil ek heldr heita bóndi sem ek á ætt til); the Norse hauldr- or óðals-bóndi nearly answers to the Engl. 'yeoman.' In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, as in continental Europe, 'bóndi' became a word of contempt, denoting the common, low people, opp. to the king and his 'men' (hiro), the royal officers, etc.; just as the Engl. boor degenerated from A.S. gebur, Germ. bauer, Dutch boer; and in mod. Dan. bönder means plebs, a boor; such is the use of bondi in the Fms., esp. Sverr. S. and Hak. S. In the Icel. Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men-Sighvatr bondi, Sturl. ii. 78; Rafn bondi (i.e. Sveinbjarnarsson), Bs. i. Rafn. S. several times; Rútr talaði þá til Marðar, hugsa þú svá um bóndi (Mord Gigja), Nj. 3; optar hefir þú glaðari verit, bóndi, en nú, 174 (of Flosi); Njáll bóndi, id.; þorsteinn bóndi, Illugi bóndi, Gunnl. S. Ísl. ii; Björn bóndi, Safn i. 657; Björn bóndi Einarsson (Jórsalafari), Ann. 1393; Ari bóndi, Daði bóndi, Bs. ii. 474, 505; it is only opp. to the clerks (clergy) or knights, etc. This notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders. a busband, A.S. bûsbond; eigi var skegglauss porvaldr boandi þinn, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 371, 377, Fms. i. 149; hjá hvílu búanda þíns, Nj. 14. [The learned Icel. clergyman Eyjulf on Vellir (died A.D. 1747) has written a short essay upon the word bondi, Icel. MSS. Bodl. no. 71.] (in mod. use always bænda- if pl., bónda- if sing.)—bónda-bani, a, m. a slayer of a bondi, Fms. vi. 104. bónda-ból, n. (bónda-bær, bonda-dottir, f. a bondi's daughter, Eg. m.), a farm, Grett. 96 A. 24, Snót 18. bónda-eiðr, m. a bóndi's oatb, Gpl. 67. bónda-far, n. a bóndi's ferry-boat, Hkr. ii. 292. bonda-fé, n. a provincial fund, bonda-folk, n. a class of bændr, Fms. vii. 293. ból-staðr; in such phrases as, á bygðu bóli (opp. to wilderness), hvergi á bygðu bóli, i. e. nowbere, nowbere among men; and in a few law passages, Gbl. 11. bóndafylking (buanda-), f. a bost of bændr, Fms. viii. 126. bonda-herr, Grag. ii. 279, Fms. x. 153. Otherwise, in Icel. bol and bæli denote the 1 m. am army of bændr, Fms. i. 162. bonda-hlutr, m. = bondatiund,

sheep and cows are penned; bala fo, to pen sheep during the night. a den, Eg. 41, Fas. iii. 345, cp. Edda 74 (the lair of a serpent); tóku sumir heyhjálma nokkura ok görðu sér af ból, a bed of bay, Fms. vii. 296;

BOLA, u, f. a blain, blister (cp. Engl. boil), Stj. 272, Mar. 655 xxxii.

small pox, Ann. 1349: also bólna-sótt, f., Ann. 1310, 1347.

liggja í bólinu, to lie a-bed, of a lazy fellow; cp. bæli.

bónda-hús, n. a bóndi's bouse, K. p. K. 26. bónda-hvíla, u, f. a bóndi's bed, El. q. bonda-kirkja (buanda-), u, f. the church belonging to the bondi in Thingvalla, where the parliament was held; and buanda-kirkjugaror, m. the churchyard to that church, vide Nj. and Grag. This church was erected about the middle of the 11th century, vide Kristni S., Fms. vi. 266. bónda-kona, u, f. a good wife of a bóndi, Gpl. 511. bónda-laus, adj. busband-less, widowed, Stj. 420. bóndalega, u, f. the burial place of bændr, N.G.L. i. 368. bónda-lið. n. = bóndaherr, Fms. ii. 48. bonda-ligr, adj. farmer-like. mugr, m. a crowd, bost of bendr, Fms. xi. 248. bónda-nafn, n. the name, title of bondi, Fms. vi. 279, Gpl. 106. m. the right of a bondi, Fms. ix. 135. bónda-réttr (búanda-), bónda-safnaðr (-samnaðr) = bondamugr, Hkr. ii. 307, Fms. vii. 320. bonda-skapr, m. the state of the bendr, opp. to the clergy, Bs. i. 590. bonda-son, m. the son of a bondi, Eg. 232. bonda-tala, u, f., vera i b., to be told or counted among bændr, Fas. ii. 326. bonda-tiund, f. titbe to be paid by beendr, bónda-ungi, a, m. a young bóndi, Hkr. iii. 275. val, n. the elite of bandr; var ha gott b., there were choice bendr to be found, Sturl. i. 130, Landn. 236. bonda-sett, f. a bondi's extraction, bonda-ett, f. a bondi's extraction, Fms. vi. 278.

bon-leid, f. a begging path; in the phrase, fara b., to go begging from bouse to bouse, Nj. 185: in mod. use, fara bonarveg (ad e-m) is to entertain, v. however booleid.

bón-orð, f. wooing, courtsbip; hefja b. við, to woo; síðan hóf þórólfr bonord sitt vid Sigurd ok bad Sigridar dottur hans, Eg. 38, 97; vekja b., Ld. 99, Nj. 17. COMPDS: bonoros-for, f. a wooing journey; fara b., to go a-wooing, Nj. 16. bonoros-mal, n. the business of wooing, Ld. 92. As to wooing and courtship in old times, cp. Ld. ch. 7, 23, 68, Nj. ch. 2, 9, 13, 27, 33, 98, Gunnl. S. ch. 5, 9, Hænsa Þ. S. ch. 10, Glúm. ch. 11, Lv. ch. 5, Harð. S. ch. 3, Eb. ch. 28, 41, Vd. ch. 3, 12, Korm S. ch. 7, Gisl. 9, Hallfr. S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 53-56 (the story of bishop Isleif), porl. S. ch. 5, Sturl. i. 197, 198, 200, 206-208 (the two sisters there), etc. The meeting of the parliament, where people from all parts of the island were gathered together, was a golden opportunity for 'bonord' (v. the 2. = begging, Gisl. 85. passages above).

BOT, ar, f., pl. bætr, [Ulf. bota; A. S. bôt; Engl. boot, booty, to boot; O. H. G. puoz; Germ. busse; akin to bati, better, etc.]:-bettering, improvement: 1. a cure, remedy, mental as well as bodily, from sickness, loss, sorrow, etc.; fá bót e-s, meina, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 427, Fas. i. 175; allra meina bót; vinna e-m b., to comfort one, Landn. 212; bera til bóta, to amend, Fms. xi. 236; berja ... e-n til óbóta is to beat ... one so that be never recovers from it. 2. as a law term, almost always in pl., atonement, compensation, and esp. = mann-bætr, weregild, cp. vigsbætr, sak-bætr, etc., Fms. vii. 36, Hrafn. 4, 9, Eb. 106, İsl. ii. 272, and in endless cases in Grág. (Vl.) and Nj.: bætr and mann-gjöld are often used indiscriminately, e.g. tvennum bótum, or tvennum manngjöldum, a double weregild; cp. also the phrase, halda uppi bótum, to discharge, pay the b.; the sing. is rare in this sense, Nj. 58, Grag. ii. 182. such phrases as, e-t berr til bota (impers.), it is a comfort, satisfaction, Nj. 58, Fms. x. 264; (mikilla) bóta vant, very sbortcoming, Ld. 328. 4. a patch, of an old torn garment; enginn setr bót af nýju klæði á gamalt fat, Matth. ix. 17; svört bót var milli herða honum, Sturl. ii. 230. COMPDS: bota-lauss, adj. a law term, 'bootless,' getting no redress; hafa sår bótalstust, Rd. 269: irreparable, Fms. i. 264, Hom. 121. bóta-maðr, m. a law term, a man who has to receive 'bestr' for hurt or damage suffered, Ann. 1372, Gpl. 160; hence obotamaor, enlew, an outlaw, who has forfeited his right to 'bestr.' bota-veror, adj. worth redress, Fbr. 33.

BOTI, a, m. [Fr. botte; a for. word], a boot, Nj. 190, Fms. vii. 186, N. G. L. iii. 13.

bót-leysi, n.; lemja e-n til b. = til óbóta above, Grett. 154.

bot-sams, d, to make better, repair, Grag. i. 123, ii. 335. bot-parfi (-parfa), adj. ind. needing 'bestr' or satisfaction, Fms. vii. 154, Sturl. iii. 123.

braga, ao, of the northern lights, to flicker, Bjarni 69. BRAGD, n. [cp. bregða]. I, the fundamental notion is that of 1. temp. a wbile, moment, cp. auga-brago; in a sudden motion: adverb. phrases, af bragði, at once, Hrafn. 17, Gs. 18, Am. 2; af (6) skömmu bragði, sbortly, Fms. vi. 272, viii. 236, 348; í fyrsta bragði, the first time (rare), Ghl. 532, Js. 129; skams bragos, gen. used as adv. quickly, in a short time, Bs. i. 336, 337, Fms. viii. 348, v.l.; cp. 'at a brayd,' in a brayd,' Engl. Ballads.

2. loc. a quick movement; viobrago (cp. bregoa viò), knifs-brago (cp. bregoa sveròi), a slash with a 3. metaph. in many phrases, verða fyrri (skjótari) at bragði, til bragðs, to make the first move; þeir hafa orðit fyrri at b. at stefna en vér, Nj. 241, Bs. ii. 106; svá at þú verðir skjótari at b. at veiða þenna níðing, Fms. i. 206, ix. 288; vera í bragði með e-m, to lend one a belping band, mostly in something uncanny, Gisl. 5, Bs. i. 722; snarast i brago meo e-m, id., Ld. 254; taka e-t bragos, til bragos or brago, to

uvitrligt b., a foolish step, Nj. 78; karlmanhligt b., a manly issue, 194; gott b., Fs. 30; úheyriligt b., an unbeard-of thing, Finnb. 212. II. [bregða A. III], a 'braid,' knot, stitch, chiefly in pl.; hekla saumuð öll brögdum, a cloak braided or stitched all over, Fms. ii. 70; fagud brögðum, all broidered, v. 345, Bret. 34; rístu-bragð, a scratched character. 2. in wrestling, bragð or brögð is the technical phrase for wrestlers' tricks or sleights; mjaðmar-bragð, leggjar-bragð, hæl-bragð, klof-bragð ..., the 'bragð' of the bip, leg, beel ..., Edda 33; [fangbrago, wrestling], hence many wrestling terms, fella e-n á sjálfs síns bragði, to throw one on his own brago. 3. gen. a trick, scheme, device, [A.S. brago, brad; Engl. braid = cunning, Shakesp.], chiefly in pl., med ymsum brögðum, margskyns brögð, Fas. i. 274, Fms. x. 237; brögð í stafil, a trick in the game, a proverb, when things go not by fair means, Bs. ii. 318; ferr at fornum brögðum, in the old way, Grett. 79 new Ed.: but also sing., sér konungr nú bragð hans allt, Fms. xi. 106; hafði hann svá sett bragðit, x. 305, Eg. 196 (a trick); ek mun finna bragð þar til, at Kristni mun við gangast á Íslandi, Hkr. i. 290; bragð hitta þeir nú í, Lv. 82. β. with a notion of deceit, a trick, crafty scheme; með brögdum, with tricks, Hkr. ii; búa yfir brögdum, to brood over wiles, Fas. i. 200; hafa brögð undir brúnum, to bave craft under one's eyebrows, look crafty, Band. 2; undir skauti, under one's cloak, id., Bs. i. 730; beita e-n brögðum, metaphor from hunting, to deal craftily swith one, Rm. 42, Ísl. ii. 164; hafa brögð við e-n, Njarð. 382, 378; vera forn í brögðum, old in craft, of witchcraft, Ísl. ii. 399: hence such phrases as, bragda-karl, a crafty fellow, Grett. 161; bragda-reft, a cunning fox; brögbottr, crafty, etc. In Swed. 'bragder' means an emploit, action. whilst the Icel. implies some notion of subtlety or craft; yet cp. phrases as, stór brögð, great exploits, Fb. ii. 299; hreysti-brögð, hetju-brögð, great deeds, (above I. 3.) III. [bregoa C; cp. A.S. braed, Engl. breatb], countenance, look, expression; hon hefir hvíti ok b. várt Mýramanna, Îsl. ii. 201, v. l.; pannig er brago á þér, at þú munir fás svífast, those lookest as if . . . , cp. brögð undir brúnum above, Fms. ii. 51; heilagleiks b., to look like a saint, Bs. i. 152; þat b. hafði hann á sér sem, Ld. 24; ekki hefir þú b. á þér sem hérlenzkir menn, Fms. x. 227; þannig ertu í bragði sem ..., thou lookest as if ..., Isl. ii. 149; með illu bragði, illlooking, Sturl. i. 170; með hýru, glöðu b., Bs. ii. 505; með beztu bragði, stern, Pass. 21. 1; með hryggu bragði, with gloomy look; með betra bragði, in a better mood, Nj. 11; bleyði-mannligt í b., cowardly, Fms. ii. 69: metaph., Sturla görði þat bragð á, at hann hefði fundit ..., S. put that face on a thing, Sturl. ii. 176. IV. [bergja, gustare], taste; vatnsbrago, beisku-brago, bitter taste, of water; ó-brago, a bad flavour, 2. [= bragr], mode, fashion; in vinnu-brögd, working; handbrago, bandicraft; lat-brago, manners; truar-brogo, pl. religion, mode of faith; afla-brogo, mode of gaining one's livelihood, etc.: very freq. in mod. usage, but in old writers no instance bearing clearly upon the subject is on record; cp. however the phrase, brago er at e-u, a thing is palpable, tangible: litio brago mun par at (is must be very slight) ef þú finnr ekki, Ld. 136; ærit b. mun at því, Nj. 58; görðist þar at svá mikit b., it went so far that . . ., Fms. i. 187, Grett. 158 new Ed.

bragða, að, I. = braga, of light, Sks. 202 B. II. [Engl. to breatbe], to give signs of life, of a new-born babe, of one swooning or dying; þá fæddi hón barnit, ok fanst eigi líf með, ok hér eptir bragðaði fyrir brjóstinu, i. e. the infant began to draw breath, Bs. i. 618, ii. 33; þat bragðar sem kvikt er, þiðr. 114. III. to taste = bergja, freq. in mod. usage.

brago-alr, m. a brad-awl, used in Icel. for producing fire. bragoalseldr, m. fire produced by a b., Bs. i. 616; hann tok b. millum tveggja trjó, ii. 176.

brago-illr, adj. ill-looking, Fms. x. 174.

brago-lauss, adj. (-leysi, f., medic. pallor), pale, insipid.

brago-ligr, adj. expedient, Karl. 451: mod. well-looking.

brago-mikill, adj. expressive looking, Sturl. iii. 129.

brago-samr, adj. crafty, El.

brago-visi, f. craft, subtlety, Edda 110.

brago-visligr (and -viss), adj. cunning, Fms. ii. 140.

BRAGGA, ad, [Engl. brag], to throw off sloth, Bb. 1. 24.

Bragi, a, m. the god of poetry Bragi, also a pr. name: in pl. bragnar, poët. heroes, men, Edda, Lex. Poët.; cp. A. S. brego = princeps.

BRAGR, ar, m. [akin to brago, braga, bragi, etc.]

I. best, fore-

BRAGB, ar, m. [akin to brago, braga, bragi, etc.] most; b. kvenna, best of women, Skv. 2. 15; Asa b., best of Ases, Skm. 34; b. karla eor kvenna, Edda 17: only used in poetry or poët. language, cp. the A.S. brego (princeps) Egypta, Noromanna, Israelita, Gumena, Engla, etc.:-hence the compd bragar-full or braga-full, n. a toasting cup, to be drunk esp. at funeral feasts; it seems properly to mean the king's toast (cp. Bragi = princeps), i. c. the toast in the memory of the deceased king or earl, which was to be drunk first; the heir to the throne rose to drink this toast, and while doing so put his feet on the footstool of his seat and made a solemn vow (stiga á stokk ok strengja heit); he then for the first time took his father's seat, and the other guests take some step to get clear out of difficulties, Nj. 263, 199, Fms. ix. 407, in their turn made similar vows. For a graphic description of this heathen Grett. 75 new Ed.; pat var b. (step, issue) Atla, at hann hljóp..., Háv. 53; pacced custom, vide Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 49, Hervar. S. Fas, i. 417 and 515, in their turn made similar vows. For a graphic description of this heathen Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Ragn. S. Fas. i. 345. It is likely that the b. was mostly used PBRASS (cp. brasaör, Fms. viii; brasi, ix. 8), m. [cp. Gefm. bras at funeral banquets, though the passages in the Ragn. and Hervar. S. (cp. also Hænsab. S. ch. 12) seem to imply its use at other festivals, as weddings; cp. also the description of the funeral banquet, Hkr. i. 231, where 'minni hans' (the toast of the dead king) answers to bragarfull; cp. also the funeral banquet recorded in Jómsvík. S., where the Danish king Sweyn made the vow 'at bragarfulli' to conquer England within three winters. This is said to have been the prelude to the great Danish invasion A.D. 994, Fagrsk. 44, and Hkr. to l. c. The best MSS. prefer the reading bragar- (from bragr, princeps), not braga-. II. nearly like Lat. mos, a fashion, babit of life, in compds as, bæjar-bragr, heimilis-bragr, hibyla-bragt, bouse life; sveitar-bragt, country life; bonda-bragt, yeoman life; héraðs-bragt, lands-bragt, etc. Icel. say good or bad bæjarbragt, Bb. I. 15.

III. poetry; gefr hann (viz. Odin) brag skáldum,
Hdl. 5, Edda 17: in mod. usage chiefly melody or metre.

COMPDS: bragar-bot, f. a sort of metre, Edda 130: mod. palinode. bragarfresoi, f. prosody, Icel. Choral Book (1860), pref. 7. bragar-laun, n. pl. a gift for a poem dedicated to a king or great person, Eg. 318, Isl. ii. 223, 230 (Gunnl. S.), etc. bragar-mál, n. pl. poetical diction,

Edda 124; of using obsolete poöt, forms, Skálda 189.

BRAK, n. [Ulf. brakja = πάλη; A.S. and Hel. ge-bræc; cp. Lat. fragor], a creaking noise, Hkr. iii. 139, Bárð. 160, Fms. ii. 100.

braka, ad, [cp. Ulf. brikan = κλαν; A. S. brecan; Engl. to break; Lat. frangere]:—to creak, of timber, Hom. 155, Fs. 132, Gisl. 31, Fas. ii. 76. brakan, f. a creaking, Fms. iv. 57.

BRAKUN, m. [Engl. word], a broker, Fms. v. 183; O. H. L. 56 reads brakkarnir.

BRALLA, að, to trick, job; hvat er það sem börn ei b., Jón. þorl. BRAML, n. (bramla, að), a crash, Safn i. 93, Ísl. Árb. v. ch. 128.

BRANA, u, f. a freq. name of a cow, [brana = juvenca, cited by Du Cange from old Spanish Latin deeds; it probably came into Spain with the Goths.] bronu-gros, n. pl., botan. Satyrium Albidum; in Icel. lore this flower plays the same part as the German alraun or English mandrake; the b. are also called 'Friggjar-gras' (Frigg=Freyja, the goddess of love), and 'elsku-gras,' flower of love, as it is thought to create love between man and woman, Isl. pjóðs. i. 648. Gen. xxx. 14.

branda, u, f. a little trout: the Manks call the salmon braddan. brand-erfo, f. a Norse law term, originating from the heathen age when dead bodies were still burnt, vide arfsal, a sort of clientela, giving life-long support to a man; 'til brands eor bals,' i.e. ad urnam, and inheriting him when dead; defined N. G. L. i. 50.

brand-gás, f. anas tadorna, Edda (Gl.)

brand-krossottr, adj. brindled-brown with a white cross on the fore-

bead (of an ox), Brand. 59; cp. brondottr, a brindled ox.

BRANDR, m.

I. [cp. brenna, to burn; A. S. brand (rare)] a brand, firebrand; even used synonymous with 'bearth,' as in the Old Engl. saying, 'este (dear) buith (are) oun brondes,' E. Engl. Specimens; b. af brandi brenn, Hm. 56; at bröndum, at the fire-side, 2, Nj. 195, 201; hvarfa ek blindr of branda, id., Eg. 759; cp. eldi-brandr.
2. [cp. Dan. brand, Germ. brand], a flame; til brands, ad urnam, N.G. L. i. 50 (rare); surtar-brandr, jet; v. brand-erfö.

II. [A.S. brond, Beow. verse 1454; Scot. brand = ensis; cp. to brandish], the blade of a sword; brast pat (viz. the sword) undir hjaltinu, ok for b. grenjandi niðr í ána, Fas. ii. 484, Korm. 82, Eb. 238, Fms. i. 17, Bs. ii. 12; viga-brandr, a war-III. a freq. pr. name of a man, Brand. brand, a meteor.

B. On ships, the raised prow and poop, ship's beak, (svíri and brandr seem to be used synonymously, Konr. S. l. c.); fellr brattr breki bröndum hærri, the waves rise bigh above the 'brandar,' Skv. 2. 17; brandar af knerri (a b. on a merchant-ship), Grett. 90 new Ed., Fms. ix. 304; hann tók um skipstafninn; en menn hans tóku af hendr hans, því at bráð var eigi af brandinum (sing. of the 'bigb prow' of a ship), viii. 217; leiddist mér fyrir Þórsbjörgum, er brandarnir á skipum Bagla stóðu i augu mér, 372, 247; gyltir brandar ok höfuð, Konr., where some MSS. höfuð ok svírar. 2. ships' beaks used as ornaments over the chief door of dwellings, always in pl.; af knerri beim eru brandar veðrspáir fyrir dyrum, before (above?) the door, Landn. 231, cp. Grett. 116, where it can be seen that the b. were two, one at each side of the door; hann sá fatahrúgu á bröndum, beaps of clothes on the b., 179; b. ákafliga háfir fyrir höllinni svá at þeir gnæfðu yfir bust hennar (b. exceeding bigb over the door so that they rose above the gable), gyltir voru knappar a ofanverdum bröndunum, Konr. S.: these doors are hence called brandadyrr, Sturl. ii. 106, iii. 200, 218.

brand-reio, f. [A. S. brandreda], a grate, Stj. 310, 315, Exod. xxx. 3, xxxvii. 26, Mar. 50; steikja á b., to roast on a grate, Mar. (Fr.) brand-skjöldóttr, adj. of cattle, brindled, red and white spotted.

brand-stokkr, m. a dub. an. hey. a bigb trunk of a tree in the middle of the hall of the mythical king Völsung, Fas. i. 119; Vr. 142 reads botstokk. branga, u, f. an dw. λεγ. and dub., Hom. 21: cp. old Germ. brang = pracht.

brasa, ab, to braze (Shakesp.), to barden in the fire: cp. brosur, f. pl. in the metaph. phrase, eiga í brösum, to be always in the fire, always quarrelling. gengi, n. a law term, belp, furtherance, 1sl. ii. 322, Ld. 26 (advance-

= epulae; Swed. brasa; Dan. brase = to roast; Engl. to braze], a cook, an ẫπ. λεγ., Am. 59.

brasta, ao, [Germ. brasten], to bluster, Band. 8.

bratt-gengni, f. skill in climbing, Fms. ii. 275 bratt-gengr, adj. skilful in climbing, Fms. ii. 169: steep, Greg. 62.

bratt-leitr, adj. with projecting forebead, Fb. i. 540.

BRATTR, adj. [A. S. brant, bront; Swed. brant; North. E. brant and brent], steep, of hills, etc.; brött brekka, a 'brent' bill, Hrafn. 20; barur, bigb waves, Sks. 40: metaph., bera bratt halann, metaphor from cattle, to carry the tail high (in mod. usage vera brattr), opp. to lægja halann, to droop the tail, Isl. ii. 330, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 20; reynt hefi ek fyr brattara, cp. Lat. graviora passus, I bave been in a worse plight, Am. 56; einatt hesi ek brattara átt, Grett. 133; mér hesir opt bodizt brattara, id., etc.,—a metaphor from mountaineers.

bratt-steinn, m. a stone column, Hým. 29.

BRAUD, n. [A.S. bread; Engl. bread; Germ. brod; Dan. brod]. This word, which at present has become a household word in all branches of the Teutonic, was in early times unknown in its present sense: Ulf. constantly renders apros as well as \(\psi\)\(\omega\)\(\omega\) by blaibs; Engl. loaf; A.S. blâf; the old A.S. poetry also has blâf, and the old heathen Scandin. poems only bleifr, Hm. 40, 51, Rm. 4, 28. In Engl. also, the words lord, lady,—A.S. blâfvord, blâfdige, which properly mean loaf-warder, loaf-maid,—bear out the remark, that in the heathen age when those words were formed, bread, in the sense of panis, was not in use in England; in old A.S. the word is only used in the compd beobread of the honeycomb (Gr. unplow), cp. Engl. bee-bread; O. H. G. bibrod; Germ. bienenbrod; and this seems to be the original sense of the word. The passage in which doubtless the Goths used 'braud,' Luke xxiv. 4: the only passage of the N. T. where expéror occurs—is lost in Ulf. Down to the 9th century this word had not its present sense in any Teut. dialect, but was, as it seems, in all of them used of the honeycomb only. The Icel. calls thyme 'bráð-björg' or 'broð-björg' (sweet food?); cp. the Lat. 'redolentque thymo fragrantia mella;' the root of 'braud' is perhaps akin to the Lat. 'fragrare.' The transition from the sense of honeycomb to that of bread is obscure: in present usage the 'bread' denotes the substance, 'loaf' the shape; b. ok smjör, Eg. 204; b. ok kál, Mar.; heilagt b., Hom. 137; the Icel. N. T. (freq.) 2. food, hence metaph. living, esp. a parsonage, (mod.) The cures in Icel. are divided into binga-braud and beneficia.

brauð-bakstr, m. bread-baking, Greg. 55. brauð-diskr, m. a bread-plate, Post. 686 B.

brauð-görð, f. bread-making, Stj. 441. brauð-hleifr, m. a loaf of bread, Greg. 57, Orkn. 116. brauð-járn, n. a 'bread-iron,' Scot. and North. E. girdle, D. N.

brauð-kass, n. a bread-basket, Fms. ii. 164.

brauð-moll, a, m. a crumb of bread, Stj. 155. brauð-ofn, m. a bread-oven, H. E. i. 394, N. G. L. ii. 354. brauð-skífa, u, f. a slice of bread, Andr. 68.

brauð-skorpa, u, f. a bread-crust. brauð-sneið, f. = brauðskífa.

braud-sufi, n. spice eaten with bread, Anal. 180.

brauk, n., braukan, f. cracking, Konr. 30, Mag. 5; cp. brak.

BRAUT, f., dat. brautu, pl. ir, [a purely Scandin. word, formed from briota; braut, as Engl. road from Ital. rotta, via rupta]:-a road cut through rocks, forests, or the like, and distinguished from vegr, stigr, gata (path, track); Onundr konungr let brjota vegu um markir ok myrar ok fjallvegu, fyrir því var hann Braut-Önundr kallaðr, Hkr. i. 46; ryoja b., to cut a road, Isl. ii. 400; braut... eigi breidari en götu breidd, Eg. 582. II. as adv. away, either with or without the prep. 'á' or 'i,' á braut or á brautu, which is the oldest form; but the common form in the old writers is brot, or with a double consonant, brott; later by metath. burt, burtu [Dan.-Swed. bort], which are the mod. forms, but not found in very early MSS.: it occurs in a verse in the Skálda-reið Brynhildar bróðir i bort' sá er hug né 'skorti:'-braut, brautu; braut hvarf or sal sæta, Korm. (in a verse), Hm. 88; praut, fer ek einn á brautu, Grett. (in a verse); in the Grág. freq., esp. in the old fragment Ed. A.D. 1852, pp. 19-26, where Kb. reads brott; the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 333 sqq., constantly gives braut; so also O. H. vellum of the middle of the 13th century: brott, Eg. 603, Nj. 132, Grag. i. 275: burt, burtu, in MSS. of the 15th century; the MSS. freq. use an abbreviated spelling of ("denoting ro and or), so that it is difficult to see whether it is to be read brot or burt or bort. It is used with or without notion of motion; the acc. forms braut, brott, burt, originally denote going away; the dat. brautu, burtu, being away; but in common use both are used indiscriminately; pat var brott frá öðrum húsum, far off from other bouses, Eg. 203; vera rekinn brott (braut), to be driven away, Nj. 132; fara braut, to go away, Fms. x. 216; af landi brott, Grag. i. 275, 331, 145, 258, 264, cp. also Nj. 10, 14, 26, 52, 196, Fms. ix. 421, Eg. 319, 370, and endless instances.

brautar-mot, n. pl. a meeting of roads, Grag. ii. 114; cp. ment). þjóð-braut, a bigb road; vetrar-braut, via lactea, etc. brautar-tak, n. a law term, bail, security, N. G. L. i. 44. braut- in compds, v. brott. brautingi, a, m. a beggar, tramp, Hbl. 6, Fms. ii. 73: the proverb,

bráð eru brautingja erindi, the tramp cannot afford delay, Fas. ii. 262, cp. Hm. 2; the poor had in old times to go from house to house; cp. göngu-maðr, föru-maðr; therefore misery and tramping are synonymous, e.g. válaðr, miseria; cp. A.S. vædl = ambitus:—not till the establishment of Christianity were poor-rates and other legal provisions made for the poor

BRA, f. [Ulf. braw; A. S. bræv; Engl. brow; Germ. brau], an eye-lid; brár (gen. sing.), Edda 15; brár (nom. pl.), 6; brám (dat. pl.), Vþm. 41; brá (gen. pl.), Ad. 5; cp. Baldrs-brá, Gull-brá, Isl. Þjóðs.: in poetry the eyes are called brá-tungl, -máni, -sól, -geisli, moon-, sun-beam of the brow; tears are brá-regn, -drift, rain of the brow; the head brá-völlt, field of the brow, etc., Lex. Poët.

BRÁÐ, f. [A.S. brad; Germ. brat], meat, raw flesh, esp. venison; blóðug bráð (a law term), raw meat, Grág. ii. 192, N. G. L. i. 82; brytja i bráð, to chop into steaks, Fb. i. 321 : pl. metaph. prey of beasts, varmar bráðir, Hkv. 2. 41, Fas. i. 209; villi-bráð, venison; val-bráð, black spots on the face.

II. sól-bráð, sun-burning.

BRAD, n. tar, pitch, Fms. viii. 217, Anecd. 60, Vm. 21, Sks. 28, Krók.

57; fúna undir bráðinu, Fær. 195.

BRÁÐ, f. (broþ, Bs. i. 341), denoting baste (cp. bráðr), but only used in adverb. phrases, í bráð, at the moment, Sturl. i. 58, Ld. 302, Bs. 1. c.; bráð ok lengðar (mod. í bráð og lengd), now and ever, Fms. i. II. in many compds, meaning rash, sudden, bot. bráða-bugr, m. in the phrases, göra, vinda bráða-bug at e-u, to basten to do a thing, without a moment's delay, Grett. 98. bráða-fangs, bráða-sótt, f.

gen. used as adv. at once, in great baste, Fms. iv. 230. sudden illness, a plague, Fms. vii. 155, Játv. 26: chiefly of cattle, murbráða-þeyr, m. a rapid thaw, Eg. 766. rain, Gbl. 498.

bráð-björg (commonly proncd. blóð-berg, n.), f. tbyme, Hjalt., Björn. bráð-dauði, 2, m. a sudden death, Hom. 12.

bráð-dauðr, adj. dead in a moment, in the phrase, verða b., to die suddenly, Ver. 47, Fms. i. 18, Isl. ii. 45, 59, Stj. 196. bráð-endis, adv. of a sudden, Ld. 192, Fms. viii. 199.

bráð-fari, adj., verða b., to travel in baste, Krók. 59.

bráð-feginn, adj. exceeding glad, Fms. xi. 256. bráð-feigligr (-feigr), adj. rusbing to deatb, Fs. 74. bráð-fengis = bráðafangs, Fms. xi. 35, Orkn. 28 old Ed.

bráð-fengr, adj. bot, basty, Fms. vi. 109.

bráð-geðr, adj. bot-tempered, Fms. vi. 220, 195.

bráð-görr, adj. early ripe, of a young man, Fms. vii. 111, xi. 328.

bráð-görviligr, adj. of early promise, Glum. 338.

bráð-hættligr, adj. most dangerous, Lv. 59.

bráð-kjörit, n. part. bastily chosen, Sturl. iii. 151.

bráð-kvaddr, part. suddenly 'called;' verða b., to die suddenly.

bráð-lauss, adj. not pitched, Hkr. ii. 281.

bráð-látinn, part. = bráðdauðr, Fms. xi. 444.

bráð-látr, adj. eager, impatient, Bs. i. 172.

bráð-liga (bráðla, brálla), adv. soon, bastily, at once, Sks. 596, N. G. L. i. 12, Fms. x. 419, i. 29: quickly, ii. 180, Hkr. i. 111: rashly, Bs. i. 722, Sks. 775.

bráð-litið, n. part. [líta], göra b. á e-t, to look (too) bastily at a thing, Fms. v. 284, Fbr. 141.

bráð-lyndr, adj. bot-tempered, Anecd. 48.

bráð-læti, n. impatience, Bb. 3. 29.

bráð-mælt, n. part. bastily spoken, Eg. 251.

bráons, 20, to melt, of snow, etc., Fms. iii. 193, Rb. 356.

bráð-orðr, adj. basty of speech, Lv. 85, Bjarn. 14.

BRADB, adj., neut. bratt, [Swed. brad; Dan. brad; cp. brad], sudden, basty: the allit. law phrase, b. bani, a sudden, violent death, Nj. 99, Fms. v. 289, Sks. 585 (of suicide); b. atburor, a sudden accident, Fms. x. 328: metaph. bot-tempered, eager, rash, bráð er barn-æskan (2 proverb), Am. 75; b. barns-hugir, id., Bev. Fr.; b. i skaplyndi, Nj. 16, Hm. 21; þú hefir verið hölzi b. (too eager, too rasb), í þessu máli, Vápn. 13; b. ok ákafr, rasb and beadlong, Fms. ix. 245; b. hestr, a fiery borse, Bs. i. 743.

II. brátt, bráðum, and bráðan used adverb., soon, sbordy; þá var brátt drukkinn einmenningr, Eg. 551; brátt fanst þat á, it could soon be seen that . . . , 147; vánu bráðara (Lat. spe citius), (mod., vonum b.), very soon, in a very short time, Fms. xi. 115; sem bradast, as soon as possible, the sooner the better, Eg. 534: the phrase, e-t berr bráðum (or bráðan) at, a thing happens of a sudden, with the notion of surprise, 361; en öllum féllusk hendr (i. e. were startled), at bráðan bar at, as it came so suddenly, Hkr. ii. 152, cp. Orkn. 50.

bráð-ráðinn, part. suddenly or rasbly decided, Fms. ii. 25, Fær. 236; b. tíðindi, sudden news, Fms. v. 289; bráðrakinn, Lex. Poët., seems only to be a bad reading = bráðráþinn, the lower part of the p having been obliterated.

bráð-reiðr, adj. very wrathful, Batl. 25.

bráð-ræði, n. *rashness*, Fs. 53; glappaverk ok b., 184, Fms. ii. 25. bráð-sinnaðr, adj. *bot-tempered*, Nj. (Lat. Vers.) 219, v.l. (mod. word.) bráð-sjúkr, adj. taken suddenly ill, Fms. vi. 104.

bráð-skapaðr, adj. part. of basty disposition, Sturl. iii. 123, Nj. 219, v. l., Fas. iii. 520: mod. skap-bráðr, bot-tempered.

bráð-akeyti, n. rashness, Sks. 250, Karl. 495.

bráð-skeytligr, adj. rasb, Str. 9

bráð-akeyttr, adj. rasb, Fms. vi. 109, Ísl. ii. 316, Karl. 341, 343.

bráð-sýnn, adj. soon seen, Fr.

bradung, f. burry, O. H. L. 19: gen. bradungar, as adv. of a sudden, Fms. xi. 70; af bradungu, at a moment's notice, 27.

bráð-broska (-aðr), adj. early ripe, early grown (broski, growth), Finnb. 222, v. l., Fs. 126.

BRAK, f., Engl. brake (v. Johnson), a tanner's implement, in the form of a horse-shoe, for rubbing leather, Eggert Itin. 339: a nickname, Eg. bráka, að, in the phrase, brákaðr reyr, a bruised reed, Isaiah xlii. 3.

BREDI, a, m. [Norse bræ], a glacier, common in Norway, where the glaciers are called 'bræer' or 'fonn;' in Icel. an aw. hey., Fas. (Völs. S.) ĭ. 116.

BREF, n. [for. word, from Lat. breve, like Engl. and Germ. brief; Dan. brev], in Icel. proncd. with a long e, bref: -a letter, written deed, rescript, etc. Letter-writing is never mentioned in the true Icel. Sagas before the end of the old Saga time, about A. D. 1015. Bréf occurs for the first time as a sort of dispatch in the negotiation between Norway and Sweden A.D. 1018; let þau fara aptr með bréfum þeim er Ingigerðr konungs dóttir ok þau Hjalti sendu jarli ok Ingibjörgu, O. H. ch. 71; bréf ok innsigli Engla konungs (viz. king Canute, A. D. 1024), ch. 120: a royal letter is also mentioned Bjarn. 13 (of St. Olave, A. D. 1014-1030). The earliest Icel. deeds on record are of the end of the IIth century; in the D.I., Sturl., and Bs. (12th and 13th centuries) letters of every kind, public and private, are freq. mentioned, vide D. I. by Jon Sigurdsson, Bs. i. 478-481. etc., Fms. vii-x, Sturl. freq. [In the Saga time, 'oro ok jartegnir,' words and tokens, is a standing phrase; the 'token' commonly was a ring; the instances are many, e.g. Ld. ch. 41, 42, Bjarn. 7, Gunnl. S.; cp. the interesting passage in the mythical Akv. verse 8, where the sister ties one hair of a wolf in the ring—hár fann ek heiðingja riðit í hring rauðan -as a warning token; cp. also the story of the coin used as a token in Gisl. ch. 8. In the old Sagas even runes are hardly mentioned as a medium COMPDS: bréfa-bók, f. a register-book, of writing; but v. rune.] N.G.L. ii. 409. bréfa-brot, n. oreaco vy ornament,
Bs. i. 706. bréfa-gorð, f. letter-writing, Bs. i. 475, Fms. ix. 260.

bréfa-brot, n. oreaco vy ornament,
Fms. ix. 200. bréfabréfa-maor, m. a letter-carrier, public courier, Fms. ix. 20. sveinn, m. a letter-boy, Fms. ix. 467.

brefa, ad, to give a brief account of, Fms. ii. 257, Al. 66.

brefer, n. breviary, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 8.

bref-lauss, adj. briefless, without a written document, Th. 78.

bref-sending, brefa-sending, f. a sending of letters, Fms. viii. III.

bréf-setning, f. the composition of a letter, Fms. viii. 298.

BREGDA, pret. sing. brá, 2nd pers. brátt, later brást; pl. brugðu, sup. brugðit; pres. bregð; pret. subj. brygði; reflex. (sk, z, st), pret. brásk, bráz, or brást, pl. brugðusk, etc.: poët. with the neg. suff. brá-at, brásk-at, Orkn. 78, Fms. vi. 51.

I. [A. S. bregdan, brædan; Old Engl. A. Act. with dat. and Scot. to brade or braid; cp. brago throughout]:-to move 1. of a weapon, to draw, brandish; b. sverbi, to draw the swiftly: sword, Gisl. 55, Nj. 28, Ld. 222, Korm. 82 sqq., Fms. i. 44, ii. 306, vi. 313, Eg. 306, 505; sverð brugðit, a drawn sword, 746; cp. the alliterative phrase in Old Engl. Ballads, 'the bright browne (= brugðinn) sword.' absol., brego (imperat.), Korm. l. c.: b. knifi, to slash with a knife, Am. 59; b. flötu sverði, to turn it round in the band, Fms. vii. 157; saxi, Bs. i. 629: even of a thrust, b. spjóti, Glúm. 344.

2. of the limbs or parts of the body, to move quickly; b. hendi, fingri, K. p. K. 10, Fms. vi. 122; b. augum sundr, to open the eyes, iii. 57, cp. 'he bradde open his eyen two, Engl. Ballads; b. fótum, Nj. 253; b. fæti, in wrestling; b. grönum, to draw up the lips, 199, Fms. v. 220. 3. of other objects; b. skipi, to turn the ship (rare), Fms. viii. 145, Eb. 324; b. e-m á eintal, einmæli, to take one apart, Fms. vi. 11, Ölk. 35; b. ser sjúkum, to feign sickness, Fagrsk. ch. 51; bregoa sér in mod. usage means to make a short visit, go or come for a moment; eg brá mér snöggvast til . . ., etc. 4. adding prepp.; b. upp; b. upp hendi, höndum, to bold up the band, Fms. i. 167; b. upp glófa, 206, Eb. 326: b. e-m á lopt, to lift aloft, Eg. 122, Nj. 108; b. e-u undan, to put a thing out of the way, to hide it, Fas. i. 6; undir, Sturl. ii. 221, Ld. 222, Eb. 230: b. e-u við (b. við skildi), to ward off with . . . , Vápn. 5; but chiefly metaph. to put forth as an example, to laud, wonder at, etc.; pinum drengskap skal ek við b., Nj. 18; þessum mun ek við b. Áslaugar órunum, Fas. i. 257; nú mun ek því við b. (I will speak loud), at ek hefi eigi fyr náð við þik at tala, Lv. 53: b. e-u á, to give out, pretend; hann brá á því at hann mundi ríða vestr til Miðfjarðar, Sturl. iii. β. to deviate from, disregard; vér höfum 197, Fms. viii. 59, x. 322. brugðit af ráðum þínum, Fær. 50, Nj. 13, 109, Ísl. ii. 198, Grág. i. 359; b. af marki, to alter the mark, 397. 5. to turn, alter, change; b. lit,

e-t, to alter one's mien, shew signs of pain, emotion, or the like, Nj. 116; b. e-m í (or b. á sik) e-s líki, to turn one (by spell) into another shape. Bret. 13; at þú brátt þér í merar líki, Ölk. 37; hann brá á sik ýmissa dýra II. to break up or off, leave off, give up; líki, Edda (pref.) 140. b. búi, to give up one's bousebold, Grág. i. 153, Eg. 116, 704; b. tjöldum, to break up, strike the tents, Fms. iv. 302; b. samvist, to part, leave off living together, ii. 295; b. rábahag, to break off an engagement, esp. wedding, 11; b. boði, to countermand a feast, 194; b. kaupi, to break off a bargain, Nj. 51, Rd. 251; b. sýslu, to leave off working, Fms. vi. 349; b. svefni, blundi, to awake, Sdm. 2; smátt bregðr slíkt svefni mínum, Lv. 53; b. tali, to break off talking, Vapn. 22; b. orustu, to break off the battle, Bret.: esp. freq. in poetry, b. hungri, föstu, sulti, to break or quell the bunger (of the wolf); b. gledi; b. lifi, fjörvi, to put to death, etc., Lex. Poët. 2. to break faith, promise, or the like; b. máli, Grág. i. 148; trúnaði, Nj. 141; brugðið var öllu sáttmáli, Hkr. ii. 121; b. heiti, Alvm. 3: absol., ef boandi bregor við griðmann (breaks a bargain), Grag. i. 3. reflex., bregoask e-m (or absol.), to deceive, fail, in faith or friendship; Gunnarr kvaðsk aldri skyldu b. Njáli né sonum hans, Nj. 57; bregðsk þú oss nú eigi, do not deceive us, Fms. vi. 17; vant er þó at vita hverir mér eru trúir ef feðrnir b., ii. 11: en beim brásk framhlaupit, i. e. they failed in the onslaught, vii. 298; pat mun eigi bregdask, that cannot fail, Fas. ii. 526, Rb. 50; fáir munu þeir, at einörð sinni haldi, er slíkir brugðusk við oss, Fms. v. 36, Grett. 26 new Ed. III. [A.S. brædan, to braid, broider], to 'braid,' knot, bind, the band, string being in dat.; hann bregor i fiskinn öbrum enda, be braided the one end in the fish, Finnb. 220; hón brá hárinu undir belti sér, she braided ber bair under ber belt; (hann) brá (untied) brókabelti sínu, Fas. i. 47; er þeir höfðu brugðið kaðli um, wound a cable round it, Fms. x. 53; hefir strengrinn brugðizk líttat af fótum honum, the rope bad loosened off bis feet, xi. 152: but also simply and with acc., b. brago, to braid a braid, knit a knot, Eg. (in a verse); b. rád, to weave a plot, (cp. Gr. βάπτειν, Lat. suere), Edda (in a verse); in the proper sense fletta and rioa, q. v., 2. in wrestling; b. e-m, the antagonist in dat., the are more usual. trick in acc., b. e-m brago (hæl-krók, sveiflu, etc.) 3. recipr., of mutual strife; bregdask brögdum, to play one another tricks; b. brigzlum, to scold one another, Grag. ii. 146; b. frumhlaupum, of mutual aggression, 13, 48; bregoask um e-t, to contest a thing, 66, cp. i. 34. part., brugðinn við e-t, acquainted with a thing; munuð þit brátt brugðnir viò meira, i. e. you will soon bave greater matters to deal with, Fs. 84; hann er viò hvarttveggja b., be is well versed in both, Gisl. 51. metaph. to upbraid, blame, with dat. of the person and thing; far bregor hinu betra, ef hann veit hit verra (a proverb), Nj. 227; Þórðr blígr brá honum því (Thord threw it in his face), á þórsnesþingi, at ..., Landn. 101; Kálfr brá mér því í dag, Fms. vi. 105; b. e-m brizglum, Nj. 227.

B. NEUT. OR ABSOL. without a case, of swift, sudden motion. b. & e-t, as, b. & leik, gaman, etc., to start or begin sporting, playing; Kimbi brá á gaman, K. took it playfully, i. e. loughed at it, Landn. 101; b. á gamanmál, Fms. xi. 151; þeir brugðu á glimu ok á glens, they started wrestling and playing, Ld. 220; bregðr hann (viz. the horse) á leik, the borse broke into play, ran away, Fms. xi. 280; Glumr svaradi vel en bra po a sitt rad, Glum gave a gentle answer, but went on in his own way, Nj. 26, Fas. i. 250: the phrase, hönd bregor & venju, the band is ready for its old work, Edda (Ht.) verse 26, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (in a 2. b. vio, to start off, set about a thing without delay, at a moment's notice, may in Engl. often be rendered by at once or the like; brá hann við skjótt ok fór, be started off at once and went, Fms. i. 158; peir brugðu við skjótt, ok varð þeim mjök við felmt, i. e. tbey took to their beels in a great fright, Nj. 105; peir brugðu við skjótt, ok fara padan, 107; bregor hon vid ok hleypr, Grett. 25 new Ed., Bjarn. 60; hrossit bregor nú við hart, id.; en er Ólafr spurði, at þorsteinn hafði skjótt við brugðit, ok hafði mikit fjölmenni, Ld. 228. 

β. b. til e-s, þá brá Ingimundr til utanferðar, Ingimund started to go abroad, Sturl. i. 117; b. til Grænlands ferðar, Fb. i. 430.

II. reflex. to make a sudden b. til Grænlands ferðar, Fb. i. 430. II. reflex. to make a sudden motion with the body; Rútr brásk skjótt við undan högginu, Nj. 28, 129; b. við fast, to turn sbarply, 58, 97; bregðsk (= bregðr) jarl nú við skjótt ok ferr, the earl started at once, Fms. xi. II; hann brask aldregi vio (he remained motionless) er þeir píndu hann, heldr en þeir lysti á stokk eðr stein, vii, 227. 2. metaph. and of a circumlocutory character; eigi þætti mér ráðið, hvárt ek munda svá skjótt á boð brugðisk hafa, ef . . . , I am not sure whether I should have been so hasty in hidding you, if . . ., Isl. ii. 156; bregðask á beina við e-n, to sbew bospitality towards, Fms. wiii. 59, cp. bregoa sér above. β. b. yfir, to enceed; heyra þeir svá mikinn gný at yfir brásk, they beard an asuful crash, Mag. 6; þá brásk bat þó yfir jafnan (*it surpassed*) er konungr talaði, Fms. x. 322, yet these last two instances may be better read 'barst,' vide bera C. IV; bregðask úkunnr, reiðr . . . við e-t, to be startled at the novelty of a thing, v. 258; b. reior vio, to get excited, angry at a thing, etc.

I. the phrase, e-m bregor vio e-t, of strong C. IMPERS. emotions, fear, anger, or the like; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann inn gangu, it starsled shem much, when they saw him come in, Nj. 68; BREKKA, u, f. [Swed. and Engl. brink], a slope, Orkn. 244, Eg. 766, inn gangu, it starsled shem much, when they saw him come in, Nj. 68; Gisl. 33, Glum. 395; b. brún, the edge of a slope, Sturk ii. 75; hvel, Ske. 64,

litum, to change colour, to turn pale, etc., Fms. ii. 7, Vigl. 24; b. sér við 🌣 Flosa brá svá við, at hann var í andliti stundum sem blóð, 177; en þó brá főstru Melkorku mest við þessi tiðindi, i. e. this news most affected Mel-korka's nurse, Ld. 82; aldri hefi ek mannsblóð séð, ok veit ek eigi hve mér bregor vio, I wot not bow it will touch me, Nj. 59; brá honum svá við, at hann gerði fölvan í andliti...ok þann veg brá honum opt síðan (be was oft since then taken in such fits), þá er vígahugr var á honum, Glúm, 342; en við höggit brá Glæsi svá at..., Eb. 324; þorkell spurði ef honum hefði brugðit nokkut við þessa sýslu.—Ekki sjám vér þér brugðit hafa við þetta, en þó sýndist mér þér áðr brugðit, Fms. xi. 148. β. bregða í brún, to be amazed, sbocked, Fms. i. 214; þá brá. Guðrúnu mjök í brún um atburð þenna allan saman, Ld. 326, Nj. 14; þat hlægir mik at þeim mun í brún b., 239; nú bregðr mönnum í brún mjök (people were very much startled), því at margir höfðu áðr enga frétt af haft, Band. 7. II. with prepp. vio, til, i, af; of appearances, kynligu, undarliga bregor við, it bas a weird look, looks uncanny, of visions, dreams, or the like; en bo bregor nú kynligu við, undan þykir mér nú gaflaðit hvárt-tveggja undan húsinu, Ísl. ii. 352, Nj. 62, 197, Gísl. 83; nú bregðr undrum við, id., Fms. i. 292. e-m bregor til e-s, one person turns out like another, cp. the Danish 'at slægte en paa;' hat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til fóstrs, the fostering makes the fourth part of the man, Nj. 64; en því bregðr mér til foreldris míns, in that I am like my father, Hkr. iii. 223; er þat líkast, at þér bregði meir i præla ættina en pveræinga, it is too likely, that thou wilt show thyself rather to be kith and kin to the thrall's house than to that of Thwereingar, Fb. i. 434; b. til bernsku, to be childish, Al. 3. B. bregor af vexti hans frá öðrum selum, bis sbape differs from that of any other seaks, Sks.
41 new Ed. (afbrigði).

IV. to cease; e-u bregðr, it ceases; svá 41 new Ed. (afbrigði). hart ... at nyt (dat.) bregoi, (to drive the ewes) so fast that they fail (to give milk), Grag. ii. 231; pessu tali bregor aldri (= petta tal bregzk aldri), this calculation can never fail, Rb. 536; vedráttu (dat.) brá eigi, there was no change in the weather, Grett. 91; skini sólar brá, the sum grew dim, Geisli 19; fjörvi feigra brá, the life of the 'feys' came to an end (poët.), Fms. vi. 316 (in a verse); brá föstu, hungri, úlfs, ara, the bunger of wolf and eagle was abated, is a freq. phrase with the poets.

V. of a sudden appearance; kláda (dat.) brá á hvarmana, the eye-lids itched, Fms. v. 96: of light passing swiftly by, på brá ljóma af Logafjöllum, Hkv. 1. 15; ljósi bregðr fyrir, a light passes before the eye; mey brá mór fyrir hvarma steina, a maid passed before my eyes, Snót 117; par við ugg (dat.) at þrjótum brá, i. e. the rogues were taken by fear, 170. breið, f. = breiða.

breion, dd, [Ulf. braidjan; Germ. breiten], to 'broaden,' unfold; b. feld á höfuð sér, to spread a cloak on the bead, Nj. 164; b. út, to lay out for drying, Sd. 179, Ld. 290, Fbr. 17, chiefly of hay; b. völl and b. hey a völl, Jb. 193; b. e-t yfir e-n, to cover one in a thing, chiefly of the bed-clothes, Nj. 20, Fms. viii. 237; b. út hendr, to stretch out the hands, vii. 250, Th. 9; b. faðm, id., Rm. 16, Pass. 34. 2; b. borð (mod., b. á borð), to lay the cloth on the table, Bs. ii. 43.

breiða, u, f. a drift, flock, of snow, hay, or the like; also fjár-breiða, a flock of white sheep; ábreiða, a cover, etc.

breið-bælingr, m. a nickname, a man from Breiðabólstað, Sturl. breidd, f. [Goth. braidei], breadth, Alg. 372, Grag. i. 498, Symb. 22, Fms. R. 272: metaph., Skálda 175. broto-deslakr, adj. from Broaddale in Iceland, Landn., Nj.

Breið-firðingr, m. a man from Broadfirth in Iceland, Nj., Landn., etc. breið-firakr, adj. belonging to, a native of Broadfirth, Landn., etc. breiðka, að, to grow broad, Krók. 52.

breið-leiki (-leikr), a, m. breadtb, Stj. 56.

breio-leitr, adj. broad of face, aspect, Hkr. ii. 405, Grett. 90 A. BREIDR, adj. neut. breitt, [Ulf. braids; Scot. brade; A. S. brad; Engl. broad; Germ. breit], broad, Ld. 276, Nj. 35, 91, Grág. i. 500, Fms. iv. 42, vi. 297; fjördr b. ok langr, Eb. 8; breiða stofa, b. búr, the broad ebamber, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 2.

B. á breiðan, adv. in breadth, Fms. viii. 416, x. 13: neut. as adv., standa breitt, to spread over a wide space, Edda 10.

breið-vaxinn, part. broad-framed, stout, Grett. 89.

breio-ox, f. [old Dan. breth oxa; Germ. breitant; A. S. brad ax], a broad ane, N. G. L. i. 101, Fms. ix. 33, Isl. ii. 210, v. l., Bret. 84, Bjarn.

36, Orkn. 360; 'brand-öx,' Ed. l. c., is a false reading.

BREK, n. a law term, a fraudulent purchase of land, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 241, 242: hence the proverb, sá hafi b. er beidist, let bim bave b. that bids for it, i. e. volenti non fit injuria, Grett. 135 new Ed., Fas. iii. 202. 2. pl. freaks, chiefly of children; ab barna þinna brekum skalt | brosa ei né skemtan halt, Húst. 49.

breks, ao, to keep asking, of importunate requests, Fms. vi. 246: the proverb, latum barn hafa þat er brekar, þiðr. 51, 110: neut., b. til e-s,

BREKAN, n. [Gael. braecan = tartan], a stitched bed cover. brek-boo, n. a fraudulent bidding (of land), Grag. ii. 242. breki, a, m., poët. a breaker, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

freq. in local names in Icel.: as a law term, the bill where public meetings were beld and laws promulgated, etc., hence the phrase, leida i brekku, to proslaim a sondsman free; ef præli er gefit frelsi, ok er hann eigi leiddr í lög eðr b., Grág. i. 358. compos: brekku-brún, v. above. brekku-megin, n. strength to climb the crest of a bill.

brek-laust, n. adj. fraudless, Grág. i. 137, 200.

brek-rao, n. pl. a law term, an attempt at fraudulent acquisition (v. brek), Glúm. 347, Boll. 352.

brek-seko, f. a law term, a fraudulent, mock outlawry in order to disable one from pleading his case, defined Grag. i. 121.

brek-vini, f. an importunate request, Ld. 134.

brek-vini, f. an importunate request, Ld. 134.

brellinn, adj. = bellinn.

brengla, ab, to distort, = beygla, Fas. iii.

BRENNA, an old obsol. form brinna; pret. brann, 2nd pers. brant, mod. branst; pl. brunnu; sup. brunnit; pres. brenn, 3rd pers. brennr; old bredt, Grag. ii. 295, Fms. vii. 20 (in a verse); brenn (dropping the r), Hm. 56; with the neg. suffix, brennr-at (non urit), 153, [Ulf. brinnan; A. S. byrnan; Early Engl. to 'brenn;' Germ. brennen; the strong form is almost obsolete in Germ.]:—to burn:

1. of a light; peir pottust siá fjögr ljós b., Nj. 118, Fas. i. 340; hrælog brunnu (blazed) af vápnum peirra, Bs. i. 509: of a candle, to burn out, eigi lengr en kerti pat brennr, Fas. i. 341, 342; cp. Fms. viii. 276. 2. to be consumed by fire; kyrtillinn var brunninn, Fms. xi. 420; nú breðr víðara en hann vildi, the fire spreads wider than be would, Grág. l. c. 

B. of a volcano; er hér brann hraunit, er nú stöndu vér á, Bs. i. 22; brann þá Borgarhraun, Landn. 78, Ann. several times. y. b. upp, to be burnt up, Grag. i. 459, K. p. K. 42; b. inni, to perish by fire, Gpl. 252, Nj. 198, 200. 8. to fester, Fms. xi. 288. e. to be scolded, Eb. 198; skulu grónir grautar fester, Fms. xi. 288. 3. metaph. in the phrase, e-t or e-s dílarnir þeir er þú brant, 200. hlutr brennr við, one's lot or portion of meat gets burnt in the cooking, one gets the worst of it; broth 'brennr við,' is burnt; ortu bændr þegar á um bardagann (they made an onslaught), en þó brann brátt þeirra hlutr við, but it grew soon too bot for them, Fms. iv. 250; Sigurðr kvað sitt skyldu við brenna, quoth Sigurd, be would get the worst of it, i.e. it would never do, Feer. 236: the phrase, e-t brennr fyrir, or e-t rautt brennr fyrir, of bright hopes, rautt mun fyrir b. ok til virðingar snúa, Fs. 68; mun enn nokkut fyrir b. er þér komit heim, Fas. iii. 81.

brenna, d, with acc. to burn; b. bal, to burn or light a balefire, 2. to destroy by fire, devastate, Fms. xi. Hervar, S. (in a verse). 391, Ann. 1329, 1289; b. upp, to burn up, Eg. 49; b. e-n inni, to burn one alive, Nj. 115, Grág. ii. 128, Landn. 215, v.l. 3. medic. to cauterise (of hot iron), Grag. ii. 133; b. e-m dila, to burn spots on one's back, body (medic.), Bs. i. 644. β. metaph. to brand one's back; eigi þurfu Danir at hælast við oss Norðmenn, margan díla höfum vér brent þeim frændum, Hkr. iii. 148; b. e-m illan díla, id., Fbr. 190 (in a verse). b. kol, to burn, i.e. make charcoal (cp. charcoal-burner), Grag. i. 8. part., brennt silfr, gull = skirt silfr, gull, pure silver, gold, K. p. K. 172, 152; eyrir brendr (= eyrir brends silfrs), mörk brend, Fms.

ix. 421, Hkr. iii. 12; b. gull, Fms. xi. 77.

brenna, u, f. fire, burning, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 158, 199; Njáls brenna, Blundketils brenna, etc., Ann. 962, 1010: the burning of a dead body, Edda 38 (= bálför).

β. astron., according to Finn Magnusson (Lex. Mythol.) Sirius is called Loka brenna, the conflagration of Loki, referring to the end of the world. COMPDS: brennu-maor, m. an brennu-mal, n. action for fire, Nj. 210. incendiary, Nj. 203. brennu-saga, u, f. a tale of a fire, Nj. 269. brennu-staör, m. the place where a fire has been, Grag. ii. 128. brennu-sumar, n. a summer of fires, Sturl. i. 165. brennu-vargr, m. 2 law term, an incendiary (outlawed), defined N. G. L. i. 46, Sturl. iii. 261.

brennandi, m. fire, Fms. i. 63 (in a verse).

brennir, m. id., Edda (Gl.)

brenni-steinn (brennu-steinn, brenna-steinn), m. brimstone, sulpbur, Sks. 391; Icel. sulphur mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, Arna b. S., D. I., H. E., etc.; b. logi, a sulpbur lowe or flame, Rb. 336; b. vatn. a sulpbur well, Stj. 91; b. þefr, a smell of brimstone, id.

BRESTA, pret. brast, pl. brustu; part. brostinn; pres. brest, [A.S. berstan, per metath.; Engl. to burst; Germ. bersten; Swed. brista; Dan. briste]:-to burst, be rent; jördin brast (the earth burst) undir hesti hans, Nj. 158; steinninn brast, the rock was rent, Bs. i. g. break with a crash; brast bá boginn í tvá hluti, Hkr. i. 342, Gísl. 81; brestr röng, the rib of a barrel creaks, Jb. 398: the boops of a vessel bresta (burst), Fs. 132; skulfu lönd, en brustu bönd (of 2 tub), 2. to crash, of the sound alone; hófarnir brustu í vegg-Jón Þorl. junum, the boofs dashed against the wall, Grett. 25 new Ed.; hvat brast par svá hátt, Hkr. i. 342; þá brast strengr á skipi, then twanged the bow-string on the ship, Fms. i. 182; brestandi bogi, the twanging bow, Hm. B. to burst forth, of a stream, avalanche, or the like; brestr floo, of an avalanche, Gisl. 33; skriða brast, id., Fms. v. 250; blóð brestr út, the blood bursts out, from a blow, N.G.L. i. 342. y. a milit. term, flotti brestr, the ranks break in flight, when the host is seized by panic; þá brast flótti í liði Flosa, Nj. 246; er meginslóttinn brast, Fms. viii. 229; brigðarmaðr, Grág. ii. 204.

brast þá flótti á Vindum, xi. 233; bardagi brestr, the battle bursts out, begins, (rare and as it seems &π. λεγ.), Fas. i. 34. 8. b. or b. á, to burst or break out, a storm, gale, cp. Bs. i. 78 (vide however s. v. bera C. IV): b. or b. út, to ebb, but only of the first turning of the tide, Bb. 2. 15; augu b., the eyes break in death, v. auga; hence helbrostio II. impers., e-n (acc.) brestr e-t (acc.), one lacks, falls sbort of; brast Sigridi (acc.) fimm tigi hundrada, Dipl. v. 3; ef oss brestr á borði, if we fall short, get the worst of it, Fms. ix. 507; eigi brestr mik áræði, Fs. 62; á mið þau er aldri mun fisk (Ed. wrongly fiskr) b., Bárð. 169; ef eitt orð (acc.) brysti, Fms. iv. 71; hann vissi þessa sína ætlan brostna (frustrated), Bs. i. 289; pat mun aldri b., that will never fail, Grett. 24 new Ed.; hamingjuna brestr, Fms. vi. 155 (Ed. hamingjan).

brestr, m. pl. ir, (old acc. pl. brestu, Jd. 25), an outburst, crash, Eb. 230, of a blow against a metal ring; steinarnir kómu saman, ok varð þar við b. hár, Glum. 375 (cp. heraðs-brestr, vá-brestr), Fms. xi. 6, 7, Fbr. 148, Hkr. i. 342; her-brestr, the erash produced by a sort of powder (cp. Albertus Magnus), Bs. i. 798, 799; i peim eldi léku laus björg stór sem kol á afli, svá at í þeirra samkomu urðu brestir svá stórir, at heyrði norðr um land (of a volcano), 803; mátti heyra stóra bresti, i.e. the clash of II. a chink, fissure, esp. in jewellery; b. á gulli, spears, Flov. 33. Vkv. 25, cp. 24; vóru gimsteinar svá heilir at eigi var b. á þeim, Joh. 623. 20; kom mér þá í hug, at b. hafði verit á hringnum, ... fleiri brestina, Ld. 126; cp. the phrase, berja i brestina, v. berja, to cry off a bargain, Nj. 32. 2. metaph. a crack, chink; bresti er í þeim ráðahag hafa verit, Ld. 128. B. want, loss; hvert ábati eðr b. í varð, Fms. xi. 441; par eptir fylgir b. bús, Bb. i. 12; hýbýla-brestr, domestio misfortune, Gisl. 79. III. a rattle (hrossa-brestr).

bretta, tt, [brattr], to turn upwards; b. halann, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; cp. bera halann bratt: in mod. use of the clothes, sleeves, etc., to fold up; b. nefid, brymar: hence brettur, f. pl. comical contortions of the face.

breyma, used as adj. ind., b. köttr, a she-cat at beat.

breysk-leikr (-leiki), m. weakness of body, Stj. 21: in moral sense,

Magn. 504, K. Á. 200.

BREYSKR, adj. (akin to brjósk), properly brittle; b. leirpottr, a brittle earthen pot, Sks. 543; kerin b., Stell. 1. 72; chiefly metaph. in moral sense, weak, infirm; andinn er fús, en holdið er b., Matth. xxvi. 41, Stj. 55, 248, Sks. 688. 13: in mod. writing often spelt with i.

BREYTA, tt, [braut, via], to alter, change: bregos implies the notion of breach, breyta simply denotes change: with dat.; b. farveg (of a river), to form a new channel, Grag. i. 350, Nj. 4, Ld. 158, Fms. ii. 158, Fb. i. 292; flestar þjóðir þurfa at b. (transform) nafni hans til sinnar tungu, Edda 14; þá vóru snjóvar miklir ok breyttir (changed, become impassable) vegir allir, Eg. 543, Rb. 262 (where the acc. is wrong). A. reflex., hafa þau ekki breyzk síðan, they bave not changed since, Fms. y. to vary; b. háttum, to vary the metre, Edda 121; b. hári sinu, to dress the bair, Greg. 45; b. malum, to speak rhetorically, dress one's words, Fms. vi. 392; réttr ok b., plain and artificial, Edda 120; úbreyttr, II. metaph., absol. without case, to conduct oneself, act, do, blain. behave; ef við breytum svá, if we do so, Nj. 202, Ísl. ii. 181, Fms. i. 150; b. eptir e-m, to imitate, Symb. 15; b. til e-s, to attempt, Grag. ii. 2. in mod. use chiefly in moral sense, to behave, conduct oneself; b. vel, illa, kristilega, cp. breytni, N. T., Vídal., Pass.

breyti-liga, adv. strangely, Fs. 42, Korm. 54, Lv. 77, Fms. vi. 374.

breyti-ligr, adj. strange, Sturl. iii. 302. breyting, f. change, N. G. L. i. 382.

breytinn, adj. variable, Post. 645. 90.

breytni, f. change; göra b. á um e-t, to make an alteration in a thing, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 5, Fs. 98; b. í klæðnaði, fasbion, N. G. L. iii. 262: new fashion, Grag. i. 338; ny-breytni, Snot 68; hann kvaðst eigi nenna enn um sinn at hasa bessa b., be said that be was not yet minded to, viz. to be baptized, Fs. 77, Nj. 13 (shape, nature). 2. in mod. usage chiefly moral conduct, acting; eptir-breytni, imitation.

Breekr, adj. Welsb, Fms., etc.; mod. Britisb.

BRIGD, f. [bregoa A. II], a law term, 'jus retrabendi,' a right to reclaim, chiefly of landed property; eiga b. til lands; fyrnist þá eigi brigðin, then the right of reclamation will not be lost, Grag. ii. 202 sqq.; cp. Landbrigo and Landbrigoa-pattr, one of the sections of the law; cp. also óðals-brigð (Norse), vide Ghl. 295 sqq.: also brigð á dómi, change of a doom or sentence, Sks. 588 B: kaupa e-t i brigo vio annan, to purchase a thing already bought by another man, Rd. 252; engi brigo (neut. acc. pl. enga?) mun ek hér á göra, where brigð nearly means protest, Fms. ii. 25. 2. gener. breaking, breach; vináttu-brigð, breach of friend-sbip, fickleness, Hm. 83. comp: brigðar-maðr, m. 2 law term, one whose lands are escheated, but may be redeemed, Grag. ii. 253, ibl. 290.

brigon, o, (mod. 20), [bregoa], a law term, to escheat; with acc., b. land, lönd, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; b. e-m frelsi, to abrogate, i. 203; b. fé (of the forfeiture of a deposit), 183. In the Norse sense, vide Gpl. 295 sqq., Jb. 188 sqq., Dipl. v. 16. 2. with dat. (irreg.), b. jörðu, Gpl. 300; Jb. 188 sqq., Dipl. v. 16. to make void, b. dómi, 23; b. sáttmáli, Stj. 382: part. brigoandi =

brigoi, n.=brigo, Anecd. 14, Mk. 144: cp. compds lit-brigoi, gloaming; veor-brigoi, change of weather; af-brigoi, etc. brigoi-ligr (brigoligr), adj. and -liga, adv. variable, Stj. 117, Sks. 203, 627 B, 677. 8, 2. brigo-kaup, n. a void bargain, because of another man having a prior right of purchase, N. G. L. iii. 177. brigo-lyndi, f. fickleness, Hkr. iii. 273. brigo-lyndr, adj. fickle, Sturl. iii. 123. brigo-mæli, n. breach of promise, Korm. 56, Fms. vii. 305. brigor, adj. faitbless, fickle, Hm. 90, 125; brigt (unsafe) byki mér at trúa þrándi, Fær. 226. brigo-resoi, n. fickleness, a whimsy, Edda 110 (new Ed. i. 544, note 26). brigo-ull, adj. variable, fickle, unsafe, Fas. iii. 456. brigo-verpi, n. a cast in another man's fishery, Ghl. 426. briggla, 20, (derived from brigo and bregoa), to upbraid, with dat. of the person and thing; b. oss því, at vér ..., Fms. ii. 227; honum sé því brigzlat, that it be thrown in his teeth, Fer. 100, Al. 2: with acc. of the thing (rare), Stj. 42, Anecd. 30: in mod. use, b. e-m um e-t, Mar. 153 (Fr.): absol., b. e-m ok hæða, Mar. l. c. II. medic. of broken II. medic. of broken bones (brixla saman) when they are only rudely healed. brigali and brigal, n., chiefly in pl. blame, shame, Stj. 176. Gen. xxx. 23; b. ok álygi, Hom. 76, Fms. i. 270, ii. 69; eilíst b., everlasting sbame, hafa at brigzlum, Nj. 223; brigzla-lauss, blameless, Fms. viii. 136. medic. callificatio ossium, the callus left after bone-fractures. brigel-yrbi, n. pl. words of blame, Nj. 223, v. l. BRIM, n. [A.S. brim = aestus], surf, Fer. 174, Eg. 99; bodar ok b. Grág. ii. 385; sker ok b., Eg. 161, Landn. 84, 276, Hkr. i. 228. poët. the sea. brim-gangr, m. the dashing of surf, Ann. 1312. brim-hljóð, n. the roar of surf. brimill, m. pl. lar, [bremol, Ivar Aasen], phoca fetida mas, also called brim-selr = útselr, a big sort of seal, Höfuðl. 5: Brimils-gjá, a local name. brim-lauss, adj. (-leysa, u, f.), surfless, calm, N.G.L. i. 139. brim-orri, a, m. anas nigra, a duck, Edda (Gl.) brim-rót, n. furious surf brim-saltr, adj. salt as the sea. brim-sorfinn, part. (rocks) surf-worn, Eg. 142. brim-steinn, m. brimstone (?), a nickname, Fms. ix. brim-stormr, m. a gale raising surf, Stj. 26, 89. brim-tog, n. a rope used to tug a boat through the surf, Gpl. BRINGA, u, f., Lat. sternum, the chest (brjost, pectus), Nj. 24, Eb. 182, Eg. 719: the phrase, e-m skytr skelk i bringu, one gets frightened, β. the breast-piece, brisket, Stj. 310. Exod. xxx. 27, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418. = bringu-kollr. y. metaph. a soft grassy slope, hence Gull-bringur, the golden slopes, whence Gullbringu sysla in Icel. compos: bringubringu-breiör, adj. broadbein, n. the breast-bone, Finnb. 256. chested, Ld. 296, Sturl. ii. 133. bringu-kollr, v. above. ser, n. a wound in the chest, Sturl. ii. 138, Ld. 140. bringu-teinar, m. pl. = bringspalir, Fas. iii. 392. bring-spelir, m. pl. (mod. bringspalir, 1sl. ii. 55, 447, or bring-smalir, f. pl.), the 'breast-rails, breast-bars,' the brisket or part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis (the hertespone of Chaucer), Isl. l. c., Fms. ii. 151, Gullb. 21; bringspölum (dat.), Grag. ii. 16; bringspölu (acc.), Gisl. 106; bringspala (gen.), Sturl. i. 140; bringspeli (acc.), Grett. 123 new Ed.: often in such phrases as, finna til (to feel pain) fyrir bringspölunum; [cp. Fr. espalier.] brinni, a, m. a flame, Haustl. 13. BRIS, n., medic. schirrus, gristle, Fél. ix. 208: the phrase, bita & brisinu, metaphor from a gristly piece of meat. BRÍK, f., gen. ar, pl. brikt, [Engl. brick; Fr. brique; Swed. bricka; Dan. brikke = chess-man in a game], properly a square tablet, e. g. altarisbrik, an altar-piece, Vm. 10, Bs. ii. 487: in the Sagas often of a low screen between the pillars (stafir), separating the bedrooms (hvilurum) from the chief room, Gbl. 345, Fms. v. 339, Sturl. ii. 228, iii. 219, Korm. 182:—in mod. usage brik means a small tablet with carved work, one at the foot and one at the head of a bed, (höfða-brík, fóta-brík.) β. in Norway (Ivar Aasen) used of a small table placed at the door; in this sense it seems to be used Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 854. COMPDS: brîkarbuningr, m. and brikar-klæði, brikar-tjald, n. covering for a tablet,

brikar-nef, n. a nickname, Bs. i.

brimi, a, m. fire, poët., Edda (Gl.): brimir, m., poët. a sword, Lex. Poët.: a mythic. abode, Vsp. 43. brjé, ð, (cp. braga), to flicker, Stj. 389, Þiðr. 114; brjándi birti, Bs. ii.

brjál, n. showy trifles, in a poem of A.D. 1410; cp. orða-brjál, showy

brjála, 20, to flutter; to confound, disorder: reflex., Orkn. 204 old Ed.

D. I. i. 268, Vm. 10, 24.

soords.

(in a verse). brjándi, part. flickering, Stj. 389.

(mod. word). brjálaðr, part. one deranged of mind.

BBJOSK, n. [Swed. and Dan. brusk], gristle, cartilage, Fas. i. 251; bein eða b., Grág. ii. 12, 120. BRJOST, n. (brysti, provinc. Icel.), [Ulf. brusts, f. pl. = στήθος and σπλάγχνα; A. S. breost; Engl. breast; Hel. briost, n. pl.; Swed. bröst; Dan. bryst, n.; Germ. brust, f.]:—the breast; b. ok kviðr, Eg. 579, Nj. 95; önd í brjósti, K.p.K. 26; Lat. uber, a woman's breast, in pl., fæða barn & brjósti, feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666, Str. 18, Stj. 429: mod. chiefly in pl. = Lat. mammae; hafa barn á brjóstum; brjósta-mjólk, milk from the breast; brjósta-mein, medic. ulcus or abscessus mammarum, Fél. ix. 202; brjósta-verkr, mastodynia (of women), id. ancients the breast was thought to be the abode of the mind, as well as of feeling, hence it is poët called hug-borg, mun-strönd, reið rýnis, minnis knörr, etc., the castle, strand, wain, ship of mind, of thought, of memory, etc., vide Lex. Poët., Edda 105, Höfuðl. 1, Stor. 18; thus brjóst freq. metaph. means feeling, temper, disposition; hafa ekki b. til e-s, to bave no beart for it; kenna i brjosti um e-n, to 'feel in the breast' for one, feel compassion for; mun hann vera bralyndr sem fadir hans, en hasa brjost verra, a barder beart, Sturl. iii. 144, Bs. ii. 70, 41; lata eigi allt fyrir brjósti brenna, of a hardy, daring man; e-m rennr í brjóst, of a light slumber, esp. of one sick. β. the front, of a wave, Bs. i. 484; b. fylkingar, of a line, Eg. 268, Fms. v. 77. 

y. metaph. the breast work or protector of one; b. ok hlifskjöldr, Hom. 95; bera (vera) b. fyrir e-m, to be one's defender, to shield one, Fms. vii. 263, x. 235; the phrase, vinna eið fyrir brjósti e-s, on one's bebalf, Gbl. 484. brjost-afi, n. strength of chest, Sks. 372. brjóst-barn, n. a child at the breast, Stj. 227, Fs. 154. brjóst-björg, f. a breast-plate, Sks. 406. brjóst-brago, n. compassion, Barl. 4. brjóst-búnsör, m. a breast ornament, brooch, Js. 78. brjóst-drekkr, m. = brjóstbarn, Grág. i. 240. brjost-fast, n. adj. fixed in the beart, Fms. xi. 433. brjóst-festa, t, to fix in mind, Barl. 142. brjóst-friör, m. peace of mind, 655 xxvii. 16. brjóst-gjörð, f. a saddle-girth, Stj. 397. Judg. viii. 26, Lv. 82. brjóst-góðr, adj. (brjóst-gæði, n. pl.), tender-bearted. brjóst-heill, adj. baving a sound chest, Fbr. 94, Mar. 655 xxxii. brjóst-kringla, u, f. a 'breast-disk,' brooch, Vkv. 24, 34. brjóst-leysi, n. beart-sinking, prostration, Bs. i. 387. brjost-megin, n. strength of mind or beart, Bs. i. 238, Mag. 88. brjóst-mikill, adj. broad-chested, Sks. 227 (of waves). brjóst-milkingr, m. a suckling, Matth. xxi. 16. brjóst-reiðr, adj. enraged, þiðr. 116. brjóst-reip, n. a breast-rope, girdle, a nickname, Orkn. brjóst-stofa, u, f. a front room, D. N. (Fr.) brjóst-sullr, m. a tubercle in the lungs, Greg. 74. brjóst-sviði, a, m. bearthurn, Fas. iii. 392, Fél. ix. brjóst-veiki, n. (brjóst-veikr, adj.), chest-disease, Fél. ix. brjóst-veill, adj. baving a delicate chest. brjost-vit, n. mother-wit, Bs. i. 164, Pass. 44. 17. b**rjóst-vitra,** u, f. *id.*, Bs. ii. 11. brjóst-þili, n. = bjórþili, a front wall, Sturl. ii. 66, Hom. 94. brjóst-þungt, n. adj., Bs. i. 644, (-þyngsli and -þreyngsli, n.), astbma. BRJOTA, pret. braut; 2nd pers. brautt is obsolete; commonly brauzt or brauztu, O. H. 24 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 139 (in a verse of A.D. 1050); pl. brutu; sup. brotiò; pres. bryt: [this word does not occur in Ulf. and is unknown in Germ.; the A.S. has breatan, breatan, but rarely and in the sense to destroy, demolish: but the Scandin. dialects all have it; Swed. bryta; Dan. bryde; whereas the Goth. braican, Germ. brechen, Engl. break are unknown to the Scandin. idioms. Du Cange records a Latin-Spanish britare = destruere; it is therefore likely that it came into Spain with the Goths, although Ulfilas does not use it]:to break; with acc., Nj. 64, Bs. i. 346; beir brutu báða fótleggi í honum, Hom. 115; sumir brutu (burt) hendr sinar, sumir fætr, Bs. i. 10; ef madr brýtr tennr or höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; hvárz þat er höggit, eðr brotið, cut or broken, id.; þeir kómu við sker ok brutu stýri, Fms. ix. 307; pormóðr kvað betra at róa minna ok brjóta ekki, Grett. ch. 50: phrases as, b. á bak, to break the back, Fms. vii. 119; á háls, the neck, Vígl. 21; b. í hjóli (hveli), to break on the wheel, of capital punishment, Fms. xi. 372, Hom. 147; i beim hring stendr bors steinn, er beir menn voru brotnir um (on which the men were broken) er til blóta vőru hafðir, Eb. 26. 2. denoting to destroy, demolish; b. skurðgoð, Fms. x. 277, Bs. i. 10; þeir höfðu brotið hof en kristnað land, Fms. i. 32; Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167.

β. b. skip, to sbipureck (skip-brot); brutu þar skipit allt í spán, Nj. 282, Ld. 8, Landn. 149: absol., hón kom á Vikarsskeið, ok braut þar, 110: nú er á (a river) brýtr af annars manns landi, Gbl. 419; cp. land-brot. 3. adding prepp.; nior, sundr, af, upp, to break down, asunder, off, or the like; sa er nior braut alla Jerusalem, 673. 51; b. niðr blótskap, Fms. iii. 165, viii. (pref.); brutu þá Baglar af bruna, B. broke the bridge off, x. 331; b. sundr, ix. 482; b. upp, to break up; beir brutu upp bilit, Eg. 235; beir brutu upp bur hans (of



burglars), 593; b. upp. kirkju, Fms. ix. 12; b. upp hlið, to break up a to hali, the rear; b. fylkingar and fylkingar broddr, Al. 56, 32; cp. ferðar-broddr, farar-broddr. Ld. 06. of a train of cattle and sheep. fence, K. b. K. 84. B. b. upp, to break up a package, unpack; brytr hann nú upp gersemar sínar, Fær. 6:-as a naut. term, b. upp means to bring out victuals for the mess, Dan. bakke op; jarl ok hans menn b. upp vistir ok setjast til matar, Fms. xi. 147: milit., b. upp våpn means to take arms, prepare for battle (in a sea fight); brjóta upp vápn sín ok berjask, Fær. 85; menn brutu upp um annan öll vápn, Fms. vi. 313 (in a y. b. or b. saman, to fold (clothes or the like); b. sundr, to unfold, Nj. 171: in mod. usage also b. bréf, to fold a letter (hence brot, to denote the size of a book); b. upp bréf, to break a letter open, Barl. 181; b. blad, to fold down a leaf in a book, etc.; b. út, to break (a cbannel) through, Landn. 65 (of a river); pá var út brotinn óssinn, Bs. i. 315.

4. various metaph. phrases; b. bág við, to fight, v. bágr, Fas. i. 43; b. odd af oflæti sínu, to break the point off one's pride, to bumble oneself, Nj. 94 (where to disgrace oneself); b. straum fyrir e-u, to break the stream for one, metaphor from a post or rock in a stream, to bear the brunt of battle, Orkn. 344; b. bekrann, vide bekri, 5. metaph. to break, violate, lög, rétt, etc.; mun ek þó eigi fyrir þínar sakir brjóta lögin né konungs tignina, eða svá landsréttinn, Fms. iv. 263; en þér, konungr, brutuð lög á Agli, you broke the law in Egil's case, Eg. 416, Fms. x. 401; at pu brjótir lög þín, xi. 93; engi skyldi annars ráð brjóta, Bret.; b. á bak, to infringe, Fas. i. 528 (cp. lög-brot, laga-brot); b. af við e-n, to wrong one, iii. 551: in theol. sense, H. E. i. 460 (vide af-brot, mis-brot, erime, sin): absol. to transgress, brjóta þau ok bæði, ok göra hórdóm, K. Á. 134. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). \(\beta\). denoting force, to farce, compel; b. menn til Kristni, Ld. 178, Fms. i. 142; til truar, Fs. 98; til hlydni, to force to submission; allt landsfolk var undir brotio riki peirra, all people were brought under their rule, Fms. iv. 64; hón er í hernaði ok brýtr undir sik víkinga, Odd. 22; b. konu til svefnis, a law term, violare, Grág. i. 338. II. reflex., with prepp. i, or, um, út, við, or adv. braut; brjótask, to break in, out, etc.; hann brauzk í haug Hrólfs Kraka, Landn. 169; brjótumk vér þá burt ór húsinu, to break out of the bouse, Fas. i. 88; brjótask á, to break in upon, press; Onundr brauzk á hurðina, Onund tried to break in the door, Fs. 101, Fms. vii. 187; b. fram, to break forth, Bb.; b. milli, to break out between, Bs. i. 634; b. út, to break out, esp. in the metaph. sense of plague, disease, fire, or the like; er út brýzk vökvi ok úhreinindi, Greg. 22 (útbrot, a breaking out, eruption); b. um, to make a bard struggle (e.g. of one fettered or pinioned); því harðara er hann brauzk um, Edda 20; björn einn brauzk um í vök, Fs. 146; af ofrgangi elds þess er um brýtsk (rages) í grundvöllum landsins, Sks. 151; b. við e-t, to struggle (wrestle) bard against; þeir brutusk við skóga eðr stóra steina, of enraged berserkers, Fas. i. 515: metaph. to fight bard against, hann brauzk við heiðinn lýð, Fms. xi. 396; b. við ofrefli, to fight against odds, Ísl. ii. 394: absol. to strive bard, Stj. 411; Hákoni jarli var ckki mikit um at b. við borgargörðina, Haco did not care to exert bimself much about making the burg, Fms. ix. 46: with dat., b. vio e-u, to fight against (in a bad sense); b. við gæfu sinni, to break with one's good luck, iv. 233; b. við forlögunum, to struggle against fate, Fs. 20; b. i c-u, to be busy, exert oneself in a thing; eigi paritu i pessu at brjótask lengr, i. c. give it up, Fms. iii. 102; því at þessi maðr Olafr brýzk í miklu ofrefli, this man Olave struggles against great odds, iv. 77. 2. recipr., beir rérust svá nær, at brutusk árarnar fyrir, that they broke one another's oars, Fms. viii. 216. III. impers. in a pass. sense; skipit (acc.) braut í spán, *ibe sbip was broken to pieces*, Ld. 142; skip þangbrands braut austr við Búlandshöfða, Nj. 162; tók út skip þangbrands ok braut mjök, Bs. i. 15: of a house, or the like, destroyed by wind or wave, bá braut kirkju (acc.), the church was blown down, 30: the phrase, straum (acc.) brýtr ú skeri, the stream is broken against a skerry (rock); strauminn braut & öxlinni, the stream broke against bis shoulders, Grett. 140 (the new Ed.), the old Ed. straumrinn-not so well; lá (acc.) brytr, the surf breaks, abates, Edda (Ht. verse 78). IV. part. brotinn, broken; sverð slæ ok brotin, Hkr. i. 343: as adj. in such compds as fót-brotinn, væng-brotinn, háls-brotinn, hrygg-brotinn, etc., with broken leg, wing, etc. brjótr, m. one that breaks, a destroyer, mostly in compds or poët., Hým. 17, Lex. Poët.

BROD, n. [Engl. broth; Germ. brod], broth: still used in the east of Icel.: occurs in the compd word brod-gygr, a broth-cook, in a verse in the Laufás Edda, and wrongly explained in Lex. Poët. to be = brauð-gýgr. brodd-geiri, a, m. a spear-formed piece (geiri, goar) of land, Dipl. iv.

15, Grett. 89, new Ed. brot- wrongly. brodd-högg, n. a blow from a pike, Fms. ix. 528.

BRODDR, m. [A.S. brord; O.H.G. brort; Goth. brozds is sug-brodda, N. G. L. ii. 427; örfa skeptra (sbafts) eðr brodda, i. 202. a sting, of an insect, Grönd. 46: metaph., daudi, hvar er binn b., 1 Cor. xv. 55. 8. of the spikes in a sharped horse-shoe or other shoe, mannbroddar, ice-sboes, porst. Hv. 46, Eb. 238, 240, Acts ix. 5; in a mountaineer's staff (Alpen-stock), Bárð. 170. 2. metaph. [cp. O. H. G. prurdi = ordo], milit. the front (point) of a column or body of men, opp.

ferðar-broddr, farar-broddr, Ld. 96, of a train of cattle and sheep. the phrase, vera i broddi lissins, to be in the prime of life, Al. 29. milk of cows and ewes immediately after calving and lambing. botan. a spike on a plant.

brodd-skot, n. a shot with a shaft (b.), Fms. viii. 359, ix. 528. brodd-spjót, n. a pike in the form of a bayonet, Fas. ii. 29.

brodd-stong, f. a (mountaineer's) pole with an iron spike, Valla L. 212.

brodd-ör, f. a sbaft, = broddr, Fas. ii. 344.

BROK, n. bad, black grass; hence Brok-ey, an island, Landn.; cp. broki, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix.

brokkari, a, m. [brocarius = a cart, Du Cange], prop. a cart-borse, hence a trotter, Karl. 48; from brokk, n. a trot; brokka, 28, to trot; freq. but of foreign origin.

BROKKR, m., prop. a badger (?), [Germ., Scot., and Old Engl. rock.] β. the name of a dwarf, Edda. 2. a trotter, of a horse.

BROSA, brosti; pres. brosi; sup. irreg. brosat,-to smile; bá brosti Rútr, Nj. 35, Fms. ii. 197; b. at e-u, to smile at a thing; at því brosi ek, at . . . , id., pórð. 26, Orkn. 374, Fms. v. 178; b. við, to smile in reply; Guðrún leit við honum ok brosti við, Ld. 246, Fms. vi. 359; b. lítinu pann, Lat. subridere, iv. 101.

brosa, u, f. so in old writers, in mod. usage always bros, n., -a smile: in the phrase, mæla, svara, með (við) brosu, to reply with a smile; við brosu, Sturl. ii. 195; med brosu, Orkn. 464.

bros-leitr, adj. of smiling face, bjal. 18.

bros-ligr, adj. comical, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. iii. 113. BROSMA, u, f. gadus monopterygius, a fish, Norse brosme, Edda (Gl.)

BROT, n. [brjóta, cp. O. H. G. broti = fragilitas], gener. a broken piece, fragment:

1. esp. in pl., gimsteina brot, 623. 20, 544. 39; brota-silfr, old silver broken to be recast; nú cru tekin Grásíðu brot, Gísl. 18; gullhringrinn stökk í tvá hluti, ok þá er ek hugða at brotunum..., Ld. 126; trogs brotin, 655 xxi; brutu þar í Víkinni ok ætluðu at göra sér skip ór brotunum (a wrecked ship), Grett. 88: in the compds um-brot, fjör-brot, a bard struggle, convulsions, agony; land-brot, deso-lation of land by sea or rivers. 2. metaph. only in pl. violation; lagabrot, breach of law; mis-brot, af-brot, transgression, freq. in theol. writers: arithm. fractions; tuga-brot, decimals, etc. 3. sing. breaking, bein-brot, q.v.; sigla til brots, to run asbore under full sail, Eg. 405 (skips-brot); cp. haugs-brot, hrygg-brot. β. a fragment; sögu-brot, the fragment of a tale, story; bokar-brot, the fragment of a MS. and the like. γ. a shallow place in a river, a sirth, where the stream breaks and widens, Grág. ii. 346. 8. medic. in the phrase, falla brot, to bave an epileptic fit; for the etymology see brotfall below: it is not qs. braut (away) because it is constantly spelt with an o, even in MSS. that give 'braut' constantly, e. g. the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 332-356; hann fell i brot, ok vissi bå ekki til sin löngum, 335, 336: a skin eruption (út-brot). . . . 2 sort of sledge of felled trees = broti; lét hann þá færa undir hann brot (a lever?) ok við þetta kómu þeir honum upp ór dysinni, Eb. 315, Mar. 89 (Fr.)

brot-fall, n. [Ormul. broph-fall], an epileptic fit; the spelling in the Ormulum shews the true etymology, viz. bróð-fall or bráð-fall, a sudden fall; brot- is an etymologizing blunder, 544. 39; seil sveinninn nior ok hafði brotfall, 655 xxx; hann görði sér órar, ok lét sem hann félli í brotfall, Landn. (Hb.) 214, Bs. i. 335, 317, 120, where spelt brottfall, COMPD: brotfalls-sott, f. id., Fms. v. 213, Bs. i. 317.

brot-feldr, adj. epileptic, Karl. 547. brot-hljóð, n. a crasbing sound.

brot-hættr, adj. brittle; b. gler, brittle glass.

broti, a, m. trees felled in a wood and left lying, Fms. vii. 320; prongvar merkr ok brota stóra, viii. 31, 60, ix. 357.

brot-ligr, adj. guilty, Fms. xi. 444, Jb. 55, 112, 339.
brotna, ad, [brotinn], to be broken, Lat. frangi, Nj. 19, K. p. K. 54,
Fms. iv. 263; b. i spán, to be broken to pieces, Eg. 405. This word is used instead of pass. to brjóta.

brotning, f. breaking, Hom. 137; rendering of Gr. κλάσι, Acts ii. 42. BROTT- [vide braut II]:—away, in many compds.

brott-buningr, m. preparation for departure, 1sl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. 128. brott-fero, f. an away-going, departure, Fms. i. 69, Grág. i. 274, Sks. 337, Fs. 7, Eg. 750. brottferoar-ol, n. a parting banquet, Hkr. i. 216. brott-flutning (mod. -ingr, m.), f. carrying off, Grett. 88, Fms. viii. 251.

brott-fúsliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), eager to depart, Hkr. ii. 100.

brott-fúss, adj. eager to depart, Fms. xi. 128.

brott-fysi, f. eagerness to come away, Fb. i. 188.

brott-færsla, u, f. transportation, Grág. ii. 358, 379, Jb. 219. brott-for, f. = brottfero, Eg. 587, Fms. ix. 129, Grag. i. 151. compps: brottfarar-leyfi, n. leave to go away, vacation. Orkn. 60, Hkr. ii. 158. brottfarar-öl, n. = brottferðaröl, Fms. i. 58.

brott-ganga, u, f. departure, Fms. v. 183.

brott-gangr, m. = brottganga. \(\beta\). a law term, divorce, Ld. 134 (spelt brautgangr). brottgangs-sök, f. a divorce-case.

brott-hald, n. a going away, Fms. vii. 197.

brott-hlaup, n. a running away, Fms. iv. 265, Eg. 422.



brott-hvarf, n. disappearance, Fms. ix. 341.

brott-hofn, f. law term, a taking off, Grag. i. 217, 332, 420. brott-kvama, u, f. a going away, Fms. ii. 298.

brott-laga, u, f., naut. a retiring, after battle, opp. to atlaga, Fms.

brott-reið, f. a riding away, Sturl. iii. 25. brott-rekstr, rs, m. a driving away, expulsion, Stj. 43. brott-sending, f. a sending away, Stj. 41. brott-sigling, f. a sailing away, Fms. ii. 95. brott-songr, m. divine service performed out of the curate's own parisb, Bs., Sturl., D. I. brott-taka, u, f. (-tekning, f.), a taking away, Ann. 1218. brott-tækiligr, adj. removable, Stj. 4. brott-varp, n. a throwing away, Sks. 388. brott-vist, f. (-vers, u, f.), a being away, absence, Fms. vii. 48. brooerni, n. brotherbood, Lat. fraternitas, Bs. ii. 72, Mar. 24 (Fr.) BRÓÐIR, gen. dat. acc. bróður; pl. nom. acc. bræðr, gen. bræðra, dat. brædrum: in mod. common usage irregular forms occur, as gen. sing. bróðurs; nom. sing., and gen. dat. acc. are also sometimes confounded, esp. in keeping the nom. form brooir through all cases, or even the reverse (but rarely) in taking broour as a nom.; another irregularity is acc. pl. with the article, bræður-nar instead of bræður-na, which latter form only survives in writing, the former in speaking. There is besides an obsolete poetical monosyllabic form broedr, in nom. dat. acc. sing. and nom. acc. pl.; gen. sing. bræðrs; cp. such rhymes as bræðr—æðri, in a verse of Einar Skúlason (died about 1170); bræðr (dat.) Sinfjötla, Hkv. 2. 8, as nom. sing., Fagrsk. 54, v.l. (in a verse), etc., cp. Lex. Poët. This form is very rare in prose, vide however Nj., Lat. Vers. Johnsonius, 204, 333, v.l., and a few times in Stj., e.g. sins bræðr, sinn bræðr, 160; it seems to be a Norse form, but occurs now and then in Icel. poetry even of the 15th century, e. g. bræðr nom. sing. rhymes with ræðr, Skáld H. 3. 11, G. H. M. ii. 482, but is quite strange to the spoken language: [Gr. φράτηρ; Lat. frāter; Goth. brûþar; A. S. brûðar; Engl. brother; Germ. bruder; Swed.-Dan. broder, pl. brodre]:-a brother: proverbs referring to this word-saman er brædra eign bezt at sjá, Gísl. 17; einginn er annars bróðir í leik; móður-bræðrum verða menn líkastir, Bs. i. 134: a distinction is made between b. samfedri or sammædri, a brother having the same father or mother, Gtág. i. 170 sqq.: in mod. usage more usual al-bróðir, brother on both sides; hálf-bróðir, a balf-brother; b. skilgetinn, frater germanus; módur-bróðir, a mother's brother; föður-bróðir, a father's brother, uncle; afa-bróðir, a grand-uncle on the father's side; ömmubróðir, a grand-uncle on the mother's side; tengda-bróðir, a brotherin-law: in familiar talk an uncle is called 'brother,' and an aunt 'sister.' The ties of brotherhood were most sacred with the old Scandinavians; a brotherless man was a sort of orphan, cp. the proverb, berr er hverr á baki nema sér bróður eigi; to revenge a brother's slaughter was a sacred duty; nú tóku þeir þetta fastmælum, at hvárr þeirra skal hefna annars eðr eptir mæla, svá sem þeir sé sambornir bræðr, Bjarn. 58: the word bróðurbani signifies a deadly foe, with whom there can be no truce, Hm. 88, Sdm. 35, Skm. 16, Hdl. 28; instances from the Sagas, Dropl. S. (in fine), Heidarv. S. ch. 22 sqq., Grett. S. ch. 50, 92 sqq., Eg. ch. 23, Ld. ch. 53 sqq., etc. The same feeling extended to foster-brotherhood, after the rite of blending blood has been performed; see the graphical descriptions in Fbr. S. (the latter part of the Saga), Gisl. ch. 14 sqq., etc. The universal peace of Frooi in the mythical age is thus described, that 'no one will draw the sword even if he finds his brother's slayer bound,' Gs. verse 6; of the slaughter preceding and foreboding the Ragnarök (the end of the world) it is said, that brothers will fight and put one another II. metaph.: 1. in a heathen sense; fóstto death, Vsp. 46. brodir, foster-brother, q. v.; eid-brodir, svara-brodir, 'oath-brother;' leikbróðir, play-brother, play-fellow: concerning foster-brothership, v. esp. 66sl. 11, Fbr., Fas. iii. 375 sqq., Hervar. S., Nj. 39, Ls. 9, the phrase, blanda blóði saman.

2. in a Christian sense, brother, brethren, N. T., H. E., Bs. β. a brother, friar; Svörtu-bræðr, Blackfriars; Berfættu-bræðr, q. v.; Kórs-bræðr, Fratres Canonici, Bs., etc. I. sing., brodur-arfr, m. a brother's inheritance, Orkn. 96, Fms. ix. bróður-bani, 2, m. a brother's bane, fratricide, Ld. 236, Fms. iii. 21, vide above. broour-baugr, m. weregild due to the brother, N.G.L. i. 74. bróður-blóð, n. a brotber's blood, Štj. 42. Gen. iv. 10. bróðurbeetr, f. pl. weregild for a brother, Lv. 89. bróður-dauði, a, m. bróður-deild, f. = bróðurhluti, Fr. a brother's death, Gisl. 24. bróður-dóttir, f. a brother's daughter, niece, Grág. i. 170, Nj. 177; bróður-dráp, n. the bróðurdóttur son, a brother's son, N. G. L. i. 76. slaying of a brother, Stj. 43, Fms. v. 290. bróður-gildr, adj. equal bróður-gjöld, n. pl. = bróðurin right (inheritance) to a brother, Fr. bætr, Eg. 312. bróður-hefnd, f. revenge for the slaying of a brother, Sturl. ii. 68. broour-hluti, a, m. the share (as to weregild or inheritance) of a brother, Grug. ii. 175. bróður-kona, u, f. a brother's bróður-kván, f. id., N. G. L. i. 170. wife, K. A. 142. bróður-160, n. a brother's share of inheritance. bróður-son, m. a brotber's son, nepbew, Nj. 122, Grág. i. 171, Gpl. 239, 240; bródursona-baugr,

<sup>Ψ</sup> Grág. ii. 179. II. pl., bræðra-bani, v. bróðurbani, Fbr. 165. bræðra-búr, n. a friar's bower in a monastery, Dipl. v. 18. born, n. pl. cousins (agnate), Ghl. 245. bræðra-dætr, f. pl. nieces (of brothers), Gpl. 246. bræðra-eign, f. property of brothers, Gisl. 17. bræðra-garðr, m. a ' brothers-yard,' monastery, D. N. bræðra-lag, n. fellowship of bretbren, in heathen sense = fóstbræðralag, Hkr. iii. 300; of friars, H. E., D. I.; brotberbood, Pass. 9. 6. bræðra-mark, n. astron., the Gemini, Pr. 477. bræðra-skáli, a, m. an apartment for friars, Vm. 109. bræðra-skipti, n. division of inheritance among brothers, Hkr. iii. 52, Fas. i. 512. bræðra-synir, m. pl. cousins (of brothers), Gpl. 53. bróður-ligr, adj. brotherly, Fms. ii. 21, Hom. 26.

BROK, pl. brækr, [Lat. braca, only in pl.]; this word is of Celtic origin, and identical with the Gaelic braecan = tartan: or party-coloured cloth, from Gaelic breac = versicolor. Roman writers oppose the Celtic 'braca' to the Roman 'toga;' Gallia Bracata, Tartan Gaul, and Gallia Togata; 'versicolore sagulo, bracas, tegmen barbarum indutus,' Tac. Hist. 2, 20, where it exactly answers to the Scot. tartan, the national dress of Celts; a similar sense remains in the Icel. names lang-brók, a surname to a lady because of her tall stature, Nj., Landn.; há-brók, the poët. name of the hawk, from his chequered plumage (?), Gm. 44; loo-brok, the name of the famous mythical Danish king, shaggy coat, though the reason for the name is otherwise given in Ragn. S. ch. 1; the name of the Danish flag of war Dannebrog, qs. II. breeches, Scot. breeks, the Dana-brók, pannus Danicus. sing. denoting one leg; fotinn ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok lét hann leika laust knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170: pl. skyrtu gyrða í brækr, Háv. 39, Ld. 136, Stj. 63. Gen. ix. 22, Fbr. 160, Fms. xi. 150, Vápn. 4; leista-brækr, breeches with the socks fixed to them, Eb. l. c.; blarendar (blue-striped) brækr, Nj. 184; the lesser outlawry might be inflicted by law on a woman wearing breeches, v. the curious passage in Ld. l. c. ch. 35; the passage, berbeinn þú stendr ok hefir brautingja görvi, þatki pu hasir brækt pinar, bare-legged thou standest, in beggarly attire, without even thy breeches on, Hbl. 6—the poet probably knew the Highland dress; cp. also the story of king Magnus of Norway (died A. D. 1103); hann hafði mjök þá siðu um klæða búnað, sem títt var í Vestrlöndum (viz. Scotland), ok margir hans menn, at beir gengu berleggjaðir, höfðu stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafnir, ok kölluðu margir menn hann Berbein eðr Berfætt, Fms. vii. 63: proverbs, barnið vex, en brókin ekki, the bairn grows, but the breeks not, advice to mothers making the first pair of breeks for a boy, not to make them too tight; petta veror aldri barn i bτόk, this will never be a bairn in breeks, i. e. this will never do. COMPDS: bróka-belti, n. a breeches belt, to keep them up, Sks. 405, Fas. i. 47, Sturl. iii. 190. bróka-vaðmál, n. clotb 246. brókar-sótt, f. nymphomania, Fél. ix. 203. bróka-vaðmál, n. cloth or stuff for b., Rd. 246.

brók-lauss, adj. breekless, Fms. viii. 448. brók-lindi, a, m. a girdle (lindi) to keep up the b., Fbr. 160, Ld. 78. bruðningr, m. [bryðja], hard bad food, Snót 216.

brugoning, f. (m., Stj. l. c., v. l.), [bregoa], breach, violation, Stj. 548, 656 A, Skálda 183.

brugg, n. brewing, N.G.L. iii. 197. scheming, Mar. 52, Thom. 37. 2. metaph. machination.

BRUGGA, ad, [Germ. brauen; A.S. brewan; Engl. brew; Dan. brygge; Swed. brygga]:-to brew, but rare in this sense, the current word being heita or göra öl, to beat or make ale; cp. öl-hita, öl-görð,

cooking, making ale. 2. metaph. with dat. to trouble, confound; b. sáttmáli, Stj. 652: more often with acc., 610: to concoct, scheme (in a bad sense, freq.)

brugginn, part. brewed, an aπ. λεγ., Vtkv. 7 (b. mjöðr): the sole relic of a strong verb answering to the A.S. breovan, brâv, and the old Germ. strong verb.

bruggu-kanna, u, f. a brewing can, Fr. bruggu-ketill, m. a brewing kettle, Fr.

brullaup, v. brúðkaup.

BRUM. I. neut. a bud, Lat. gemma; þá hit fyrsta tók brum at þrútna um várit á öllum aldinviði til laufs, Sks. 105; af bruminu, Bs. ii. 165; birki-brum, a birch-bud, Eyvind (in a verse), II. metaph. and masc. spring, only in the phrase, Lex. Poët. öndverðan brum (acc.), in the early spring time, Sighvat (in a verse); i öndverðan brum þinna daga, Bs. ii. 7. \quad \beta . a moment, in the phrase, i penna (sama) brum; i penna brum kom Hringr Dagsson, in the description of the battle at Stiklastað, O. H. 218, cp. Fms. v. 81 (where v.l. tima); 'i bessu bruni,' Fms. ix. 24, is certainly a misspelling for 'i penna brum:' cp. also the compd word nyja-brum, novelty, newfangledness.

brumaðr, part. budded, Lex. Poët.

bruna, ab, to advance with the speed of fire; b. fram, of a standard in the heat of battle, Mag. 2: of ships advancing under full sail, Fms. viii. 131, 188: freq. in mod. usage, Helius rann upp af því fagra vatni, og brunaði fram á það eirsterka himinhvolf, Od. iii. 1, Bb. 3. 18.

brundr, m. [Germ. brunft], semen animalium. Stj. 45.

tio. f. the time when the ewes are blæsma (in Icel. usually the month Teinn mikinn, en á brúðum stólsins var skorinn Þórr, ok var þat mikit of December), Bs. i. 873, Vm. 80.

BRUNI, 2, m. [cp. Ulf. brunsts; Engl. to burn, burning], burning, beat; sólar-bruni, Hkr. i. 5; þá er húsit tók at falla ofan af bruna (from the fire), Orkn. 458; reykr eðr b., Nj. 201, Sks. 197. **B**. a barren beath or burnt lava-field as a local name in the west of Icel. 2. metaph. a burning passion, mostly in bad sense; b. öfundar, of envy, Fms. ii. 140; losta b., of lust, K. A. 104; but also trúar b., fire of faith (but rarely), Fms. v. 239: medic. caustic, 655 xi. 2. COMPDS: bruna-belti, n. the torrid zone. bruna-domr, m. a sentence to be burnt, Stj. 46. bruna-flekkr, m. a burnt fleck (spot), Fms. xi. 38. bruna-hraun, n. a burnt lava-field, Bárð. 179. bruna-vegr = brunabelti, Sks. 197. bruna-befr, m. a smell of burning, 656B. Bruna-öld, f. the Burningage, i.e. the beathen time when the dead were burnt, preceding the Hauga-öld (Cairn-age) according to Snorri, Hkr. pref.; at vér munim hafna átrúnaði várum beim er feðr várir hafa haft fyrir oss, ok allt foreldri, fyrst um Bruna-öld, ok síðan um Hauga-öld, i. 141: the 'Burning-age' is in Scandin. pre-historical; relics are only found in the mythological time (v. above s. v. bál) and in law phrases and old sayings, such as branderfo, q. v., til brands ok báls, v. brandr: 'brendr' is synonymous to 'dead' in the old Hm.; at kveldi skal dag leyfa, konu er brend er, praise no wife till she is 'burnt' (i. e. buried), 70; and blindr er betri en brendr sé, nýtr mangi nás, better to be blind than burnt, i. e. better blind than dead and buried, 80; but it does not follow that burning was used at the time when the poem was composed; the saying had become proverbial.

brunn-lækr, m. a brooklet coming from a spring, = bæjarlækr, Grág.

ii. 289, Jb. 247, Isl. ii. 91, Fms. ii. 201.
brunn-migi, 2, m. 'mingens in puteum,' a kind of bobgoblin who polluted the wells, Halfs S. ch. 5. Fas. ii. 29, mentioned only here, and unknown to the present Icel. legends:—name of the fox, Edda (Gl.); cp. the proverb, skömm hundum, skitu refar i brunn karls, shame on the

bounds, the foxes defiled the carl's burn, Fms. vii. 21.

(BRUNNR (old form bruor), m. [Ulf. brunna; A. S. bærne; Scot. and North. E. burn; O. H. G. brunno; Germ. brunn, all of them weak forms, differing from the Scandin.-Icel. brunnr; Dan. brond; Swed. brunn]: -a spring, well; the well was common to all, high and low, hence the proverbs, (allir) eiga sama til brunus að bera, i. e. (all) bave the same seeds, wants, wishes, or the like; allt ber ad sama brunni, all turn to the same well, all bear the same way, Grett. 137; seint ad byrgja brunninn er barnio er i dottio, it is too late to shut the well when the bairn has fallen in; cp. the Engl. proverb, 'It is useless to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen.' In mythol., the brunnr of Mimer (Edda 10, 11) is the well of wisdom, for a draught of which Odin pawned his eye; probably symbolical of the sun sinking into the sea; the pit Hvergelmir (Edda 3) answers to the Gr. Tartarus; Sti. 612, Fms. ii. 83; the word may also be used of running water, though this is not usual in Icel., where distinction is made between brunnr and lækr, Grág. ii. 280, vide brunn-2. metaph. a spring, fountain; b. hita (the sun), A. A. 5; esp. theol. of God, Christ, b. gæzku, miskunnar..., Greg. 33; með brunni Guðlegrar spekðar, 673 A. 49; b. mælsku, Eluc. 56.

brunn-vaka, u, f. a third horn in the forehead of an ox with which he opened the ice during winter to get at the water; hit fjórða horn stóð ór

enni, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, þat var b. hans, Ld. 120.

brunn-vatn, n. spring-water, Bs. ii. 177. brunn-vígala, u, f. consecration of wells, Bs. i. 450, cp. Ísl. þjóð.

brutla (brutl, n., brutlan, f.), ab, [brytja]:-to waste, spend, esp.

in trifles; prop. to chop.

BRÚ, gen. brúar; nom. pl. brúar, Grág. i. 149, ii. 277, Eg. 529; brúr, Bs. i. 65 (Hungrvaka), is a bad spelling, cp. Landn. 332 (Mantissa); mod. pl. brýr, which last form never occurs in old writers; dat. sing. brú, gen. pl. brúa, dat. brúm: [A.S. brycg and bricg; Scot. brigg; Germ. brücke; Dan. bro; cp. bryggja]:-a bridge, Sturl. i. 244, 255, 256, iii. 24. In early times bridges, as well as ferries, roads, and hospitals, were works of charity, erected for the soul's health; hence the names sælu-hús (bospital), sælu-brú (soul-bridge). In the Swedish-Runic stones such bridges are often mentioned, built by pious kinsmen for the souls of the dead, Baut. 41, 97, 119, 124, 146, 559, 796, 829, 1112, etc. The Icel. Libri Datici of the 12th century speak of sheltering the poor and the traveller, making roads, ferries, churches, and bridges, as a charge upon donations (sálu-gjafir); þat sé þarf eigi til tíundar at telja, er áðr er til Guðs þakka gefit, hvart sem þat er til kirkna lagit eðr brúa, edr til sælu-skipa, K. p. K. 14a, cp. D. I. i. 279, 402. COMPDS: brúar-fundr, m. the battle at the Bridge, Sturl. ii. 256 (A.D. 1242). bruar-goro, f. bridge-making, Grag. ii. 266. brúar-sporör, m. [sporor, the tail of a fish], tête-de-pont, Germ. brückenkopf, whereas the Icel. takes the metaphor from fishes touching the banks with their tails, Nj. 246, Bs. i. 17.

· brúa, 20, to bridge over, Fms. i. 123: metaph., Sks. 788.

. brúða, u, f. a doll, puppet, Fms. xi. 309; stól-brúða (literally chair-bride),

líkneski, cp. the classical passage Eb. ch. 4; var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 175 (in the vellum MS. distinctly bruð nar); a distinction in form and inflexion is always made between bruor, a bride, and brúða, puppet; hence the saying, 'to sit like a brúða,' i.e. motionless, not stirring a limb; bláum skrýddr skrúða, skikkanlegri en brúða, more quiet than a b., Sig. Pét. 220; the sense of kopn and rough in Greek is

brúð-bekkr. m. the bride's bench; in old wedding feasts the bride and bridesmaids were seated on the bride's bench, the bride in the middle; the ladies were seated on the pallr or byerpallr (the dais or ladies' bench). turning their faces to look down the hall; the bruðbekkr was the seat of honour, and the central part of the dais; cp. the phrase, bruor sat 'á miðjum palli, i. e. 'á brúðbekk,' Ld. 206, Sd. 151, Lv. 37, Ísl. ii. 250.

Nj. 50; vide bekkr, pp. 56, 57.
brúð-fé, n. a bride's fee; cp. the 'duty to the priest and clerk' in the Engl. service; the bride's fee is mentioned in the beautiful heathen poem brymskviða (our chief authority in these matters), 29, 32; where it is a fee or gift of the bride to the giant maid. It seems to be a fee paid by the guests for attendance and waiting. Unfortunately there is a lacuna in verse 29, the last part of which refers to the bekkjargjöf (vide 57); the poem is only left in a single MS, and the text cannot be restored. It is curious that pkv. 32 calls this fee 'sbillings,' cp. Germ. braut schilling (Grimm); it shews that the bride's fee was paid in small pieces of

brúð-ferð and brúð-för, f. a bride's journey, Landn. 304, cp. Fs. 124, Rd. 255, Fms. iv. 180, Eg. 701, Grág. i. 441 A; as a rule the bridegroom was to carry his bride home, or she was carried home to him. and the wedding feast was held at the house and at the cost of the bridegroom or his parents. The bride came attended and followed by her bridesmaids, friends, and kinsmen, sometimes a host of men; hence originate the words brúðferð, brúðför, and perhaps even brúðhlaup. etc. 'Dress the hall! now the bride is to turn homeward with me, savs the bridegroom-dwarf in the beginning of the poem Alvismal; so the bride Freyja travels to the wedding at the giant's, pkv., cp. Rm. 37; - báðu hennar, ok heim óku, giptu Karli, gékk hón und líni. Ld. ch. 7, Nj. ch. 34, Harð. S. ch. 4, Sturl. iii. 181 sqq. In some cases, to shew deference to the father of the bride, the feast might be held at his house, Nj. ch. 2 (skyldi boð vera at Marðar), ch. 10, 14, Lv. ch. 12; cp. the curious case, Sturl. i. 226. In Icel., where there were no inns, the law ordered that a bride and bridegroom, when on the bride's journey, had the same right as members of parliament on their journey to the parliament; every farmer was bound to shelter at least six of the party, supposing that the bride or bridegroom was among the number, K. b. K. 04. One who turned them out was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grag. i. 441.

brúð-gumi, a, m. [Ulf. uses bruhfahs, not bruhguma; A.S. brydguma; Hel. brudigomo; O. H. G. prutigomo; Germ. bräutigam; Dan. brudgom; Swed. brudgumme; from brudr, a bride, and gumi, a man = Lat. bomo; the Engl. inserts a spurious r. bridegroom]:—a 'bride's man,' bridegroom; svá sem gumi er kallaði í brúðför, Edda 107, Grág. i. 175, Nj. 25, Sturl. iii. 182, Isl. ii. 250. comp: brúðguma-reið, f. a 'bridegroom's ride;' at weddings the bridegroom, as the host, had to meet his guests (boosmenn) a quarter of a mile from his house; here he entertained them in tents, where they remained and enjoyed themselves till evening; when darkness began to set in, the party rode home in a procession drawn up two and two; this was called brúðguma-reið. The last bridegroom's ride on record in Icel, was that of Eggert Olasson, just a hundred years ago, at his wedding at Reykholt in the autumn of 1767 A.D. A minute description of this last Icel. b. exists in a MS. (in the possession of Maurer, in Munich). An interesting treatise upon the wedding feasts in Icel. in the Middle Ages, down to the 18th century, is among the Icel. MSS. in the Bodleian Library, no. 130.

brúð-hjón, n. pl. the wedding pair. brúð-hvíla, u, f. a bridal bed (lectus nuptialis), Bret.

brúð-kaup and brul-laup, n. a wedding feast, bridal; these two words are identical in sense, but different in etymology; brúðkaup, prop. bride's bargain, refers to the old notion, that marriage was a bargain or purchase, not that the bride was bought herself, but the word refers to the exchange of mundr (by the bridegroom) and heimanfylgja (by the bride's father), vide these words; hence the allit. phrase, mey mundi keypt, and mundr and mey ('mund' and maid); again, brullaup, [qs. brúð-hlaup, bride's leap, cp. Germ. brautlauf, M. H. G. brútlouf, Swed. bröllopp, Dan. bryllup; Grimm mentions an A.S. brydlop (not found in Grein's Glossary or Bosworth's A.S. Dictionary); the full form brúðhlaup scarcely occurs in very old MSS., it is found in the Játv. S. MS. A.D. 1360, but only assimilated, Grág. i. 303, 311, l. 1] refers either to the bride's journey = brúðför, or to some bridal procession on the wedding day, probably the first; but in fact both words are only used of the wedding feast, the Engl. 'bridal,' A. S. bryd-eala. At the wedding the pillar in carved work on the side of an old-fashioned chair; in Fbr. 98 the head of Thor was carved on the chair; Grima kona Gamla atti stól read; to make a lawful 'brúðkaup' there must be at least six guests—þá

at brullaupi et fæsta, ok gangi brúðguminn í ljósi í sama sæing konu, Grág. i. 175; táða b., to fix the wedding day, Nj. 4; vera at brullaupi, Ld. 70; drekka b., to drink, i.e. bold, a wedding, 16, Fms. iv. 196; koma til b., Sturl. iii. 182; göra b., Fms. i. 150; göra b. til, to wed, Eg. 160, Landn. 243; veita b., Eb. 140: as to the time of wedding, COMPDS: brúðkaups-ferð, f. = brúðferð, Sturl. vide Grág. i. 311. brúðkaups-görð, f. bolding a wedding, Fs. 21, K. p. K. iii. 177. brúðka: 114, N.G.L. i. 16. brúðkaups-klæði, n. a wedding-garment, Matth. xxii. 11. brúðkaups-kostr, m. the cost of a wedding, D. N. iv. 174. brúðkaups-stofna, u, f. a wedding feast, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 49, vi. 395. brúðkau wedding feast, Fms. vii. 278, ix. 345, Hkr. iii. 404. brúðkaups-stefns, u, f. a wedding meeting, wedbrúðkaups-veizla, u, f. a brúðkaupsvitni, n. a marriage-witness, Ghl. 224.

brúð-kona, u, f. a bridesmaid; hafi hann (viz. the bridegroom) brúðmenn, en hon (the bride) brúð-konur, N. G. L. i. 27; þá skal hann (the bridegroom) sitja millum brúðmanna, en hon (the bride) millum brúð-

kvenna, ii. 305.

brúð-maðr, m. a bridegroom's man, N. G. L. i. 27: collect. the bridesmen and bridesmaids when on a bride's journey, Grag. i. 436, Eg. 201,

bruð-messa, u, f. the marriage-service, H. E. i. 527.

BRÚĐR, f., dat. acc. brúði; pl. brúðir: [Ulf. renders the Gr. νύμφη by brups, Matth. x. 35 (where the Gr. word means nurus); John iii. 29 (where it means bride) is lost in Ulf., but no doubt 'brubs' was also used there; A.S. bryde; Engl. bride; O.H.G. prut; Germ. braut; Dan.-Swed. brud]:—a bride; Germans use 'braut' in the sense of betrotbed, but Icel. call a girl festar-mey (betrotbed) from the espousal till she sets out for the wedding journey, when she becomes 'bride;' in mod. usage the word only applies to the wedding day; konur skipuðu pall, ok var brúðrin döpr, Nj. 11; sat Hallgerðr á palli, ok var brúðrin allkát, 18; var brúðrin í för með þeim, 50; brúðr sat á miðjum palli, en til annarrar handar Þorgerðr dóttir hennar, 51; brúðr sat á miðjan pall ok borlaug á aðra ok Geirlaug á aðra (the ladies' seat of honour was nearest to the bride on her right and left hand), Lv. 37; konur sátu å palli, ok sat Helga hin Fagra næst brúðinni, lsl. ii. 251. β. in a wider sense, the bridesmaids (=brúðkonur) sitting on the 'bride's bench' are called brides; sat þá þorgerðr (Ed. and MSS. wrongly þórhalla) meðal brúða, then Thorgerda was seated among the 'brides, on the bride's bench, being herself bride, Nj. 51; cp. also pkv. 25, hvar sáttu 'brúðir' (acc. pl.) bíta hvassara? Answ., sáka ek brúðir bíta en breiðara: in poetry, girls, maids in general, Lex. Poët: metaph. and theol., b. Guðs, b. Kristi=tbe cburch, H.E., Vídal., etc. compos: brúðar-bekkr, m.=brúðbekkr. brúðar-efni, n. a bride to be, brudar-gangr, m. the bridal procession; both bride-elect, Bárð. 175. the procession to and from the church (first the maids and women, then the ladies, and the bride, as the chief person, last); and again, the procession of the bride and ladies from the bride's room (brúðarhús) into the hall, where the men were assembled with the bridegroom. After grace had been said, both in the stofa, to the men, and in the bride's-bower, to the ladies, two dishes were served; a toast, called Heilags Anda skál or Heilags Anda minni (Holy Gbost's toast), perhaps a continuation of the heathen Bragarfull, was then given; at this signal the marshal (siðamaðr) went up to the bride's room and summoned the brides (ladies) to come down to the stofa and join the men; this was the second procession. The bride then sat on the bride's chair, and every one took his lady, and the feast went on in common. This custom is obsolete, but the word remains; a slow, stately walk, with an air of importance in measured steps, is called in Icel. a 'bride's walk,' like that of brides on a wedding day; [cp. Germ. brautgang.] brúðar-hús, n. a bride's chamber, the room where the bride and ladies were seated at a wedding during the morning and the beginning of the wedding feast, 625. 167. brúðar-lín, n. the bride's veil; the bride was veiled during the wedding, and according to pkv. 19 she took the veil when she set out for the 'brúðför.' This was the only time in life when a woman was veiled, hence ganga und lini, to walk under veil, to be veiled, is synonymous with to wed, marry; giptu Karli, gékk hón und líni, Rm. 37; setjask und ripti, id., 20; bundu þeir þór þá brúðar líni, þkv. 191, 15; laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, be (viz. the bridegroom) louted under the veil, him list to kiss, 27; Guðrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni, ok hafði lín á höfði, i. e. she sat wearing a veil, Ld. 296. brúðar-stóll, m. the bride's chair, N. G. L. i. 184.

BRUK, n. dried beaps of sea-weed, Bs. i. 527, Sturl. ii. 69, Njard. 380,

Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse): metaph. big words, Grett. 101 C.

BRUKA, ad, [cp. Lat. frugi, frux, fructus, frui; A. S. brucan; Germ. brauchen; Dan. bruge; Swed. bruke, borrowed from Germ.]:—to use, with acc., borrowed from Germ. through Dan.; it seems not to have come into use before the 17th century; it never occurs in the Icel. N. T., and even not in Pass.; in Vidalin (died A. D. 1720) it is used now and then; and at present, although used in common talk, it is avoided in writing. It is curious that the language has no special expression for to a such phrases as, skjóta bryggjum (skut-bryggja), to sboot out the gangway.

er brullaup gert at lögum, ef lögráðandi fastnar konu, enda sé sex menn use. Lat. uti (hafa, beita neyta, or other words indirectly bearing that sense are used); derived forms—as brukandi, brukanligr, adj., obrukanligr, adj. unfit, useless-are used, but sound ill. f. use, is preferred for bruk, n., Dan. brug = use, etc.

BRUN, f., old pl. brýnn, mod. brýr; the old form remains in the phrase, bera e-m e-t á brýn (qs. brýnn):—eye-brow (brá = eye-lid), Fms. xi. 274; kom (the blow) á brúnina, ok hljóp hón ofan fyrir augat, bindr upp brunina, porst. St. 49; or brununum ofan nefid, Isl. ii. 368; skegg ok brýnn, Stj. 318; brá eðr brúna, Edda 109. reference to frames of mind; to lift the eye-brows denoting a pleasurable state; to drop them, a moody frame; in phrases, bregoa i brun (brýnn?), to be amazed, v. bregða; lypta brúnum, to lift the eye-brows, to be glad, cheerful, Fs. 18; hóf þá upp brún (impers.), their faces cleared, the brows, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; er hann sá at þórr lét siga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun, Edda 28; hleypa brúnum, id., Eg. 305, hence léttbrýnn, glad; þung-brýnn, moody; brún-ölvi, id.; hafa brögð undir brúnum, to look uncanny, Band.; vera (so and so) undir brún at líta, to brunni, 60 sook anearmy, 22 lack, 19 look so and so, esp. in an uncanny sense, Nj. 55, Orkn. 284; bera e-m. 2-1 á brúnn (vide bera B. I. 8). Greg. 51, Rd. 241.

II. metaph. e-t á brýnn (vide bera B. I. B), Greg. 51, Rd. 241. II. metaph. tbe brow of a fell, moor, etc. (fjalls-brún, heiðar-brún, veggjar-brún); ís-brún, the edge of ice; á framanverðri brúninni, efstu brúninni, on the mountain edge, Sturl. i. 84: the first beam of day in the sky (dags-brun), litil brun af degi; lands-brun, the 'lands-brow,' i. e. the first sight of a mountain above the water. COMPDS: bruna-bein, n. pl. the bones of the brow, Sturl. i. 180, Heidarv. S. (in a verse). brúna-mikill. adj. beavy-browed, Eg. 304. brúna-stor, adj. baving cong brúna-skurðr, m. cutting the bair straight across the brows (as in the later Roman time), Ld. 272.

BRUN, f. a kind of stuff or tapestry (for. word), Vm. 24, 31, 146, 177,

Pm. 25, Bs. i. 762.

brúnaðr, adj. (dark) coloured, Fms. viii. 217, Sks. 286.

brun-ass, m. the wall-plate, i.e. the beam (ass) along the edge (brun) of the walls on which the cross-beams rest, Nj. 114, 202, Bs. i. 804. brun-gras, n. 'brown-grass,' probably Iceland moss, Finnb. 214; or = brönugrös, q. v. (?)

brún-hvítr, adj. wbite-browed, epithet of a fair lady, Hým. 8. brún-klukka, u, f. 'brown-bell,' name of an insect found in stagnant pools, Eggert Itin. § 600.

brun-moalottr, adj. (a horse) of mouse-grey colour with a black stripe

down the back, Hrasn. 5.

BRUNN, adj. [A.S. brun; Germ. braun], brown, Hkr. iii. 81, Fas. iii. 336; brun klæði, black dress, of the dress of a divine, Bs. i. 800: 'svartr' is never used of a horse, but brunn, dark-brown, whereas a bay is jarpr, Nj. 167, Grett. 122 A, Bs. i. 670, cp. Sturl. ii. 32; a black horse is called Brunn, a mare Brunka; dökk-brunn, raud-brunn, dark-brown. red-brown, etc. The word is not much in use.

brún-síðr, adj. = brúnasíðr, with overbanging brows, þiðr. 179. brun-ölvi, adj. a word spelt in different ways, found in about three brunolr, Bjarn. 62; brunvolvi, Fb. i. 186; brunvaulfi, iii. 357; brúnölvi, Fms. xi. 114; brúnölfr, Jómsv. S. 32 (Ed. 1824): frowning, with a wolfish brow, look, [from brún and úlfr, a wolf.]

BRÚSI, a, m. a buck, be-goat, Edda (Gl.): name of a giant, Fms. iii. 214. In Norway (Ivar Aasen), a lock of bair on the forehead of animals is called 'bruse.' In Icel. a. an earthen jar, to keep wine or spirits in (cp. Scot. greybeard, Scott's Monastery, ch. 9), no doubt from their being in the shape of a bearded bead. This has given rise to the pretty little poem of Hallgrim called Skeggkarlsvisur, Skyldir erum við Skeggkarl tveir, a comparison between Man and Greybeard (Skeggkarl = Beardcarle); cp. leir-brúsi = brúsi; flot-brúsi, Hým. 26. B. a bird, columbus maximus, called so in the north of Icel., but else heimbrini, Eggert Itin. § 556.

556. II. a pr. name of a man, Landn. brúskr, m. a 'brush,' tuft of hair, crest of a helmet, etc.

brú-steinn, m. pavement, Eb. 1 20.

brydda, dd, [broddr], to prick, point: a. to sharp or rough a borse, in shoeing him, Hm. 89: to spit, pin, Sturl. iii. 85 C. B. to sbew the point; svá langt sem bænar-krossinn á Sævarlandi bryddir undan Melshorni, of a view, just shewing the point, Dipl. iii. II: metaph. to prick, torment, Str. 25; b. & illu, ójafnaði, to shew, utter, evil, injustice. to line a garment, (akin to borð, borði.)

brydding, f. lining, N. G. L. iii. no. 2 and 10, D. N., freq. in mod. use. bryoja, u, f. a sort of trough, Stj. 178. Gen. xxx. 38. II. a rude

woman, a bag, v. the following word.

BRYDJA, bruddi, brutt, no doubt qs. brytja, prop. to chop with the teeth, used of chewing biscuits or other hard brittle food; cp. provincial Ital. rottà, which is used in the very same sense, from Lat. rumpere, as bryðja comes from brjóta, brytja.

BRYGGJA, u, f. [v. brú, Scot. brigg], a pier, landing-stage, gangway, Eg. 75, 530, Hkr. ii. 11, Ld. 190, Fms. i. 158, ix. 478, 503, xi. 102. The piers were movable, and were carried about in trading ships; hence



for embarking or loading the ship. In English local names, Stanfurðu-bryggja, Lundúna-bryggja, Stamfordbridge, London-bridge, Hkr., Fms. vi. COMPDS: bryggju-búð, f. a pier-sbop, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. bryggju-fótr, m. the head (end) of a pier, a cognom., Fms. bryggju-ker, n. a tub at the pier, Fms. x. bryggju-lægi, n. a lying with the gangway shot out, Grág. i. 153. 92, Hkr. ii. 213. bryggju-manga keeper at a landing-pier, N.G. L. iii. bryggju-mangari, a, m. a 'bridge-monger,' sbopbryggju-sporor, m. the end, bead of a pier, Grag. i. 92, Eg. 121, Fms. iv. 41.

bryn-brók, f. war-breeches, Sks. 405.

bryn-glofi, 2, m. a war-glove, gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 247, El., Karl., etc. bryn-hattr and -höttr, m. and -hetta, u, f. a war-bat, Al. 78, Karl. 179, 239.

bryn-hosa, u, f. war-bose, greaves, Stj. 461, Sks. 405. I Sam. xvii. 6. BRYNJA, u, f. [Ulf. brynio; A.S. burn; Hel. bry-nio; O. H. G. brunja; Swed. brynja; Dan. brynis]:-a coat of mail, in olden times woven of rings (hringa-brynja, ring-mail), hence in poetry called hring-skyrta, a chain-mail sark or shirt, with epithets such as 'iron sewed, knit, woven, and the like, Lex. Poët.: the breast-plate, spanga-brynja (Fms. vii. 264, viii. 95, 388), is of later date, viz. of the time of the Crusades and the following ages, vide Fms. i. 43, ii. 309, iv. 65, vi. 410, 411, vii. 45, 46, viii. 403, xi. 137, v.l. etc. etc., Bs. i. 526, 528, 624. compps: brynju-bitr, m. mail-biter, name of a sword, Sturl. brynju-bönd, n. pl. cords brynju-hattr and -hetta = brynhattr. to fasten the b., Karl. brynju-hálsbjörg, f. a bauberk. brynju-hringr, m. the ring of a coat of mail, Fas. i. 197. brynju-lauss, 2dj. without a coat of mail, uncovered, Sturl. ii. 146, Fms. vi. 416 (in 2 verse). brynju-meistari, 2, m. a smith of a b., N.G.L. ii. 246. brynju-rokkr, m. a coat brynju-rokkr, m. a coat [Germ. rock] of mail, Karl.

brynja, 20, to cover with a coat of mail, Róm. 219; mostly in part. pass. brynjaör, wearing a coat of mail, Fms. v. 161, Orkn. 148: reflex. to put on a coat of mail, El. 103.

bryn-klungr, m. a sort of weapon, = Lat. lupus, Sks. 419.

bryn-knift, m. a war-knife, dirk, Sks. 406.

bryn-kolla, u, f. = mid. Lat. collare, a collar of mail, Fms. viii. 404. brynna, t, [brunnr], to water cattle, with dat, of the beasts; b. nautum, Skálda 163, Dropl. 34.

bryn-stakkr, m. a mail-jacket, Fzr. 110, Lv. 107. bryn-stúka, u, f. a mail-sleeve, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 387.

bryn-tröll, n. a sort of balberd, Ld. 148, Valla L. 208, Eg. 121, 122, K. Þ. K. 170, Thom. 343, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 7, where the translator says of the spear of Goliah—slikt er nú kallat b.

bryn-bvari, a, m. a sort of balberd, probably synonymous to bryn-

tröll, defined in Eg. 285, Fas. iii. 387.

BRYTI, old gen. brytja, mod. bryta, m. [A.S. brytta = villicus; old Dan. bryde], a steward, bailiff. This word occurs twice or thrice in Icel. books, of the bailiffs, of private farms, Nj. 201, porf. S. Karl. 408, Fs. 147; also of the two bishops' bailiffs, Bs. i. 247, 477, 839, 848, where bryti is inferior to ráðsmaðr, a steward, and denotes the bead-labourer in the bishop's homestead. In Denmark it was more in use, cp. a treatise of N. M. Petersen ('Bonde og Bryde') upon the subject, publ. in Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1847; even used in Denmark as a pr. name, as Steward, Stewart in the Brit. Isles, Hkr. i. 228; bryta eor hinum bezta manni er í bæ er staddr, Gþl. 428: the bryti was in Norway tbe bead-bondsman, tveir þrælar, þjónn ok bryti, N.G.L. i. 70, 36.

brytja, ao, [brjóta-brotinn; A. S. bryttjan = to deal out], to chop, esp. of butcher's meat, Isl. ii. 337; svá brytju vér grísina, Sd. 163; b. búfé, Al. 80, Stj. 411. Judg. xiv. 6 (as be would have 'rent' a kid); b. nior, to cut down, as a carcase, Fms. vii. 123; b. mat, to chop meat, viii. 221.

brytjan, f. chopping, Grag. i. 148, 466. bryt-skálm, f. a chopper, Gisl. 80.

bryt-trog, n. a butcher's trough, pryml. 3. 60.

bryna, d, [brún], to whet, sharpen, bring to an edge; b. ljá, kníf, sverð, to whet a scythe, knife, sword, Edda 48, Isl. ii. 348, Fs. 62. β. naut. to drag a boat or ship half a-shore, put her on the 'edge' of the sea-board; b. upp skipi, Nj. 19, Fs. 145, 147, Fms. viii. 333, v.l. 2. metaph. to egg on, incite, Al. 33.

brýna, u, f. wbetting; mowers call 'brýna' the amount of mowing done before the scythe wants whetting again.

bryni, n. a wbetstone, Isl. ii. 348, Fas. iii. 43, 44. 2. metaph. spices (rendering of the Lat. incitamenta gulae), Róm. 306.

bryning, f. a whetting, sharpening, esp. metaph. egging on, sharpening; ek veit görst um yðr sonu mína, þurfi þér brýningina, Ld. 240; segir, at þá hefði þeir tekið brýningunni, Hkr. ii. 239.

brýnligr, adj. = brýnn.

brynn, adj. [brún], prop. 'edged;' but only used metaph. prompt, ready; ef bryn fefong lægi fyrir, ready means, Fms. iv. 298; bryn málaesni, an evident, plain case, Ld. 66, Gisl. 119, 123; bryn sök, a just, cogent cause, Sturl. iii. 237; bryn vorn, a clear case of defence, Band. 15 new Ed.; brynt erindi, a pressing errand, business; brynn byrr, a straight, fair wind, Skálda 163, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse).

2. seldom = bridge, D. I. i. 404. having such or such a brow, in compds, pung-brynn, létt-brynn, sambrýnn, q. v.

bræða, dd, [bráð], to melt, Sks. 145; b. jökul, snjó, ís, Fms. iii. 180, ix. 355, K. A. 6; b. lýsi, to make oil. 2. metaph. to burry; nú seinkaða ek, en þú bræddir heldr, I tarried, but you burried, Dropl. 3. [bráð, n.], to tar, pitch; b. hús, skip, timbr, kirkju, etc., Fms. i. 291, v. 331, Vm. 62, Eg. 90, N.G.L. ii. 247, Gbl. 81. bræði, f. [bráðr], anger, ire, temper, Eluc. 41; í bræði, in a passion,

Fms. vii. 130, Pass. 8. 14; med brædi, with ire, Stj. 153. bræði-

mæli, n. pl. angry language, Sks. 25. bræðrunga, u, f. [bróðir], a female first cousin, Grág. i. 346, Fms. vii. 274, Post. 656 A. ii. 15.

brædrungr, m. [bróðir], a first cousin (agnate), Grág. i. 171, ii. 172; also = bræðrunga; hón var bræðrungr, sbe was first cousin, Ásnýjar, Grett. 87. compos: bræðrungs-barn, n. child of a first cousin, Gbl. 244. bresorungs- and bresorunga-baugr, m. the share of weregild due to first cousins, N.G.L. i. 75, Grág. ii. 185. brækja, u, f. a brackish, bad taste. brækir, m. a cognom., Landn.

bræklingar, m. pl. [brók], 'breechlings,' a nickname of the Irish, Morkinsk. (Fr.)

brækta, t, [Dan. bræge; Ivar Aasen, bræka, brækta], to bleat; b. sem geit, to bleat like a sbe-goat, Fbr. 212 (rare). bræla, d, [Fr. brûler], to burn, in the allit. phrase, brenna ok bræla. bræla, u, f. tbick smoke and fire (= svæla).

brögðóttr, adj. [bragð], crafty, cunning, Ég. 283, Glúm. 379, Háv. 56.

brogou-ligr, adj. cunning-looking, Mag. 7.
BROLTA, t, [bratl and bratla, Ivar Aasen], to tumble about (as a cow in a bog), Ld. 328, Nj. 27, Jómsv. S. (Ed. 1824), p. 38 (breylti); Fms. xi. 129 has a false reading breysti. brölt, n. a tumbling about.

brorr, m. [A. S. brær], a briar, Haustl. 14; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. is scarcely right.

BRÖSK, n. a noise, crackling, Eb. 97 new Ed. note 1.

bröstuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), in the phrase, lata b., to brag, Sturl. i. 140 C, [cp. braska = to twist, Ivar Aasen.]

budda, u, f. a purse, (mod.)

BUDKR, bauökr, Art. 7, mod. contr. baukr, m. [a for. word derived from Gr. dποθήκη; mid. Lat. apotheca; Ital. bottega; Fr. boutique; O.H.G. buttick; mod. Germ. böttich; hence Germ. bötteber, Dan. bödker, mod. Icel. beykir = a cooper]:—a box, originally a box to keep herbs and balsams in; tvá buðka með balsamum, Bs. i. 872, Mar. 43; buðkr nokkurr er húsfreyja átti, Glúm. 378, Stj. 215: Bauka-Jón, *Pillbox-John*, was a nickname given to a bishop in Icel. for having made money by dealing in medicine-boxes; kölluðu óvinir hans hann Bauka-Jón, sögðu hann hafa selt í smá-baukum, þat er hann léti sem væri dýrindi nokkur, Espol. Árb. 1685; hence prob. bauka, q.v. COMPD: bauka-gröss, n. pl. berbs kept in a box, Str.

buðlungr, m. a king, poët., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

buffeit, n. [Engl. buffei], a buffeit, Gisl. 27.
buffeita, tt, (for. word), to buffet, Bær. 20, Mar. 60.
buga, ad, to bow; in fishing for trout with nets people in Icel. say, buga fyrir, to draw the net round; but mostly used metaph. and in compds, yfir-buga, to bow down, subdue; 3rd pers. pret. reflex. bugusk, from an obsolete strong verb bjúga, baug, occurs in Eyvind, bugusk álmar, bows were bent, Fms. i. 49.

bugon, u, f. a bow or bent, of a serpent's coil.

BUGR, m. pl. ir, a bowing, winding; so Icel. call the bight or bend of a river, brook, creek, or the like; renna i bugum, to flow in bights, hence ar-bugr, lækjar-bugr: the bight (inside) of a ring, finger, bow-string, etc.; i bug hringinum, Eg. 306; b. fingranna, Sturl. i. 189; gripa i bug snærum, poët. to grip the bight of the how-string, Jd. 27: the scythe has þjó-bugr, q.v.: the concave side of the sails, sá af landi í bug allra seglanna, Fms. vii. 94: a curve, disorder, of a line of men or ships (in battle), rétta pann bug, er á var orðinn flotanum, i. 174; hence the phrase, aka e-m á bug, vide aka; vinda (göra) bráða-bug að e-u, to make baste, Grett. 98 A: à bug, Scot. abeigh (aloof), Ulf. 3. 27; mein-bugir, impediments. 

B. convexity; b. jardar, Rb. 468, unusual in this sense.

bugt, n. bowing, servile bomage: bugta, 20, to make many bows, Snót 163. β. a bight, bay, Dan. bugt (for. and rare). y. [boughtes,

Spencer] = bugôa, Fnis, iii, 190, or false reading = beit (?).

BUKKR, m. [A.S. bucca; Engl. buck; Germ. bock; Swed.-Dan. bukk; cp. bokki]:—a be-goat, rare; hafr is the common word, Stj. 177, COMPDS: bukka-O. H. 15:= Lat. aries, a battering ram, Al. 89. bukka-skinn, n. the skin bloo, n. the blood of be-goats, 544. 39. of be-goats, Sks. 184. bukka-vara, u, f. id., Bs. ii. 177, Sks. 184.

bukk-ram, n. a buck-ram, ram, Vm. 124, Dipl. iii. 4 (a for. word). compp: bukkrams-hökull, m. the scapular of a ram, Vm. 70.

BUKL, n. [mid. Lat. bucula], the boss of a shield, Al. 40, (a for. word.) buklari, a, m. [Fr. bouclier], a buckler, shield, Sks. 374, Eg. 202, Fms. viii. 170, 317, ix. 533, Fas. i. 179, Sturl. ii. 44, 221, etc. COMPDS : buklara-bóla, u, f. the boss of a buckler, Sturl. i. 196. buklara-2. [brun, brow], fetill, m. the strap of a buckler, Sturl, i. 147.

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bulla, 20, to boil up; b. og sjóða; cp. Lat. ebullire: metaph. to chat, talk nonsense, and bull, n. nonsense; -all mod.

bulla, u, f. the shaft in a churn or pump. bullu-fotr, m. a pr. name, Grett. bulungr, m., proncd. buolungr, [bolr, bult], a pile of logs, fire-wood, Stj. 593, Isl. ii. 417.

bumba, u, f. [onomatopoëtic, cp. Engl. bomb, to boom, etc.], a drum, Stj. 289, Sks., Al., Karl., Fas. iii, etc. 2. the belly of a tub, kettle, or

any big jar; ketil-bumba, Od. viii. 436.

BUNA, u, f. [akin to ben], a stream of purling water; lækjar-buna, vatns-buna: bunu-lækr, m. a purling brook, Jónas 137; blóð-buna = 2. one with the stocking banging down his leg, ungartered; a cognom. (Björn buna), Landn.

buna, ao, to gush out, of blood, water-spring, etc.

BUNDIN, n., mod. byndini, Pass. 17. 27, [binda], a sbeaf, bundle, Stj. 192. Gen. xxxvii. 7, Greg. 40; korn-bundin, a sheaf of corn, Blanda MS. bunga, u, f. elevation, convexity.

bunki, a, m. a beap, pile, v. búlki.

bunungr, m. a sort of whale, Edda (Gl.)

burdeiga, ao, (a for, word; vide burt), to tilt, bior.

BURĐB, ar, m. pl. ir, [Engl. birth; Hel. giburd; Germ. geburt; cp. bera A. II]:—birth, esp. of the birth of Christ; frá Guðs, Drottins, Krists burði, Bs. i. 112, 145, 158, 173; frá hingað-burði Christi, id., 64, 75, 79, 85; til burðar Christi, Rb. 84: of men, sótt burðar = jóðsótt, labours, K. Á. 104.

2. of domestic animals, calving, lambing, hence saud-burdt, the lambing-time; þeim kúm er bezt búast til burðar, Bs. i. 3. birth, the thing born, an embryo; Fillinn gengr tvö ar med burdinum, Stj. 70; at bær (viz. the ewes) skyldi sinn burd geta, 178; fæða sinn burð, 97; með konum leysisk burðr (abort), Bs. i. 798. in pl. birth, extraction; heidinn at burduni (MS. sing.), beathen by birth, Ver. 40; burðir ok ætt, kith and kin, Fms. i. 83; er ekki er til Noregs kominn fyrir burða sakir, ix. 389; Hákon jarl hafði burði til þess, at halda föðurleifð sinni, ok hafa jarlsnafn, i. 223; þykkjumk ek hafa til pess burði ok frænda styrk, Eg. 474; hence in mod. usage burðir means one's 'physique,' strength; burdamadr mikill, a mighty strong man; hafa litla burdi, to bave little strength; yfir-burdir, superior strength (cp. bera II. the bearing of limbs, body; lima-burðr, III. [bera C], the compds at-burðr, viðyfir), and afburðir, q.v. fóta-burðr, höfuð-burðr. buror, til-buror, bap, accident; fyrir-buror, vision. IV. answerbyrðr, and compds like á-burðr. β. saman-compps: burða-munr, m. distance of birth, Fs. ing to bera A. I, vide byror, and compds like á-buror. burðr, comparison. burðar-dagr, m. a birthday, Hom. 106; b. Maríu, the nativity of the Virgin Mary, Rb. 8. burðar-maðr, m. a bearer, Fms. i. 271. burðar-sveinn, m. an errand-boy, Fms. vii. 222. burðar-tími, a, m. birtb-time, Stj. 97; natal bour, 101. burðugr, adj. [Germ. ge-bürtig], of bigb birtb, Grett. 161 A, Stj. 238

(unclass.)

burgeiss, m. [Fr. bourgeois; Chaucer burgeis; a for. word, of Teut. origin, from burg]:—a burgess, Fas. iii. 358: in mod. usage, a big man. buris, m. (a for. word), boraz, N. G. L. iii.

burkni, a, m. [Scot. bracken or breckan, cp. Engl. brake.], the common fern, Hialt.

BURR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, a son, akin to bera and barn, but poët., being used in prose only in allit. phrases such as, eigi buri við bónda sínum, Stj. 428; sem burr eðr bróðir, Fms. xi. 75; áttu börn og buru (acc. pl.) grófu rætr og muru is a standing peroration of Icel. nursery tales, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 319, vide Lex. Poët.: else in prose only used in the weak form in the compd words tvi-buri, twins; bri-buri, three at a birth, (in modern statistics even fleir-buri.)

BURST, f. I. [A. S. byrst; Germ. borste; Swed. bösta], a bristle, Hb. (1865) 22; but also of a hog's back and bristles, Edda 70; cp. Gullinbursti, Gold-bristle, the mythical hog of the god Frey; Fas. i. 532 (of the sonargoltr, the sacred bog); Fms. v. 165: the phrase, draga bust or nefi e-m, to draw a bristle out of one's nose, to cheat, gull one, Olk. 36, does not occur anywhere else that we know of; the Engl. say, 'to lead one by the nose,' in much the same sense. II. metaph, the gable of a bouse (hús-burst), Hkr. iii. 14 (of a shrine), Mar. 106, Konr. 57; og gogginn á bustinni brýnir (of a raven sitting on the top of a house and whetting his bill), Sig. Breiðfjörð. compds: bursta-kollr, m. bristlescalp, a nickname, Nj. 181. burstar-har, n. bristly bair, Fas. i. 105. bursti, a, m. a brusb, Dipl. v. 18:—from bursta, að, to brusb.

burst-fgull, m. a bedge-bog, Thom. 145, 147; vide bjarnigull.

BURT-, v. brott-.

BURT, [Ital. bagordo; Fr. bobourt; bord in Chaucer; vide Du Cange s.v. bobordicum], in the phrase, rioa burt, to ride a tilt; hence burtreio, f. a tilt, tournament, Bær. 17, Fas. ii. 295, Karl., bior., etc.; freq. in COMPDS: burtreiðar-maðr, m. a tilter, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. burtreiðar-vápn, n. a tilt-weapon, Fas. ii. 281. burtstong, f. a lance for tilting, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. 369, Karl., etc.

busi, a, m. a bad, clumsy knife.

BUSSEL, n. (a for. word), a cask, busbel, Art. 99. BUST, n. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

BUSTL, n. bustle, Isl. ii. 39, Snot 217; of a fish splasbing in the water, Bb. 2. 28: bustla, 20, to bustle, splash about in the water.

BUTTR and butraldi, a cognom., Dipl. v. 26, Fbr.: sbort, cp. bútr; Dan, butted.

BUZA, u, f. [a for. word; mid. Lat. bussa; O. H. G. buzo; Dutch buise; Engl. berring-buss], a sort of merchant-ship, Fms. vii. 289, ix. 304, xi. 425; freq. in the Ann. of the 14th century; it occurs first A.D. 1251, then 1299: in the 14th century, during the Hanseatic trade with Icel., nearly every ship was called buza, vide Ann. COMPD: buzu-skip, n. = búza, Ann. 1251, etc., Hkr. iii. 118.

BU, n. [Hel. bû = domicilium; O.H. G. bû; mod. Germ. bau = tillage, cultivation; Hel. also uses beo or beu, = seges, cp. also Teut. bouwt = messis, in Schmeller Heliand Glossary:—the root of this word will be traced more closely under the radical form búa; here it is sufficient to remark that 'bu' is an apocopate form, qs. 'bug' or 'bugg;' the root remains unaltered in the branch to which Icel bygg, byggja, and other words belong]:—a bouse; bú and bæ (býr) are twins from the same root (bua); bær is the house, bu the household; the Gr. olnos (Foinos) embraces both; beir eta upp bú mitt, Od. i. 251; biðla til móður minnar og eyða búi hennar, 248; bú mitt er á förum, iv. 318; gott bú, ix. 35; etr þú upp bú hans bótalaust, xvi. 431; svo hann er fær um að veita búinu forstöðu, xix. 161; hús og bújörð, og góðan kvennkost, xiv. 64; the Prose Translation by Egilsson. In the Northern countries 'bú' implies the notion of living upon the produce of the earth; in Norway and esp. in Icel. that of living on the 'milk' (málnyta) of kine, ewes, or she-goats; þat er bú, er maðr hefir málnytan smala, it is 'bú' if a man bas a milking stock, Grag. i. 158; the old Hm. says, a 'bu,' however small it be, is better to have than not to have; and then explains, 'though thou hast but two she-goats and a cottage thatched with shingle, yet it is better than begging;' Icel. saying, sveltr saudlaust bú, i.e. a sheepless bousebold starves: 'bu' also means the stores and stock of a household; göra, setja, reisa bu, to set up in life, have one's own hearth, Bs. i. 127, Bb. 1. 219, Sturl. i. 197, Eb. 40; bregða búi, to give up farming or bousebold; taka við búi, to take to a farm, Sturl. i. 198; eiga bú við e-n, to sbare a bousebold with one, 200; tádask til bús, id.; fara búi, to remove one's bousebold, flit, 225; hafa bu, hafa rausnar-bu, 226; eiga bu, iii. 79, Eg. 137: allit. phrases, börn og bú, Bs. ii. 408; bóndi er bú-stólpi, bú er landstólpi, the 'bóndi' is the stay of the 'bú,' the 'bú' is the stay of the land; búa búi sínu, Fas. iii. 312; búa úmegðar-búi, to bave a beavy bouse-bold (many children), K. p. K. 90; hafa kýr ok ær á búi, Nj. 236: bousekeeping, in the phrase, ciga einkis i bu at bidja, to bave plenty of everything, Bs. i. 131, 132; bæði þarf í búit mjöl ok skreið, Nj. 18: bome, bouse, reið Hrútr heim til bús síns, 4; á búi, adv. at bome, Fms. iv. 256, Hm. 2. estates; konungs-bú, royal demesnes; par er bú hans vóru, 82. Eg. 42, 43, Landn. 124, fara milli búa sinna, to go from one estate to another, id.; eiga bú, to own an estate.

3. the stock in a farmstead; another, id.; eiga bú, to own an estate. sumir lágu úti á fjöllum með bú sín, Sturl. iii. 75; drepa niðr bú, höggva bú, taka upp bú, to kill or destroy one's stock, Fms. ix. 473, Stj. 90. COMPDs: bus-afleifar, f. pl. remains of stores, Grag. i. 200. buhlutir, m. pl. implements of busbandry, Grag. i. 200, 220, 221, Dipl. iii. 14, Bs. i, D. I. (freq.) bus-efni, n. pl. bousebold goods, Sturl. i. bús-far, n. = búfar, Bs. i. 477. bús-forráð, n. pl. management of bousebold affairs, Sturl. i. 131, Grett. 107. bus-gagn = bugagn, Jb. 166. bus-hagr, m. the state, condition of a 'bu,' Fas. ii. 469. bús-hlutir = búsbúhlutir, Hrafn. 22. bus-hægindi, n. pl. comfortable income derived from a 'bú,' Bs. i. 688, Hrafn. 22. bús-kerfi. n. movables of a bousebold, Grag. ii. 339 A, 249, where buskerfi, att bus-tilskipan, f. the settling of a bouseobsolete and dubious word. bold, Fms. ii. 68. bus-umsvif, n. pl. the care, troubles of a 'bu,' bús-umsýsla, u, f. the management of a 'bú,' Ld. business, Band. ii.

22, Eg. 333, 334, Band. l. c. BUA, pret. sing. bjó, 2nd pers. bjótt, mod. bjóst; plur. bjoggu, bjöggu, and mod. bjuggu, or even buggu; sup. búit, búið, and (rarely) contr. buð; part. buinn; pret. subj. bjöggi, mod. byggi or bjyggi; pres. sing. indic. by; pl. bum, mod. buum: reflex. forms bysk or byst, bjósk or bjóst, bjöggusk, búisk, etc.: poët. forms with suffixed negative bjó-at, Skv. 3. 39: an obsolete pret. bjoggi = bjó, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); bjöggisk == bjósk, Hom. 118. [Búa is originally a reduplicated and contracted verb answering to Goth. búan, of which the pret. may have been baibau: by bûan Ulf. renders Gr. οἰκεῖν, κατοικεῖν; Hel. bûan = babitare; Germ. bauen; Swed. and Dan. bo. The Icel. distinguishes between the strong neut, and originally redupl, verb bua, and the transit, and weak byggja, q.v.: búa seems to be kindred to Gr. φύω, ἔφῦσα (cp. Sansk. bbu, bbavâmi, Lat. fui); byggja to Lat. fūcio, cp. Swed.-Dan. bygga, Scot. and North. E. to 'big,' i.e. to build; cp. Lat. aedificare, midificare: again, the coincidence in sense with the Gr. olkos, olkeir, Lat. vicus, is no less striking, cp. the references s.v. bú above. Búa, as a root word, is one of the most interesting words in the Scandin. tongues; bú, bær, bygg, bygð, byggja, etc., all belong to this family: it survives in the North. E. word to 'big,' in the Germ. bauen (to till), and possibly

(v. above) in the auxiliary verb 'to be.']

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A. NEUTER, to live, abide, dwell, = Gr. olnείν, Lat. babitare; sú synd sem í mér býr, Rom. vii. 17, 20; í mér, þat er í mínu holdi, býr ekki gott, 18; hann sem býr í ljósinu, I Tim. vi. 16; fyrir Heilagan Anda sem í oss býr, 2 Tim. i. 14; Látið Christs orð ríkulega búa meðal yðar, Col. iii. 16; þá trú . . . sem áðr fyr bjó í þinni ömmu Loide, 2 Tim. i. 5; þat hit góða sem í oss býr, 14; hann sem býr í ljósinu, þar einginn kann til að komast, 1 Tim. vi. 16; hence íbúð, living in, etc.; in many of those passages some Edd. of N. T. use byggja, but búa suits better: of a temporary abode, hann bjó í tjöldum, be abode in tents, Fms. x. 413. 2. 2 naut. term; þeir bjuggu þar um nóttina, they stayed, cast anchor during the night, Fms. vii. 3: on board ship, to bave one's berth, sá maðr bjó á skipi næst Haraldi er hét Loðinn, 166; engi maðr skyldi búa á þessu skipi yngri en tvítugr, x. 321. to live together as man and wife; henni hagar ad b. vid hann, I Cor. vii. 12; hagar honum hjá henni að b., 13; b. með húsfrú sinni, Stj. 47; b. við; Helgi prestr bjó við konu þá, er þórdís hét (of concubinage), Sturl. i. 141; but bua saman, of wedded life, K. Á. 134. 4. b. fyrir, to be present in the place; at Selborir muni fyrir b. i hverju holti, Fms. iv. 260: recipr., sjór ok skógr bjoggusk í grend, Skálda 202, Baruch. esp. (v. bú) to bave a bousebold, cattle, sheep, and milk; hence buandi, bóndi, bær, and bú; búa við málnytu (milk), ok hafa kýr ok ær at búi, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 168, 335; b. búi (dat.), 153, K. p. K. 90; búa búi sínu, to 'big ane's ain biggin,' bave one's own bomestead.

\$\begin{align\*} \beta \text{. dec} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. búi} & \beta \text{. bis} & \text{. bis} & \text{. pú vilt b., so long as thou wilt keep bouse, Hrafn. 9; b. vel, illa, to be a good (bad) bousekeeper; vænt er að kunna vel að búa, Bb. 3. 1; Salomon kóngur kunni að b., 100; fara að b., to begin bousekeeping, 2. 6; b. á jörðu, to keep a farm, gesa þeim óðul sín er á bjoggu, Fms. i. 21. búa á..., at..., í..., with the name of the place added, to live at or in a place; hann bjó á Velli (the farm) á Rangárvöllum (the county), Nj. 1; Höskuldr bjó á Höskuldstöðum, 2; hann bjó at Varmalæk, 22; hann bjó undir Felli, 16; Gunnarr bjó at Hlíðarenda, 29; Njáll bjó at Bergþórshváli, 30, 38, 147, 162, 164, 173, 174, 213, Landn. 39-41, and in numberless passages; Eb., Ld., Eg., Sturl., Bs., Isl. ii, etc. (very freq.): also b. i brjósti, skapi, huga e-m, to be, dwell in one's mind, with the notion of rooted conviction or determination, pess hins mikla áhuga, er þér býr í brjósti, Fms. iv. 80; því er mér hefir lengi í skapi búit, 78; ekki muntu leynask fyrir mér, veit ek hvat í býr skapinu, Lv. 16. metaph. and with prepp.; b. um e-t, or b. yfir e-u, almost in an uncanny sense, to brood over hidden schemes, designs, resentment, or the like; búa um hverfan hug, to be of a fickle mind, Skv. 3. 39; b. eigi um heilt, to brood over something against one, to be insincere, Fms. xi. 365; b. um skoll, to brood over some deceit, id.; b. um grun, to be suspicious, ii. 87: in good sense, b. um eitt lunderni, to be of one mind, Jb. 17; b. um þrek, hug, to bave a bold beart, Lex. Poët.: b. i or undir e-u, to be at the bottom of a thing; en i pessu vináttu merki bjoggu enn fleiri hlutir, O. H. 125; mart byr i þokunni (a proverb), many things bide in the mist; en þat b. mest undir ferð Áka, at ..., Fms. xi. 45; þóttusk eigi vita hvat undir myndi b., Nj. 62: b. yfir e-u, to brood over something, conceal; (ormrinn) bjó yfir eitri, i.e. the snake was venomous, Fms. vi. 351: the saying, lítill bukr byr yfir miklu viti, little bulk bides mickle wit, Al.; b. yfir flærð ok vélum, to brood over falsebood and deceit, id.; b. yfir brögðum, Fas. i. 290: b. undir, vio e-t, to live under or with a thing, to bide, put up with; eiga undir slikum ofsa at b., to bave to put up with such insolence, Fms. xi. 248; at hart mun þykkja undir at b., Nj. 90, 101; ok mun eigi við þat mega b., i. e. it will be too bard to bide, 164; bví at bændr máttu eigi III. in a half active sense; b. at e-u, við hitt b., Fms. xi. 224. or b. e-u (with dat.), to treat; beir höfðu spurt hvern veg þórólfr hafði buit at herbergjum peirra, bow Tb. bad used their premises, Eg. 85; peir bjoggu búi sem þeim líkaði (where with dat.), i. e. they treated it recklessly, Bs. i. 544; Haraldr jarl fór til bús Sveins, ok bjó þá heldr úspakliga kornum hans, Orkn. 424 (in all passages in bad sense): búa vel saman, to live well together, be friendly, Fins. xi. 312; hence sam-bud, living togetber; b. við e-n, to treat one so and so; sárt býr þú við mik, þóra, thou treatest me sorely, vii. 203. B. Acrive, to make ready: the sense and form here reminds

B. ACTIVE, to make ready: the sense and form here reminds one of the Gr. ποιεῦν: [this sense is much used in Old Engl., esp. the part. bone, boon, or boun, ready, ('boun to go,' Chaucer, etc.); in later Engl. 'boun' was corrupted into 'bound,' in such naut. phrases as bound for a port, etc.: from this part. the ballad writers formed a fresh verb, to boun, 'busk ye, boun ye;' 'busk' is a remnant of the old reflex. búask, see Dasent, Burnt Njal, pref. xvi. note, and cp. below III.]

I. to make ready, 'boun,' for a journey; b. ferð, för sína; and as a naut. term, b. skip, to make ready for sea; bjoggu þeir ferð sína, Fms. ix. 453; en er þeir vóru búnir, Nj. 122; ok vóru þá mjök brott búnir, they were 'boun' for sea, Fms. vii. 101; bjó hann skip sitt, Nj. 128; en skip er brotið, svá at eigi er í för búanda ú því sumri, i. e. sbip unfit to go to sea, Grág. i. 92; b. sik til göngu, to be 'boun' for a walk, Ld. 46; b. sik at keyra, to make one ready for ... Nj. 91.

β. as a law term, b. sök, mál, or adding til, b. til sök, mál á hende en, to take out a summons against one, begin a lawsuit, hence taklatilbúningr, in numberless cases in the Grágús and Sagas.

γ, genetaling sid sende sa summons gainst one taklatilbúningr, in numberless cases in the Grágús and Sagas.

rally to prepare, make; b. smyrsl, to make ointments, Rb. 82. Old Engl. to boun, i.e. to dress, equip; b. sik, to dress; svá buinn, so dressed, Fms. xi. 272; hence buningr, dress (freq.); vel buinn, welldressed, Nj. 3, Isl. ii. 434; spari-buinn, in boliday dress; illa buinn, illdressed; síðan bjó hon hana sem hon kunni, she dressed her as well as sbe could, Finnb. 258; b. beð, rekkjur, to make a bed, Eg. 236; b. upp hvílur, id., Nj. 168; b. öndvegi, hús, to make a bigb seat, dress a bouse for a feast, 175, (hús-búnaðr, hús-búningr, tapestry); búa borð, to dress the table, (bord bunadr, table-service); b. stofu, Fms. iv. 75. búa til veizlu, to make 'boun' (prepare) for a feast, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 307; b. til seydis, to make the fire 'boun' for cooking, Nj. 199; b. til vetrsetu, to make 'boun' for a winter abode, Fms. x. 42; til-búa, and fyrir-b., to prepare; eg fer héðan að til-b. yðr stað, John xiv. 3; eignizt það ríki sem yör var til-búið frá upphafi veraldar, Matth. xxv. 34. e-t, in mod. use with the notion of packing up, to make into a bundle, of parcels, letters, etc.; hence um-buningr and um-buoir, a packing, packing-cover; b. um rúm, hvílu, to make a bed; búa um e-n, to make one's bed; var búið um þá þórodd í seti, ok lögðusk þeir til svefns, Th's bed was made on the benches, and they went to sleep, O. H. 153; skaltú nú sjá hvar vit leggumk nior, ok hversu ek by um okkr (of the dying Njal), Nj. 201; er mer sagt at hann hafi illa um buit, of a dead body, 51; peir höfðu (svá) um sik búit (they had covered themselves so) at þá mátti eigi sjá, 261; kváðu nú Guðrúnu eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, said that G. would have to comb B.'s (her husband's) bloody head, Ld. 244; bua svå um at aldri matti vökna, pack it up so that it cannot get wet, Fms. vii. 225; Pórolfr lét setja upp skip ok um búa, be bad the ship laid up and fenced it round (for the winter), Eg. 199; b. um andvirki, to fence and thatch bay-ricks, Grag. ii. 335: metaph. to manage, preserve a thing, Fms. ix. 52; aumlega buinn, in a piteous state, Hom. 115. ornament, esp. with metals or artificial work of any kind, of clothes laced with gold; kyrtill hladbuinn, Isl. ii. 434, Nj. 48, Vm. 129: of gloves, B. K. 84: of a belt with stones or artificial work, Fms. xi. 271: of a drinking-horn, D. N. (Fr.); but esp. of a weapon, sword, or the like, enamelled with gold or silver (gull-buinn, silfr-buinn); buin gulli ok silfri, Fms. i. 15; búinn knífr, xi. 271; vápn búit mjök, *mucb ornamented*, ii. 255, iv. 77, 130, Eb. 226, 228. **β**. part., búinn at e-u, or vel búinn, metaph. endowed with, well endowed; at flestum i prottum vel buinn, Nj. 61, Fms. x. 295; at auð vel búinn, wealtby, 410; vel búinn at hreysti ok allri atgörvi, Eg. 82; bezt at viti búinn, Fms. xi. 51. particular use of the part. pass. 'boun,' ready, willing; margir munu búnir at kaupa, ready, willing to buy, Fms. ví. 218; hann kvaðsk þess fyrir löngu búinn, Ld. 66, Fms. iii. 123; nefna vátta at þeir eru búnir (ready) at leysa kvið þann af hendi, Grág. i. 54; vóru allir til þess búnir, Fms. xi. 360: compar., engir menn syna sik búnari (more willing) til liðveizlu, Sturl. i. 103: the allit. phrase, vera boðinn og búinn til e-s, vide bjóða VI: denoting fitted, adapted, ek em gamall, ok lítt b. at (little fit to) hefna sona minna, Nj. 200; þótt ek sé verr til b. en hann fyrir vanheilsu sakir, Fms. vii. 275; eiga við búið (mod. vera við búinn), to keep oneself ready, to be on one's guard, Bs. i. 537. 2. on the point of doing, about to do so and so; hann var buinn til falls, be was just about to tumble, Fms. x. 314; en áðr þeir kómu var búið til hins mesta váða, ix. 444, v. l. β. neut. búið is used almost adverbially, on the point of, just about to; ok búið við skipbroti, Ísl. ii. 245; búið við váða miklum, Fms. ix. 310; sagði at þá var búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, Eg. 158: this is rare and obsolete in mod. usage; and the Icel. now say, liggja við mér lá við að detta, where an old writer would have said, ek var buinn at detta; the sense would else be ambiguous, as búinn, vera búinn, in mod. usage means to bave done; ég er buinn að éta, I bave done eating; vera buinn að e-u (a work, business of any kind), to bave done with it; also absol., eg er buinn, I bave done; thus e.g. vera b. að kaupa, fyrir löngu b., b. at græða, leysa, etc., in mod, sense means to bave done, done long ago; only by adding prepp. við, til (vera við búinn, til búinn) the part. resumes its old sense: on the other hand, buinn in the sense of baving done hardly ever occurs in old writers. Y. búð (búið) is even used adverbially = may be, may bappen; with subj. with or without 'at,' búð, svá sé til ætlað, may be, it will come so to bappen, Nj. 114; búð, dragi til þess sem vera vill, 185; búð, eigi fari fjarri því sem þú gazt til, id., Ed. Johns. 508, note c; búð, svá þykki sem ek grípa gulli við þá, 9, note 3; búð, eigi hendi hann slík úgipta annat sinn, 42; búð, ek láta annars víti at varnaði verða, 106; buo, ver pursim enn hlifanna, Sturl. ii. 137 (vellum MSS.; um rio, Ed., quite without sense), cp. also Eb. 27 new Ed.: in mod. usage it is freq. to say, það er búið, vel búið, albúið, etc., it is likely, most likely that . . . svá búit, adverbially, and proncd. as if one word, as matters stand, or even temp. at present, as yet; eigi mun hlyda svá búit, i. e. it will not do so done,' i. e. something else must be done, Eg. 507; eigi munu ber fa at unnit svá búið, i. e. not as yet, Fms. vii. 270; stendr þar nú svá búit i. e. unchanged), um hríð, xi. 81; en berjask eigi svo búit, not fight as yet, Nj. 229; segja Eyjólfi til svá búins, they tell Eyolf the state of things, viz. it, hence that nothing had been done, Gisl. 41; peir skildu við svá búit; peir lögðu y. gene- frá við svá búið, implying 'vain effort,' Germ, 'unverrichteter Sache,'

Ísl. ii, Hkr. i. 340: at svá búnu, adverbially, as yel, at present; hann booth, Fær. 222. kvaðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búnu, Nj. 123, Fms. xi. 131; þenna draum segjum vér engum manni at svá búnu, this dream we will not tell to anybody as yet, Nj. 212; en at svå búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364. III. reflex. to 'boun' or 'busk' oneself, make oneself ready, equip oneself; gengu menn þá á skip sín, ok bjoggusk sem hvatligast, Fms. v. 15: adding the infinitive of a verb as predicate, bjósk hann at fara norðr til þrándheims, Eg. 18; or ellipt., where búask thus denotes the act itself, nú býsk hann út til Islands, i. e. be 'busked' bim to go . . . , Nj. 10; bjoggusk þeir fóstbrædr i hernad, they went on a free-booting trip, Landn. 31; seg Agli at þeir búisk þaðan fimmtán, 94; or adding another verb denoting the act, in the same tense, bjósk Haraldr konungr úr þrándheimi með skipaliði, ok for suor a Mæri, be 'busked' bim ..., and went south, Eg. 7: the journey added in gen., búask ferðar sinnar, Fms. i. 3; búask menn ferða sinna, Ld. 177. β. denoting intention, hidden or not put into action; for sa kurr, at Skúli byggisk á land upp, Fms. ix. 483. 2. to prepare for a thing; búask við boði, veizlu, etc., Nj. 10, Korm. 10; b. (vel, kristilega) viò dauda sínum, andláti sínu, (eccl.) to prepare for one's death, Fs. 80, Bs. i. 74; búask við vetri, to provide for the winter, get store in, Fms. xi. 415; b. við úfriði, vii. 23. β. to be on one's guard, take steps to prevent a thing; nú ríða hér úvinir þínir at þér; skaltu svá við búask, i.e. be sure of that, make up thy mind, Nj. 264; bustu svá við, skal hann kveða, at . . ., Grág. ii. 244. y. such phrases as, búask um = búa um sik, to make one's own bed, encamp, make oneself comfortable, Nj. 259 tjölduðu búðir ok bjöggusk vel um, 219; var hörð veðrátta, svá at ekki mátti úti um búask, Fms. x. 13, Ld. 348; in the last passage the verb is 3. metaph., b. við e-u, to expect, freq. in mod. usage; in deponent. phrases, það er ekki við að búast, it cannot be expected; búast við e-m, to expect a guest, or the like. B. to intend, think about; eg byst við að koma, I bope to come; eg bjóst aldrei við því, I never boped for that, it never entered my mind, and in numberless cases. 4. passive (very rare and not classical); um kveldit er matr bjósk = er m. var búinn, Fms. ix. 364. búandi, a, m. = bóndi, q. v.

búand-karl, m. a farmer; b. eðr þorpari, Fms. ii. 48, Eg. 49. búand-ligr, adj. yeomanlike, sturdy, stout, Ld. 274.

búand-maðr, m. = búandi, Grág. i. 479, 480, Fms. v. 77. I. [Engl. booth; Germ. bude; Dan. bod: not from bua] a booth, shop; farmanna budir, merchants' booths; setja budir, Eg. 163; hafa búðir á landi, Grág. i. 91, the booths in the harbour being but temporary and being removed as soon as the ship went to sea. used of the temporary abodes in the Icel. parliament, where, as the meeting only lasted two weeks a year, the booths remained empty the rest of the year; hence tjalda (to dress) búðir, viz. during the session for the use of its owner. But every godi (priest) and every family had their own 'booth,' which also took their names from a single man or ruling family, e. g. Allsherjar b., Sturl. ii. 44; Snorra b., 125; b. Skapta, Nj. 226; b. Haflida, Sturl. i. 44; from families or districts, Ölfusinga b., Nj. 181; Möðruvellinga b., 182, 247; Skagfirðinga b., 182; Jöklamanna b., Sturl. ii. 158; Austfirðinga b., 158, 159; Saurbæinga b., 82; Dalamanna b., Nj. 48; Mosfellinga b., 164; Rangzinga b., 48, 180; Ljósvetninga b., 183, 223; Norðlendinga b., 228; Vatnsfirðinga b., 248; Vestfirðinga b., Bs. i. 21; Svínfellinga b., Lv. 18; Skarðverja b., Sturl. i. 199, etc.: other names, Byrgis-búð, 31; Grýta, ii. 45; Dilkr, 158; Valhöll, 126; Hlað-búð, 82, Nj. 244; Virkis-búð, 247. As the albing was a public meeting, other booths are also mentioned, e. g. Trúða búðir, booths of Jugglers, Troubadours, Grág. ii. 84; Ölbúð, an Ale-booth, beer-shop, Sturl. ii. 125; Sutara bud, a Souter's (cobbler's) booth, Grag. ii. 84; Sverd-skrida b., a Tanner's booth, id.; and Göngumanna búðir, Beggars' booths, a troop of beggars being an appendage to any old feast or public meeting, cp. Gisl. 54-56: the law (Grágás) forbade the sheltering of beggars at the parliament, but in vain; see numberless passages referring to albing or fjordungsbing, esp. Grág. p. p., Nj., Sturl., Gísl. l. c., Korm. S., Kristni S. A short treatise, called 'Catastasis of Booths,' composed about A. D. 1700, is mentioned in Dasent's Burnt Njal; but it is the mere work of a scholar, not founded upon tradition. As bub is opposed to bu, as a temporary abode to a permanent fixed one, so búðsetumaðr (búð-seta), a cottager, is opposed to bóndi; sara buðum is to change one's abode, Hkr. ii. 110. γ. in eccl., Tjald-buð is the Tabernacle. II. esp. in compds, i-buð, living in; sam-buð, living together; vás-buð, a cold berth, i.e. wet and cold; hafa harða, kalda búð, to bave a bard, cold abode, Fms. x. 158 (belongs perh. to I.) COMPDS: búðar-dvöl, f. dwelling in a booth, Sturl. i. 147. búðardyr, n. pl. door of a booth, Lv. 11, Nj. 37, 165, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 31. búðar-gögn, n. pl. implements of a booth, Grág. ii. 399, 402. búðar-hamarr, m. a pier or rock for embarking, Eb. 196. búðar-ketill, m. a bootb-kettle, Eb. 196. búðar-kviðr, m. a law term, a sort of verdict given by the inmates of a booth at the parliament, a kind of buakvior, defined in Grag. ii. 84, 85, where it is laid down that the inmates of the booths of shopkeepers, jugglers, and beggars cannot be summoned to serve on a jury, nor the dwellers in a booth which has not at least five inmates (five being a minimum in a jury). the inmates of a booth, Sturl. i. 32.

búðar-nagli, a, m. a bootb-peg, Stj. 388. Judges iv. búðar-rúm, n. lodging in a booth, Grág. i. 24, ii. 55, Lv. 93. setumaör, m. = búðsetumaðr, Nj. 236. búðar-staðr, m. a bootb-stand, buoar-sund, n. a passage, lane between two bootbs, N. G. L. i. 342. búðar-tópt, f. the walls of a (deserted) booth, Band. 5, Grett. 115. Band. 5, Grett. 115.
without thatch, Rb. 274, Nj. 166, Isl. ii. 194. búðar-veggr, m. the
búðar-virki, n. a fortification
búðar-virki, n. a fortification wall of a bootb, Ld. 290, Ég. 724. búðar-virki, n. a fortification round a bootb, Sturl. ii. 126, cp. Virkisbúð. búðar-vist, f. a lodging in a booth, Lv. 11. búðar-vörðr or búðar-verðr, m. [verðr = cibus], the cooking and stewardship in a vessel, work which the crew was bound to do in turn day by day; cooking and dairy work was thought unworthy to be the sole business of a man, and therefore the sailors were obliged to take it turn about, cp. Eb. 194, 196, 220:-metaph. meat, meal, eigi hafða ek þína veðra . . . mér til búðarvarðar, the rams of thy flock I have not eaten, Stj. 181. Gen. xxxi. 38; lofa mér at búa þér búðarvörð, 'let me set a morsel of bread before thee,' in the Engl. V., Stj. 493. I Sam. xxviii. 22; ráda til b., to prepare for a meal, Fms. v. 287, viii. 35 honum þótti þar gott til blaut-fisks ok búðarvarðar, Bs. i. 853, D. N. i. 311, ii. 16, Fas. ii. 209.

bú-deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; cp. deigja; (Norse.) buo-fastr, adj. living in a booth, Grag. i. 32.

bu-drift, f. a drove of cattle, D. N.

búð-seta, u, f. living in a cottage. compp: búðsetu-maðr, m. a cottager, answering to 'husmand' in Norway, or búandi bóndi in Icel., Nj. 236, Grág. i. 294; vide bóndi above.

buou-nautr, m. a fellow inmate of a booth, Grag. i. 34, 35.

bú-eyrir, m. value in stock, D. N.

bú-hlutr = búsbúhlutr above.

bú-fang, n. domestic necessaries, K. A. 176.

bú-far, n. bousebold condition, Sturl. i. 216, Bs. i. 477.

bú-fellir, m. a failing of stock, starvation of stock, Bs. i. 743. bú-ferli, n. bousebold, in the phrase, fara búferli, or b. sinu, to move. change one's bousebold and bome; Olafr for pangad b. sinu, Fg. 138. Fms. iii. 107: esp. live stock, Hallsteinn for hit efra med buserli, Gullb. 12; hafði hann með sér skulda-lið (people, family) ok b. (stock), Eb. 8: but sometimes the word is evidently used masc., an emigrant, mover of one's bousebold, cp. Róm-ferlar; en búferla (v. l. búferlar) eigu utan at fara þeir er ómögum sínum megu vörð um veita, Grág. ii. 409.

bú-ferski, n. = búskerfi, Grág. ii. 339 B. bú-fé, n. live stock, esp. the milch kine, Dipl. v. 28, Grág. i. 414, 427. ii. 301, Jb. 192, Eg. 532. COMPDS: bufjar-eyrir, m. = bueyrir, Grag. búfjár-ferð, f. = búdrift, D. N. búfjár-fóðr, n. food for cattle, Fms. v. 219. búfjár-gangr, m. = búfjárhagi, Grág. i. 435-búfjár-gildr, adj. a being in proper condition, of cattle, D.N. búfjárhagar, m. pl. the pasture fields on an estate, esp. the bome-pastures or closes, used daily for the home cattle, and opp. to afrettr, q. v.; hence the phrase in Nj., ríoa upp ór b., denoting a pale of about three or four miles, 34; i b., within the pale of the b., Glum. 355, Eb. 54. búfiárhagr, m. the condition of stock, Vapn. 30. buffar-hald, n. the keeping of stock, Grag. i. 427. buffar-lauss, adj. living without stock, ing of stock, Grág. i. 427. búfjár-lauss, adj. living with Grág. i. 294. búfjár-leiga, u. f. the rent of stock, Ghl. 62. matr, m. food for cattle, stores of fodder, Fms. x. 400.

bú-félag, n. fellowship in bousekeeping, Fb. ii. 340. bu-færsla, u, f. a removing of one's bousebold, Landn. 207. bu-gagn, n. bousebold utensils, B. K. 20. bú-garðr, m. a farm, esp. a big one, Fms. iii. 85, 251, xi. 422. bú-görð, f. the making a bousebold, Sturl. ii. 21, Bs. i. 658. bú-hlífð, f. a sparing of provender, Fms. v. 306.

bú-höldr, m. a thriving bousebolder. BÚI, a, m. [búa]. I. a dweller, inbabitant, only in compds as haug-búi, hellis-búi, berg-búi, a dweller in cairns, caves, rocks, of a gbost or a giant; ein-búi, an anchorite, a bachelor; himin-búi, an inhabitant of beaven, an angel; lands-búi, Lat. incola; ná-búi, a neighbour; í-búi or inn-búi, incola, Snót 71; stafn-búi, q.v. II. a neighbour = nábúi; kom Steinn at máli við Þorbjörn búa sinn, Krók. 36; við Bárðr búi minn, Nj. 203; þau sýndu búum sínum úþokkasvip, Fs. 31; Steinólfr b. hans, Landn. 269; cp. búi-sifjar, búi-graðungr, búi-maðr (below), rare in this 2. hence a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, a neighbour acting as juror; the law distinguishes between neighbours of place and person; as, vetfangs-buar, neighbours of the place where (e.g.) a manslaughter was committed; or neighbours either of defendant or plaintiff, e. g. heimilis-búar, bome-neighbours, opposed to doinstadar-búar, Grág. ii. 405, and pingvallar-buar, neighbours of court or parliament: the number of the neighbours summoned was various; in slight cases, such as compensation for damage or the like, they were commonly five -sem buar fimm meta; in cases liable to outlawry they were usually nine, Grág. ii. 345; the verdict of the neighbour is called kviðr, the summoning kvöð, and kveðja búa, to summon neighbours; the cases esp. in the Gragas and Njala are almost numberless. The standing num in a jury). búðar-lið, n. Icel. law phrase 'sem búar meta' reminds one of the English mode búðar-maðr, m. an inmate of a of fixing compensation by jury. According to Konrad Maurer, the

jury is of Scandinavian origin, and first appears in English law along with the Normans after the Conquest; but this does not preclude an earlier usage in the Scandinavian parts of England. In the old Danish law they were called 'nævnd,' in Sweden 'nämd;' cp. esp. Nj. ch. 142 sqq. and Grag. b. b. and Vigslobi. The classical reference for this institution, Grag. i. 167, Kb. ch. 85, is quoted p. 58 s. v. bera B. I. I. сомроз: búa-kviðburðr, m. = búakviðr, Grág., Nj. búa-kviðr, m. a verdict of neighbours, opp. to tylptarkviör, q. v., Nj., Grág. búakvöö, f. a summoning of neighbours, Grag. ii. 52. búa-virðing, f. a fixing compensation by verdict of neighbours, Grag. ii. 343. III. a pr. name of a man, Jómsv. S.; mod. Dan. 'Boye' or 'Boy,' hence the mod. Icel. Bogi, Feoga-æfi, 27.

búi-griðungr, m. a neighbour's bull, Vápn. 46. búi-maðr, m. a neigbbour-man, Sturl. i. 82 C, 167.

bú-jörð, f. a farm, estate.

bú-karl, m. = búandkarl, Fms. v. 186, vi. 139.

bu-kot, n. a cottage, Hkr. iii. 131.

BUKB, m. [Hel. bûc = alveus; Germ. bauch], the trunk, body, Eg. 289; esp. the trunk without the head, Nj. 123, Fms. i. 218, Bs. i. 625. bu-lag, n. joint bousekeeping, Sturl. i. 64, 75.

bú-land, n. [Hel. bûland = arvum], bome land, Grág. ii. 315, 324, Jb. 51. bú-lauss, adj. baving no 'bú,' opp. to búandi, D. N. ii. 14, Jb. 12. bú-leiga, u, f. rent of a 'bú,' H. E. i. 394.

BULKI, a, m., in mod. spelling bunki, beap [cp. a ship's bunks]; this form occurs in the Hrokkinsk., a MS. of the 15th century, vide the references below; [cp. Engl. bulk, in the naut. phrase, to break bulk or begin to land a cargo]:-the cargo or freight of a ship; the allit, phrase, binda bulka, to bind bulk, sbut the bold, just when the ship is bound for sea, and leysa b., to break bulk, when in harbour; fyrir framan or aptan bulka, the b. was, namely, in the middle of the ship, Fms. vi. 108, 378, 381, N.G.L. i. 340, 371, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 209, Nj. 134, Fms. ix. 145, 468, Bs. i. 422, Fbr. 53. COMPDS: bulka-brun, f. the edge of the b. as it stood out of the ship, Jb. 398, 407, Fbr. 62 new Ed., where a sailor kept the look out, Sturl. iii. 106. bulka-stokkar, m. pl. the bulwark fencing the bulka-stokkar, m. pl. the bulwark fencing the búlki in the middle of the ship, Edda (Gl.) In mod. usage, búlkast, að, to be bulky; búlka-legr, adj. bulky.

bú-maör, m. a busbandman; góðr, mikill b., a good bousebolder, skilled busbandman, Band. 8, Finnb. 334.

bú-missa, u, f. loss in stock, Gpl. 389.

I. bousebold, bousekeeping, Bs. i. búnaðr, m., gen. ar, [búa.] I. bousebold, bousekeeping, Bs. i. 76; reisa búnað = reisa bú, Sturl. iii. 106; færa b. sinn = fara búferli, to move one's bousebold, Jb. 288; bunadar-madr = bumadr, O. H. L. 30; Búnaðar-bálkr, the name of the section in the code of law Jb. answering to the Landbrigoa pattr of the Grag., treating of bousebold matters; and in mod. times the name of the very famous poem (of Eggert Olasson), the II. dress, equipment, Icel. 'Georgics' (marked Bb. in this Dict.) = buningr, Skálda 181, Fms. iv. 75, xi. 331; but esp. with the notion of ornaments in gold, silver, tapestry, Nj. 131, Eg. 701 (of a shield); altaris dúkr glitaðr með búnaði, Am. 95. β. baggage, luggage, Bjarn.
19. γ. a getting 'boun' (ready) for sea; in the naut. term, halda á β. baggage, luggage, Bjarn. bunaði sínum, Fms. ii. 254.

bunask, ad, dep., in the phrase, e-m b. vel, illa, one bas good, bad,

luck in bis business as bondi.

bu-nautn, f., in the phrase, til b., for bousebold use, Vm. 96, D. I. i. 419. buningr, m. [bua], dress, clothing, attire; hvers dags b., every day dress, K. p. K. 140; opp. to spari b., Sunday dress; karlmanns b., a man's dress; kvennmanns b., a woman's dress, etc., Nj. 190. ment, of a ship; reidi ok b., Fms. v. 103: the dressing and arrangey. ornaments, laces, Nj. 48, v. l. ment of a table, Bjarn. 27. bunings-bot, f. dress-improvement, a piece of new or smart attire, Ld. 208, Fas. ii. 329 bunings-lauss, adj. without ornament, Pm. 65. bunings-munr, m. difference in apparel, Sturl. ii. 94.

bu-nyt, f. the milk of sheep and cattle, on a farm also more usually

called málnyt or málnyta, Jb. 375, Hkr. i. 110.

bū-prestr, m. a curate-farmer, Vm. 59. BŪB, n. [Hel. būr = babitaculum; A. S. būr; Engl. bower; Scot. and North. E. byre; Germ. bauer], a word common to all Teut. idioms, and in the most of them denoting a chamber; this sense only occurs a few times in some of the old poems, esp. the Völs. kviður, and even only as an allit. phrase, Brynhildr í búri, Og. 18; björt í búri, Gkv. 2. 1: in prose now and then in translations of foreign romances, El. 22 in Icel. only in the sense of larder, pantry (the North. E. and Scot. byre =cow-stall); this sense is very old, and occurs in Hallfred, Fs. 89, where buri (not bruoi) is the right reading, as the rhyme shews 'stæri' ek brag, fyrir 'búri;' skellr nú láss fyrir búrin þeirra Reykdælanna, Bs. i. 512, 601, Ld. 242; defined, bur þat er konur hafa matreiðu β. a bouse where stores are kept = úti-búr, Nj. 74; í, Grág. i. 459. now called skemma. In Icel. a game, in which children try to force open one's closed hand, is called ab fara i bur e-s, to get into one's larder.

bú-rakki, a, m. a sbepberd's dog.

bú-ráð, n. bousebold management, Nj. 51, Grág. i. 333.

bú-rán, n. a law term, a kind of burglary, theft, to the amount of three cows at least, or three cows' value; defined N.G.L. i. 180: metaph. damage, Bs. i. 350.

bur-brot, n. the breaking into a pantry, Sturl.

bur-dyrr, n. pl. a pantry-door, Bs. i. 601.

búr-hilla, u, f. a pantry-sbelf, Glúm. 367. búr-hringr, m. the door ring of a búrhurð, D. N.

búr-hundr, m. a pantry-dog, Fs. 89.

būr-hurð, f. the door of a 'būr,' Ghl. 344. būri, a, m. and būr-hvalr, m. a sort of whale, physiter macrocephalus Sks. 127 B: for a popular superstition as to this whale v. Isl. pjóðs. i. 629.

bú-risna, u, f. the keeping open-bouse, Sturl. i. 194. bur-lykill, m. a pantry-key, Sturl. iii. 7.

búr-rakki, a, m. = búrhundr, Ld. 112.

bú-sifjar [qs. búi-sifjar, from búi, a neighbour], f. pl. relation between neighbours; godar b., a good neighbourhood, Karl. 536; the phrase, veita e-m illar, pungar b., to be a bad neighbour, aggressive, Eg. 750, Fms. iii. 222; má vera at þá batni b. okkar, Fs. 31

bú-skapr, m. bousebold life, state of life as 'bondi,' D.N.; cp. the saying böl er b., hrygð er hjúskapr, illt er einlífi, og að öllu er nokkuð.

bú-skjóla, u, f. a pail for measuring milk, Jb. 375. bú-skortr, m. the failure of stores, Nj. 18.

bú-skylft, n. adj.; eiga b., to bave an expensive bousebold, Sturl. i. 136. bú-slit, n., in búslits-maor, m. a 'bóndi' without bomestead, Ghl. 330.

bú-slóð, f. cattle and chattels, bousebold gear.

bu-smali, a, m. sheep and cattle, sometimes also including borses; naut ok sauði ok annan b., Fs. 26; esp. the milch cattle, Ld. 96, where it is opp. to barren cattle, Fms. i. 151; vide smali.

bu-sorg, commonly proned. buk-sorg, f. care for worldly affairs, esp. in a bad sense; thirst for gain.

bú-staor (bostaor, Grag. ii. 222), m. a dwelling, abode, Fs. 31; taka sér b., to fix one's abode, Eg. 127, Landn. 37, 56, Nj. 173.

bu-stjórn, f. management of bousebold affairs, Eb. 204. bú-stýra, u, f. a female bousekeeper, Gullp. 13, Háv. 39

bu-sysla, u, f. bousebold business, Glum. 335, Isl. ii. 68; busyslu $ma\delta r = búma\delta r$ , Eg. 2.

BUTR, m. a log of wood. buta, ab, to cut logs of wood.

bu-verk, n. dairy work in the morning and evening, milking, churning, and the like, Fs. 72; vinna heima b. með móður sinni (as a taunt), Fas. iii. 595; hence buverka, ao, to do the dairy work; buverkatimi, a, m. the time, morning and evening, when dairy work is to be done: in the Grag. i. 147 buverk means generally every kind of bousebold work, but esp. the lower part of it.

bú-begn, m. a busbandman, in allit. phrases, bændr ok b., Fms. i. 33, Sks. 603; illr b., a bad busbandman, Fms. i. 69, where it is used in a morally bad sense; elsewhere a bad bousebolder, vi. 102, Skálda 203.

BYÓD, f. [búa, byggja]. I. gener. babitation: 1. a settling one's abode, colonisation; Islands b., colonisation of Iceland, 1b. (begin.); 2. residence, abode; var þeirra b. ekki vinsæl, Grænlands b., id. Ld. 136; the phrase, fara bygo, or bygoum, to remove one's bouse and bome, change one's abode, Grag. i. 457, Nj. 25, 151; færa b. sina, to remove, Fas. ii. 281; banna, lofa e-m bygo, to forbid or allow one's residence, Grág. l.c.; hitta b. e-s, abode, bone, Band. 10: metaph., Hom. 16. II. inbabited land, opp. to úbygðir, deserts; but also opp. to mountains, wild woods, and the like, where there are no buman dwellings: bygo thus denotes the dwellings and the whole cultivated neighbourbood; thus in old Greenland there was Eystri and Vestri bygo, the Eastern and Western colony, and úbygðir, deserts, viz. the whole Eastern side of this polar land, cp. Landn. 105, Antt. Amer., and Grönl. Hist. Mind. i-iii. In Norway distinction is made between bygoir and sætr, Fms. i. 5. Icel. say, snjór ofan í b., when the mountains are covered with snow, but the lowland, the inhabited shore, and the bottom of the dales are free; í Noregi er lítil b. ok þó sundrlaus, i. e. Norway is thinly peopled, Fms. iv. 140, viii. 200, 202, 203, Eg. 68, 229, Orkn. 8: spec. = county = hérað, í b. þeirri er Heggin heitir, Fms. ix. 232; b. þeirri er Strönd heitir, 358; heima i bygðum, Gpl. 34; miklar bygðir (great inbabited districts) vóru inn í landit, Fms. i. 226. compps: bygðar-fleygr, adj. bygöar-fólk, n. the people of a rumoured through the bygo, Jb. 161. neighbourhood, Fins. ii. 88. bygoar-lag, n. a district, neighbourhood, county, Grett. 101 A, Jb. 223, Fs. 50. bygðarlags-maðr, m. a neighbygoar-land, n. land in possession or to be taken bour, Stj. 197. into possession, Stj. 74. bygoar-leyfi, n. leave to settle, Fs. 31, Valla L. 208, Grág. i. 457. bygðar-lýðr, m. the people of a land, Bs. ii. 80. bygoar-menn, m. pl. id., Fs. 31, Stj. 649, Dipl. v. 19, bygoar-romr, m. a rumour going about in the Fms. i. 226, etc. neighbourhood, Krók. 34. bygoar-stefna, u, f. a meeting of the neighbourhood, D. N.

bygð-fleygr, bygð-fleyttr, = bygðarfleygr, N. G. L. i. 389.

BYGG, n. [Scot. and North. E. bigg; Swed. bjugg; Dan. byg; Ivar Aasen bygg; derived from byggja]:—barley, a common word over all Scandinavia, cp. Alm. 33, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 99, Bs. ii. 5, 532. 5; vide barr II,



bygg-brauð, n. barley-bread, 655 xxi. 4. bygg-hjálmr, m. a barley-rick, Magn. 516. bygg-hlaða, u, f. a barley-barn, Stj. 344. bygg-hleifr, m. a barley-loaf, Stj. 393, Rb. 82. bygg-hús, n. a barley-barn, Orkn. 196.

byggi or byggvi, m. an inhabitant, obsolete, but in compds as Eyrbyggjar, stafn-byggjar, fram-byggjar, aptr-byggjar, etc.

byggi-ligr, adj. babitable, Hkr. i. 108.

bygging, f. babitation, colonisation, Landn. 24, v. l., Stj. 176. tenancy, letting out land for rent, H.E. i. 495: in compds, byggingar-bréf, b. skilmali, an agreement between tenant and landlord.

B. buildbréf, b. skilmáli, an agreement between tenant and landlord. ings or bouses, Matth. xxiv. I; scarcely occurs in old writers in this sense;

cp. Dan. bygning, Scot. and North. E. biggin, = building.
BYGGJA, older form byggva, &, [for the etymology v. búa], gener. to inhabit, settle, people, always in a transitive sense-not neut. as buabut often used absol. or ellipt., land being understood: a. to settle as a colonist; Hrollaugr bygði austr á Síðu, Ketilbjörn bygði suðr at Mosselli, Audr bygði vestr í Breiðasirði, Helgi bygði norðr í Eyjasirði, all these instances referring to the first settlers of Icel., Ib. ch. 1, 2; en þat vas es hann tók byggva landit, id.; sumar þat er þeir Ingólfr foru at b. Island, the summer before Ingolf settled in Iceland, ch. 6; Ingolfr... bygði fyrstr landit, i. e. Ingolf was the first settler, id.; so in numberless instances, esp. of the 1b. and Landn., e.g. Landn. 42, 334, Eb. 8, Hrafn. 4, Eg. 99, 100; eptir Nóa-flób lifðu átta menn þeir er heiminn bygðu (peopled), Edda (pref.) \$\beta\$, to inbabit, live in a country; besskonar bjóð es Vínland hefir bygt, Ib. ch. 6; bá er landit hasði sex tigi vetra bygt verit, Landn. 311; þeir b. þat hérað á Vindlandi er Ré heitir, Fms. xi. 378, H. E. i. 494, Bret. 100: allit. phrases, á bygðu bóli, i. e. among men, where men live; bygðr bólstaðr, possessed land, Grág. ii. 214: the proverb, með lögum skal land byggja, with laws shall man build land, i.e. law builds (makes) lands and bome; and some add, en med ólögum eyða; eyða (to lay waste) and byggja are thus opposed to one another, Nj. 106; b. bæ, to settle on a farm; segi ek af því fyrst hversu bærinn hefir bygzk í Skálaholti... Ketilbjörn bygði þann bæ fyrstr er í Skálaholti heitir, Bs. i. 60; hann bygoi bæ þann er í Eyju heitir, Gísl. 91, where it does not mean to build bouses, as in the mod. use of this phrase, but to settle, Lat. inbabiy. in more special or law phrases, to dwell in, occupy; b. sæng, to keep one's bed, sleep, Fas. i. 314; b. eina sæng, of married people, Fms. ii. 134; b. med e-m, to cobabit, Stj. 176; b. höll, to accupy a ball, Fms. vi. 147, x. 236; b. á skipum, undir tjöldum, to live aboard ship, in tents, vii. 138; b. hálfrými, a naut. term, viii. 199: metaph., ef Guð byggvir í peim, Eluc. 52, cp. also the references from the N. T. above under bua, where most of the Icel. Edd. use byggja. 2. to build a house, ship, or the like, [Scot. and North. E. to big; Dan. bygge; Swed. bygga]: this sense, common over all Scandinavia and North Britain, seems not to occur in Icel. writers before the 15th century or the end of the 14th, but is freq. at the present time; it occurs in the Ann. 1401, 1405, etc. Old writers always say, reisa or göra hús, skip . . ., not byggja. reflex. to be inhabited; Island bygoisk fyrst or Noregi, 1b. ch. 1; Grænland fansk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, ch. 6; hundraði ára fyrr en Ísland bygðisk af Norðmönnum, Landn. (pref.); en áðr Ísland bygðisk, id.; þá er Ísland fansk ok bygðisk af Noregi, id. II. [Goth. bugjan, by which Ulf. renders αγοράζειν, and once πωλείν, which is elsewhere rendered by frabugjan; A.S. bycgean; Engl. buy; Hel. buggean]:-to let out, esp. land or cottage; konungr má b. almenning hverjum sem hann vill, Gpl. 453; ef umboðsmaðr konungs byggir jarðar (acc.) konungs ... því at svá skal konungs jarðir b. sem um aðrar jarðir skill í lögum, 336; nú byggir maðr dýrra (lets out at a bigber rent) en vandi hefir á verit, 337; Ingimundr bygði þeim Hrolleifi bæinn í Ási, Fs. 34; er þeir bygðu lönd sín eðr tóku sér hjú, Grág. i. 445; hann tók mikit af landnámi Una, ok bygði þat (parcelled it out) frændum sínum, Landn. 244; byggja e-m út, to expel a tenant; b. e-m inn, to settle a tenant on one's estate. 2. more properly, to lend money at interest; bat er ok ef menn b. dautt fé, eðr krefja framar af þeim hlutum er menn ljá, en innstæða, K. Á. 204; engi skal b. dautt fé á leigu, Bs. i. 684; um okr, er menn b. dautt fé, H. E. i. 459; Rutr . . . bygdi allt féit, R. put all the money out at interest, Nj. 11. 3. the peculiar eccl. law phrase of the forbidden degrees; b. sifjar, frændsemi, to marry into such or such degree; this phrase may refer to buying (cp. brúðkaup), or to cobabitation; þat er nymæli, at jafn-náit skal b. sifjar ok frændsemi at fimta manni hvárt, i. e. intermarriage in the fifth degree is allowed, according to the decision of the council of Lateran, A. D. 1215, Grág. i. 304; frændsemi er eigi byggjandi, i.e. is forbidden, 307, 308, 321, N.G.L. i. 350; en þat var bannat með Ásum at b. svá náit at frændsemi, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 4. III. part. as subst.

bygg-mjöl, n. barley-meal, Gbl. 100. byggning = bygging, D. N. (freq.), Fr. bygg-séő, n. barley-seed, N. G. L. i. 385.

byggvandi, byggjandi, pl. byggendr, byggvendr, inbabitants, mostly in poetry, Stj. 399, Haustl. 10.

byggvi-ligr = byggiligt.

bygill, m. [Germ. bügel], a stirrup, Gbl. 359.

bygsla, u, f. = bygging, D. N.

BYLGJA, u, f. [cp. Dan. bölge, Swed. bölja, akin to bólginn, belgr], a billow, Stj. 27, Fs. 142, etc.

bylja, buldi, pres. bylr, old byll, to resound, roar, of a gale; byll i öllum fjöllum, Al. 35; buldi í hömrunum, Fas. i. 425; freq. in mod. use.

byljóttr, adj. gusty, Bs. i. 138. BYLR, m. pl. bylir, gen. sing. byljar or rarely byls, a squall, gust of wind; kom b. á húsit, Gísl. 22; þá er bylirnir kómu, wben tbe squalls passed over, Fms. viii. 52.

bylta, u, f. a beavy fall, Grönd. 147; bylting, f. a revolution; and bylta, t, with dat. to overtbrow.

I. [borði], to embroider, Gkv. 2. 16. byrða, ð, [bord], to board, in compds = si-byrda, inn-byrda, to pull on board; bykkbyrt, Fms. viii. 139.

byroa, u, f. a large trough, Stj. MS. 127, Ed. 178 reads bryojum, N. G. L. i. 255, B. K. 52. byrði, n. the board, i. c. side, of a ship, Edda (Gl.), Jb. 147.

byrðingr, m. [old Dan. byrtbing, from byrðr], a sbip of burthen, merchant-ship, Eg. 53, Nj. 281, Fær. 12, 195, 196, Fms. iv. 255, vii. 283, 286, 310, viii. 208, 274, 372, ix. 18, 44, 46, 299, 470, x. 25, xi. 430, etc.; this is the genuine Scandin. word, wilst kjóll, kuggr, karfi (q. v.) compos: byrðings-maðr, m. a merchantare all of foreign origin. seaman, Fær. 4, Fms. ix. 18. byrðings-segl, n. the sail of a byrðingr, Fms. iv. 259.

byror (mod. byroi), f., gen. ar, pl. ar, mod. ir, [bera A. I]:—a burtben, Nj. 19, Edda 74, Fas. ii. 514, Fms. v. 22, vi. 153, Fb. i. 74; hver einn mun sina byrði bera, Gal. vi. 5. β. metaph. a burthen, task, Fms. ix. 330; hafi sá þá byrði er hann bindr sér sjálfum, 671. 1.

byrgi, n. [borg; A.S. byrgen = sepulcrum], an enclosure, fence, Eb. 132; helvítis byrgi, the gates of bell, Stj. 420, Post. 636 C. 6: metaph., b. hugar = hugborg, the breast, Hom. 148. compos: byrgis-kona, u, f. a concubine, N.G.L. i. 327 (where spelt birg-), Bs. i. 663. skapr, m. concubinatus, Fms. iii. 145.

byrging, f. a sbutting up, Grag. ii. 110.

byrgja, o, [borg; cp. A. S. byrgjan, byrian; Engl. to bury]:—to close, sbut; b. dyrr eðr vindaugu, Grág. ii. 286; byrgja hús, Grett. 91 new Ed.; Hallfredr byrgði húsit, Fms. ii. 83; b. sinn munn, to shut one's mouth, Bs. i. 786; í byrgðum kviði sinnar móður, 655 xxvii. 10: metaph., byrgð syndum, overwhelmed with sins, Greg. 41. 2. adding prepp. aptr, inn, to shut; Grettir byrgði aptr húsit, Grett. l. c. MS. A; b. aptr garo, to sbut a fence, Grag. ii. 283; b. aptr hlid a gardi, id., Jb. 242; b. mann inni í húsum, to sbut a man up in a bouse, Grág. il. 110, Sks. 140; hvárki byrgðr né bundinn, 656 C. 32. 3. metaph. to bide, veil, of the face of God, the sun, or the like; sólin því ljóma sinn fékk byrgt, Pass. 44. I; himna-ljósið var honum byrgt, 3. 2; byrg þig eigi fyrir minni grát-4. the phrase, b. e-n inni, to sbut one in, outwit; beiðni, Ps. lv. 2. alla menn byrgir þú inni fyrir vitsmuna sakir, Fms. x. 247, xi. 31; b. e-n úti, to leave one outside in the cold, and metaph. to prevent, preclude; b. úti váða, to prevent misbap, x. 418, Sks. 44, Mar. 656 A. 18; byrg úti hræðsluna, Al. 25. 5. reflex., Fas. ii. 281. II. [borga], reflex. byrgjask, to be answerable for, vide ábyrgjask. -byrja in compd úbyrja.

BYRJA, að, [Swed. börja; lost in Dan., which has replaced it by begynde; Germ. beginnen; and probably also extinct in the mod. Norse dialects, vide Ivar Aasen, who seems not to have heard the word; it is in full use in Icel. and is a purely Scandin. word; the root is the part. pass. of bera A. II]:-to begin. I. in the phrase, b. mál e-s, to plead one's cause, O. H. L. 5; ek skal byrja (support) pitt mál, sem ek kann, Fs. 10, Fms. ii. 65; hann byrjaði hennar mál við Ólaf konung, x. 310; með einum hundraðs-höfðingja þeim er byrjaði mál hans, Post. 645. 96; hefir bu fram byrjat bitt erindi, 655 xxx. 13, Al. 159: this sense, however, is II. to begin; b. ferd, to begin one's journey, rare and obsolete. to start, Edda 1, Fms. iv. 232, Eg. 106, Ld. 162; b. ræðu, to begin a speech, Sks. 238; b. e-t upp, to begin, Bs. i. 825: reflex., Rb. 210: the word is not very freq. in old writers, who prefer the word hefja, incipere, hence upphaf, beginning; in mod. writers hefja is rather archaic, but byrja in full use, and is used both as act., impers., and reflex.; Icel. say, sagan byrjar, söguna byrjar, and sagan byrjast, all in the same sense. III. [bera A. Il], byrjar, and sagan byrjast, all in the same sense. mostly in pass. to be begotten, Lat. suscipi; Elias af hjúskap byrjaðr, Greg. 16; á þeim mánuðum er barn var byrjað, Grág. i. 340; á þeirri sömu nótt sem hann byrjaðisk, Stj. 176; sem þau hittusk á fjallinu Brynhildr ok Siguror ok hon (viz. the daughter Aslaug) var byrjuo, Fas. i. 257; heldr ertu bráðr að byrja þann er bein hefir engin, 250 (in a verse). IV. impers. with dat.:

1. [bera C. III], to bebove, beseem, be due; sem konungs-syni byrjar, Fms. i. 81; hann gefr sálu várri slíkan mátt sem henni byrjar, Hom. 157; svá byrjaði (beboved) Christo að líða, Luke xxiv. 46; þat byrjar mér meir at hlýða Guði en mönnum, 623. 11; sem aðiljanum byrjaði, Grág. i. 394; sem þeim byrjaði at manntali, i. e. in due proportion to their number, ii. 381; sem byrjar (as it behoves) hlýðnum syni ok

eptirlátum, Sks. 12; er helzt byrjar kaupmönnum at hafa, 52. [byrr], the phrase, e-m byrjar vel, illa, one gets a fair, foul, wind; beim byrjaði vel, Eg. 69; honum byrjaði vel, 78, Eb. 8; byrjaði þeim vel um haustið, Fms. iv. 293; þeim byrjaði illa, Eg. 158.

byrjun, f. beginning.

byrla, að, [A. S. byreljan and byrljan; whence the word is probably borrowed]:—to wait upon, with dat., esp. to band the ale at a banquet, (answering to bera öl, Fs. 121); stóð þar upp Snjófríð dóttir Svása, ok byrlaði ker nijaðar fullt konungi, Fms. x. 379, Hkr. i. 102; hann setti annan mann til at b. sér, Post. 656 C. 32: metaph., hann byrlar optliga eitr sinnar slægðar mannkyninu, Fms. ii. 137: to fill the cup, síðan byrlar hann i hornin, Fas. ii. 550: in mod. use, to mix a beverage, esp. in bad sense, by putting poison in it.

byrlari, a, m. [A. S. byrele], a cup-bearer, Fms. i. 291.

byr-leiði, n. a favourable course, Fms. x. 291, Sks. 175.

byr-lettr, adj. gently blowing, Hkr. ii. 143. byr-leysa, u, f. lack of fair wind, or a foul wind, Ann. 1392.

byrli, a, m. = byrlari, Fms. x. 302.

byr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), promising a fair wind; því at ekki er byrligt, Sd. 174, in the phrase, blasa byrlega, to blow fair for one; ekki b. draumr, a bad dream, Fas. i. 14.

byr-litill, adj. of a light (but fair) breeze, Fms. iv. 297.

BYRR, gen. byrjar, nom. pl. byrir, acc. byri: [Swed.-Dan. bör; cp. usage of Gr. ovpice :- a fair wind; it is freq. used in pl., esp. in the impers. phrase, e-m gefr vel byri (acc. pl.), one gets a fair wind, rarely, and less correct, byr (acc. sing.), Nj. 10, Vápn. 9, but sing. Nj. 4, Eg. 98; byri gefr hann brögnum, Hdl. 3; með hinum beztum byrjum, Bs. i. 781; bida byrjar, Fms. i. 131; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind, Eg. 183; byrr rennr á, a fair breeze begins to blow; þá rann á byrr ok sigldu þeir, Nj. 135, Eg. 158; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; þá tók byrr at vaxa, Eg. 300: allit. naut. phrases, blásandi byrr, blíðr byrr, beggja skauta byrr; hagstæðr byrr, fagr byrr, hægr, óðr byrr, Hm. 89; hraðbyri, etc.: also metaph., hafa góðan, mikinn, lítinn byrr, to be well, much, little favoured: in poetry in many compds, byrjar drösull, the borse of the wind, a sbip; byr-skio, byr-rann, a sbip; byrr always denotes the wind byrjar-gol, n. a fair breeze, Fms. ix. 21. on the sea.

byrsta, t, [bursti], to furnish with bristles or spikes, Sks. 418; gulli byrstr, Fas. i. 184. 2. metaph. the phrase, b. sik or byrstask, to raise the

bristles, to shew anger, Fms. ii. 174, Finnb. 248, Pass. 26. I. byr-sæll, adj. baving good luck, fair wind, Fms. x. 314. byr-vænligr, byrvænn, adj. promising a fair wind, Orkn. 332, Fms. ii. 5.

BYSJA, [Dan. buse; Swed. busa = to gusb], to gusb, a defect. verb, occurs only twice or thrice, viz. in pres. sing. byss, O. H. (in a verse), busti (pret. sing.), gusbed, of blood, Hkv. 2.8; of tears, Edda (append.) 217: the infin. never occurs, and the word is never used in prose

byssa, u, f. [Lat. pyxis], a box, Vm. 117, D. N.: mod. a gun (Germ. büchse). bytna, 20, [botn], to come to the bottom, Krók. 20 new Ed.: metaph.,

b. & e-m, to tell on or against one.

BYTTA, u, f. [Dan. bötte], a pail, small tub, K. b. K. 82, Stj. 444, Fms. x. 54, Jm. 29, N. G. L. i. 327: of the bucket for baling a ship with, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; hence byttu-austr, the old mode of pumping is defined, Fbr. and Grett. I. c.

byxa, t, to box, Bev. Fr.; byxing, f. boxing, Finnb. 344 (Engl. word). BÝ, n. [Lat. apis; the Goth. word is not on record; A.S. beo; Engl. bee; O. H. G. pia; Germ. biene, and older form beie, Grimm i. 1367 Swed.-Dan. bi]:—a bee; the spelling in Icel. with y is fixed by long usage, and by a rhyme in the Höfuðl., Jöfurr sveigði ý | flugu unda bý, where ý (a bow) and by (bees) rhyme; because perhaps an etymology from bú floated before the mind, from the social habits of bees, Barl. 86; the simple by is quite obsolete in Icel. which only uses the compd,

bý-fluga, u, f. a 'bee-fly,' bee, Edda 12, Stj. 91, 210, etc.; bý-flygi,

n. id., Bs. i. 210, Stj. 411.

byfur, f. pl. the feet, with a notion of awkwardness; retta byfur, to stretch the legs out in an awkward manner; par la Kolfinnr son hennar, ok rétti byfur hölzti langar, Ísl. ii. 416: the passage Od. ix. 298—τανυσσάμενος δια μήλων—Egilsson in his rhymed translation renders graphically, ok meðal búfjár býfur rétti.

býli, n. [ból], an abode, mostly in compds, á-býli, etc.

býll, adj. [bol], living, in compds, ár-býll, harð-býll, þung-býll.

býr, v. bær.

by-skip, n. the ship of the bees, the air, sky, poët., Höfudl. 17 (dub.) BYSN, n. [cp. A. S. bysen, bisen, which means example, whilst the Leel. word means] a wonder, a strange and portentous thing; commonly used in pl., urou hverskonar bysn, 625. 42; par sem pessi bysn (acc. pl.) bar fyrir, Fms. xi. 13; petta cru stór bysn, 64; slíkt eru banvæn bysn, Fas. iii. 13 (in a verse); sing., Fms. xi. 10, 64: in mod. use fem. sing., Fb. i. 212, Pr. 76, 91; bysna-veðr, portentous weather, Fms. iii. 137; bysna-veðr, gatistær of extrate where many charter and coldinarios. vetr, a winter of portents, when many ghosts and goblins were about, Bs., Sturl. i. 115; bysna-sumar, in the same sense, Ann. 1203. In mod. use

2. TGerm. ziemlich; bysna-vel, b. goor, langr, fljotr, pretty well, pretty good, etc.: in early writers the sense is much stronger.

býsna, að, to portend, bode; þetta býsnar tjón ok sorg, Karl. 492; the proverb, býsna skal til batnaðar, i.e. things must be worse before they are better, Old Engl. 'when bale is highest, bote is nighest,' Fms. v. 199, (spelt bisna, O. H. L.); er bysna skal at betr verði, x. 261.

byta, tt, [butr], to deal out, give, with dat. of the thing; bytti Hrafin silfrinu, Fas. iii. 256: esp. byta út, or út byta, to give alms, Hebr. xiii. 16, Gal. vi. 6. β. to exchange, Dan. bytte; byttum við jörðum okkar.

Dipl. i. 12, H. E. i. 561.

byti, n. exchange, barter, Krok. 65; byting, f. spending, Ann. 1408. BÆDI, [v. båðir, where in p. 54, col. 2, l. 7, the words 'rarely Norse' should be struck out], used adverbially, both, Scot. 'daith,' with conjunctions connecting two parts of a sentence: tions connecting two parts of a sentence: a. bæði ... ok, botb ... and; bæði vitr ok framgjarn, botb wise and bold, Nj. 6; b. blár ok digr, Fms. vii. 162; vitandi bæði gott ok illt, knowing both good and evil, Stj. 145. Gen. iii. 5; b. fyrir sina hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; b. at viti ok at öðru, 127; b. at lærdómi, vitrleik, ok atgörvi, in learning, wisdom, and accomplishments, 130 (where the subdivision after bæði is triple); b. lönd ok kvikfé, Ísl. ii. 61; mun nú vera rosit bæði búlkinn ok annat, Fms. vi. 381; bæði var at hann kunni betr en flestir menn aðrir, ok hafði betri færi á ..., Bs. i. 129; sometimes in inverse order, ok ... bæði; hér og á himnum bzði, Pass. 24. 7; fagrt ok fátítt b., Hom. 117; undruðu ok hörmuðu b., 120. 

β. bzði...enda, where the latter part of the sentence, beginning with 'enda,' is of a somewhat disjunctive character, and can scarcely be literally rendered into English; it may denote irony or displeasure or the like, e. g. það er b. hann er vitr, enda veit hann af því, i. e. be is clever, no doubt, and knows it; b. er nú, jarl, at ek á yðr margan sóma at launa, enda vili þér nú hafa mik í hina mestu hættu, it is true enough, my lord, that I have received many good things from you, but now you put me in the greatest danger, i. e. you seem to intend to make me pay for it, Fb. i. 193: or it denotes that the one part of a sentence follows as a matter of course from the other, or gives the hidden reason; b. mundi vera at engi mundi þora at etja, enda mundi engi hafa hest svá góban, i. e. no one would dare to charge bim, as there would hardly be any who had so good a horse, Nj. 89.

beogi-fotr, m. [bégr], 'lame-foot,' a cognom., Eb.; Egilsson renders

άμφιγυήειε (Od. viii. 349) by bægi-fótr. bæging, f. thwarting, Finnb. 344.

bæginn, adj. cross-grained, Fms. iii. 95; bægni, f. peevisbness; ord-

bæginn, q. v.; mein-bæginn, pettisb. bægin, d, (an old pret. bagði, Haustl. 18), [bágr], with dat. to make one give way, push one back; tröll-konan bægir honum til fjallsins, Bs. i. 464; b. skipi or lægi, to push the ship from her moorings, Fms. vii. 114; b. vist sinni, to change one's abode, remove, Eb. 252; peim bægoi veor, of foul wind, Eg. 245; honum bægði veðr, ok bar hann til eyja þeirra er Syllingar heita, the weather drove him from his course, and he was carried syllingar heira, we were to the islands called Scilly, Fms. i. 145. B. absol. to binuer, to the islands called Scilly, Fms. i. 145. B. absol. to binuer, compared in the state of the state 3. reflex. with the prep. við; b. við e-n, to quarrel; þá vill hann eigi við þá bægjask, Ld. 56; þá var við enga at bægjask (none to dispute against) nema i moti Guos vilja væri, Bs. i. 128. bægjask til e-s, to contend about a thing, but with the notion of unfair play; betra er at vægjask til virðingar en b. til stór-vandræða, Fms. vii. 25. y. impers., bægðisk honum svá við, at ..., things went so crookedly for bim, that . . ., Grett. MS.

bæki, v. beyki; bæki-skógr, m. a beecb-wood, Fms. xi. 224. bæklingr, m. [bók], a 'bookling,' little book, Lat. libellus, Bs. i. 59. bæla, d, I. [bál], to burn = bræla, in the allit. phrase brenna ok b., 671. 4, Fms. iv. 142, vi. 176; vide bræla, Fas. i. 4. II. [ból], to pen sheep and cattle during the night; reflex., dy'r bælask í beim stöðum, Greg. 68.

The Landner of Server in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper in Icel. Landner of deeper of deee Gþl. 452. amar-bæli, an eyry, a freq. local name of farms in Icel., Landn.; drekabæli, orms-bæli, a dragon's lair, serpent's den, Edda; even used of the lair of an outlaw, Grett. 132 (Grettis-bæli), Ld. 250.

BÆN and bon, f. [bioja], prayer, request, boon; these two words are nearly identical in form, and sometimes used indiscriminately as to sense; but in most cases they are different, bæn having a deeper sense, prayer, bón, request, boon; we may say biðja e-n bónar, and biðja e-n bænar, but the sense is different; only bæn can be used of prayer to God; göra e-t at bæn e-s, Fs. 38; er sú bæn allra vár, at ..., we all beg, that ..., Eg. 28; skaltú veita mér bæn þá er ek mun biðja þik, Nj. 26; fella bæn at e-m, to pray one earnestly, Isl. ii. 305. β. prayer to God, often in plut.; vera á bænum, to be at prayers; hon var löngum um nætr at kirkju á bænum sínum, Ld. 328; hann hellir út bænir fyrir dómstól Krists, Hom. 13, 156; bæn ok ölmusugjafir, Bs. i. 370, Pass. 4. 22, 44. 17: the phrase, vera e-m góðr (illr) bæna (gen. pl.), to turn the ear (or a deaf ear) to one's prayers, Hom. (St.) 95; ver mér nú svá bæna, sem þú vilt at Guð sé þér á dómsi bysna- is prefixed to a great many words in the sense of pretty, tolerably, degi, Orkn. 174; Drottinleg bæn, the Lord's Prayer; kveld-bæn, evening

prayer; morgun-bæn, morning prayer; lesa bænir sinar, to say one's prayers, etc. compos: bæna-fullting, f. support of prayers, Fms. vi. 114. bæna-hald, n. a bolding of prayers, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahaldsmaðr, a man wbo prays to God, a religious man, Bs. i. 72, Hom. 154. bæna-hús, n. a cbapel, Grág. i. 459, Bs. i. 646; b. tollr, 647: a bouse of prayer, Matth. xxi. 13. bæna-staðr, m. entreaty, intercession, prayer; þat er b. minn til allrar alþýðu, Nj. 189; ek ætlaða, at þér munduð láta standa minn b. um einn mann, Fms. vi. 101; göra e-t fyrir bænastað e-s, to do a tbing because of one's intercession or prayer, Lv. 13: supplication, Bs. i. 740; með bæxtu manna ráði ok b., Gpl. 13. bænarbréf, n. a letter of entreaty, Ann. 1330; bónar-bréf, 1392. bænarorð, n. pl. prayers, entreaties, Fs. 10, Fms. ii. 235, Sks. 515.

bæna, d, to pray entreat one; bændi hann til at hann skyldi, Fms. x. 387; prestr så er bændr er, requested, K. p. K. 8, 40; því ætla ek at senda hann til keisarans sem hann bændi (asked) sjálfr, Post. 645. 98, cp. Acts xxv. 25; grát-bæna, to pray 'greeting,' i. e. with tears.

B. bæna sik, (in mod. use) to cover the face with the bands in prayer.

been-hoyra, ö, esp. theol. to bear one's prayer, N. T. been-hús = bænahús, Pm. 41, Dipl. iii. 2, iv. 9, Vm. 78. been-rækinn, adj. diligent in prayer, Hkr. ii. 191.

BÆR, boer, or býr, gen. bæjar or býjar; gen. biar also occurs, esp. in Norse MSS. of the 14th century, Fb., but is rare and unclassical; pl. -ir, gen. -ja, dat. -jum. In Icel. people say bær; in Norway bö; in Swed. and Dan. (always with y) by; the root word being bua, bu: this word is very freq. in local names of towns and villages throughout the whole of Scandinavia; and wherever the Scandinavian tribes settled the name by or bö went along with them. In the map of Northern England the use of this word marks out the limits and extent of the Norse immigration, e.g. the name Kirkby or Kirby; about twenty or thirty such are found in English maps of the Northern and Midland Counties, denoting churches built by the Norse or Danish settlers, as Whitby, Grimsby, etc., cp. Kirkjubær in Icel. In Denmark and Sweden local names ending in -by are almost numberless. I. a town, village, this is the Norse, Swed., and Dan. notion; beir brenna býi at köldum kolum, Fms. xi. 122; til bæjarins (of Niðarós), vii. 30; of Bergen, viii. 360, 438; Tunsberg, ix. 361; of the town residence of the earl of Orkney, Nj. 267: allit., borgir ok bzi, castles and towns, Ann. 1349, etc. etc.; bæjar-biskup, a town-bisbop, Fms. vii. 32; bæjar-prestr, a townpriest, D. N.; bæjar-lögmaðr, a town-justice, id.; bæjar-lýðr, bæjar-lið, bæjar-menn, town's-people, Fms. viii. 38, 160, 210, Eg. 240, Bs. i. 78; bæjar-brenna, the burning of a town, Fms. x. 30; bæjar-bygb, a town-district, viii. 247; bæjar-gjald, a town-rate, N.G.L. i. 328; bæjar-sýsla, a townoffice, Fms. vi. 109; bzejar-starf, id., Hkr. iii. 441; bzejar-seta, dwelling in town, Ld. 73, Isl. ii. 392.

II. a farm, landed estate, this is the Icel. notion, as that country has no towns; bær in Icel. answers to the Germ. 'hof,' Norweg. 'ból,' Dan. 'gaard,' denoting a farm, or farmyard and buildings, or both together; hence the phrase, reisa, göra, setja bæ, efna til bæjar, to build the farmstead, Eb. 10, 26, 254, Ld. 96, 98, Fs. 26, Landn. 126, 127, Eg. 131, Gisl. 8, 28, Bs. i. 26, porst. hv. 35; byggja bæ, Bs. i. 60; the phrase, bær heitir..., a farm is called so and so, Isl. ii. 322, 323, 325, Ann. 1300, Hrafn. 22, Dropl. 5; the allit. phrase, búa á bæ..., þorst. hv. 37; the passages are numberless, and 'bær' has almost become synonymous with 'house and home;' and as it specially means 'the farm-buildings,' Icel. also say innan-bæjar, in-doors; utan-bæjar, out-of-doors; í bæ, within doors; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. þ. K. 78; milli bæja; bæ frá bæ, from bouse to bouse; á bæ og af bæ, at bome and abroad: things belonging to a bzr, bzjar-dyr, the doors of the bouses, the chief entrance; bæjar-hurð (janua); bæjar-veggr, the wall of the bouses; bæjar-bust, the gable of the bouses; bæjar-lækr, the home-spring, well; bæjar-hlad, the premises; bæjar-stett, the pavement in the front of the bouses; bæjar-leið, a furlong, a short distance as between two 'bæir; bæjar-sund, passage between the bouses; bæjar-hús, the bome-stead, opp. to fjár-hús, etc., where cattle is kept, or barns and the like; fram-bær, the front part of the bouses; torf-bær, timbr-bær, a 'bær' built of turf or timber: phrases denoting the 'bær' as hearth and home, hér sé Guð í bæ, God be in this bouse, a form of greeting, cp. Luke x. 5; bæjar-bragr, the customs or life in a bouse; nema born hvad á bæ er titt (a proverb) bæra, o, [bera, báru], to move, stir, esp. reflex. to stir a limb, Bb. 3. 31; enginn sá hans varir bærast, no one saw bis lips move.

bæri-ligr, adj. fit, seemly, Stj. 141.

beer, adj. due, entitled to, cp. Germ. gebührend; the provert, b. er hverr at ráða sínu, every one bas a right to dispose of his own property, Isl. ii. 145; vera b. at dæma um e-t, to be a fit judge in a matter (a proverb); unhecoming, Ýt. 11.

bæsa, t, [báss], = bása, to drive cattle into stall, Gísl. 20; the saying, fyrr á gömlum uxanum at b. en kálfinum, Fms. vi. 28.

bæsingr, m., prop. one born in a báss (q.v.); hence, as a law term, the child of an outlawed mother; pat barn er ok eigi arfgengt (that child is also not entitled to inheritance), er sú kona getr er sek er orðin skógarmaðr, þó-at hon geti við bónda sínum úsekjum, ok heitir sá maðt bæsingr, Grág. i. 178. Is not the name Bastard, which first occurs as the sur-

prayer; morgun-bæn, morning prayer; lesa bænir sínar, to say one's prayers, of name of the Conqueror, simply a Norman corruption of this Scandin. law etc. compos: bæna-fullting, f. support of prayers, Fms. vi. 114. bæna-hald, n. a bolding of prayers, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahalds- poët. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

BÆTA, tt, [bót; Ulf. bôtjan = ἀφελείν; Hel. bôtian; A.S. bêtan; O. H. G. bôzan; Germ. büssen]:—to better, improve, amend, also to restore, repair, Nj. 163, Gbl. 411; b. aptr, to restore, Grág. ii. 336; b. upp, to restore, atone for, Fms. ix. 43; b. at e-u, to repair, 367; bæta rúð sitt, to better one's condition, to marry, Nj. 2: theol. to better one's life: Gud bætti honum af bessi sótt, God restored bim to bealth, Fms. ix. 391; with gen. of the sickness, O. H. L. 84. β. to mend, put a patch on a 2. reflex., e-m bætisk, one gets better, is restored to garment. bealth; at föður hans bættisk helstríð, Landn. 146: absol., bættisk honum þegar, be got better at once, Bs. i. 318, 319, 325: with gen., bættisk Búa augna-verkjarins, Ísl. ii. 428 (rare); cp. heilsu-bót, recovery of bealth. II. a law term, to pay weregild, the person slain in acc., the money in dat.; Hrafnkell bætti engan mann fé, i. e. H. paid no weregild whomsoever he slew, Hrafn. 4; ek vil engan mann fé b., 9; Styrr vá mörg víg, en bætti engin (viz. víg), S. slew many men, but paid for none, Eb. 54; bæta þá menn alla er þar létusk eðr fyrir sárum urðu, 98; b. sakir (acc.) fé (dat.), Grág. ii. 169: the allit. law term, b. baugum, to pay weregild, 174: the amount of money in acc. to pay out, bæt heldr fé þat er þú ert sakaðr við hann, Fms. iii. 22; ok á hann eigi þat at b., be bas not to pay tbat, Grág. ii. 168; b. öfundar bot, Ghl. 358: part. bættr, Eb. 98, 246.

metaph. to redress, adjust; b. við e-n, or b. yfir við e-n, to give one redress, make good a wrong inflicted; hefir þú yfir bætt við mik um betta bráðræði, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 434: also used in a religious sense, skaltu b. við Guð, er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, ii. 213 (yfir-bót, repentance); b. sal, or b. fyrir sal sinni, to do for the health of the soul, iv. 63, Fb. i. 345, Bs. i. 642 (in a verse); b. um e-t, to make a thing better (um-bot, bettering, improvement), Orkn. 442: reflex., ekki bætisk um, matters grow worse, Fms. ii. 53; b. viò, to add to (viò-bót, addi-8. part. pass. used as adj. in compar.; ok er eigi tion), Háv. 45. at bættra, þótt ..., things are no better, though ..., Fms. vii. 36; þykir mér Ólafr ekki at bættari, þótt . . ., i. e. it is no redress for Olave's death, though ..., Fas. ii. 410; er mér ekki sonr minn at bættari þótt Bolli sé drepinn, my son's death is none the more atoned for though B. is slain, 4. part. act. as noun; bætandi, pl. -endr, a law term, one who has to pay weregild, Grag. ii. 174, etc.

BÆXL, mod. bæxli, n. [bogr], the shoulder (Lat. armus) of a dragon, whale, shark, or the like, Fms. vi. 351, Bret. 544. 16, Gullb. 7.

BÖD, f., gen. böðvar, [A.S. beadw], a battle, only in poetry, in which it is used in a great many compds; hence come the pr. names Böðvarr, Böðvildr, Böðmóðr, vide Lex. Poët.

böðull, m., dat. böðli, [Dan. böddel], an executioner, (mod. word.) böðvaak, að, dep. to rave, Höm. 21.

BÖGGR, m., dat. böggvi, an obsol. word, a bag; breiðr b., a big bag, in a metaph. sense, Glúm. (in a verse): the dimin. böggull, m. a small bag, is in freq. use as a nickname, Arn. S. Bs. i. bögla, að, to sbrivel, v. bagla.

BÖL, n., dat. bölvi, gen. pl. bölva, [cp. Goth. balva-vesei and balveins = βάσανος, κύλασις; A. S. balew; Engl. bale; Hel. balu; O. H. G. balv; lost in mod. Germ. and Dan.]:—bale, misfortune; allit, phrases, böl and bót, 'bale' and 'bote;' bölva bætr, Stor. 22; þegar böl er hæst er bót næst, 'wben bale is best, bote is nest,' Morris, E. Engl. Spec. 100; svá skal böl bæta at bíða annat meira (2 proverb), Grett. 123, Fbr. 193; böl er búskapr (2 proverb).

bol-ben, f. imprecation, Sks. 435, Anecd. 10.

böl-fengi, f. malice, O. H. L. 32.

böll-óttr, adj. ball-sbaped, Sks. 634; b. eggskurn, Stj. 12; b. manna höfuð, Fms. v. 343, Rb. 466.

BÖLLR, m., gen. ballar, dat. belli, [Engl. ball; O. H. G. balla]:—a ball, globe: the ball, in the game of cricket, Gísl. 26 (in a verse, A. D. 963), but hardly ever used, knöttr being the common word: a globe, Al. 18; b. jarðar, Sks. 205 B; b. sólar, id., v.l.: the front of a phalanx, belli svinfylktar fylkingar, 384 B: a small body of men, Lat. globus, Fms. viii. 406, where some MSS. read bjöllr, probably to avoid the ambiguity: a peak, mountain, in the local name Ballar-á, a farm in the west of Iceland, Eb.

2. anatom. the glans penis, Grág. ii. 16.

bolva, 2δ, [Ulf. balvjan = βασανίζειν], to curse, with dat. or absol., Stj. 37, 199, Sks. 539, 549, Hom. 33.
β. to swear, Sturl. iii. 239. bolv, n. swearing, (mod.)

bölvan, f. a curse, Stj. 37, 483: swearing, Fær. 239, Hom. 86.

bol-viss, adj. [Ulf. balva-vesei, Hel. balu-veso, = diabolus], 'bale-wise,' detestable, Hbl. 23: a nickname, Hkv.

BÖRGR, m. [Dutch and Germ. barg; Engl. barrow], a barrow-bog, Hd., Lex. Poët.

BÖRKR, m., gen. barkar, dat. berki, bark, Stj. 177, Pr. 473, Åm. 17; börku (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 242: a pr. name of a man, Landn.

börr, m. a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. II. a son = burr, böruðr, m., poët. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

bostl, f., pl. bostlar, arrows, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

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 $\mathbb{C}$  (cé), the third letter, has all along been waning in Icel. The early Gothic Runes (Golden horn) use  $\langle$  for k, e.g.  $\bigwedge \langle$  for ek, ego; the later common Runes have no c. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic, and use c for k, as cên, a torcb.

A. Spelling.—The rule given by the first Icel. grammarian, Thorodd (A.D. 1140), is curious; he says that he will follow the Scots in using c with all the vowels, as in Latin, and then makes c serve instead of k; but, though in other cases he makes the small capitals serve for double consonants, e.g. ubi, brar, men, halar, dog, = ubbi, bratt, menn, etc., he admits k to mark a double c, and spells soc sake, but sök sank; lycia to sbut, but lykja a knot; vaca to wake, but vaka vagari; becia to thatch, but bekia to know. Thorodd gives as his reason that other consonants have different shapes as small or capital, but c is uniform, whereas he says that k suits well for a double c, being a Greek letter itself, and having a shape similar to a double c, namely, (; this k or double c he calls ecc, but the single c he calls ce, Skálda 108. The second grammarian (about the end of the 12th century) only admits c as a final letter, ranking with  $\delta$ , z, or x, which are never used as initials: all these letters he calls 'sub-letters;' he thus writes karl, kona, kunna, but vöc, söc, tac. Such were the grammatical rules, but in practice they were never strictly followed. As the Anglo-Saxon, in imitation of the Latin, used c throughout for k, so the earliest Icel. MSS., influenced by the Anglo-Saxon or by MSS. written in Britain, made free use of it, and k and c appear indiscriminately; k is more frequent, but c is often used between two vowels or after a vowel, e. g. taca, lécu, vica, boc, etc. etc. In such cases, t and c (k) can often hardly be distinguished; and readings can sometimes be restored by bearing this in mind, e.g. in Bjarn. S. (all our MSS. come from a single vellum MS.) the passage 'létu heim at landinu' should be read 'lécu (léku) honum landmunir,' 16; 'sáttvarr' is 'sacvarr,' i. e. sakvarr, 51; cp. also such readings as bikdælir instead of Hitdælir, Gullb. 3; drickin = dritkinn, id. In Ad. 20 it is uncertain whether we are to read veclinga- or vetlinga-tös, probably the former.

B. Foreign words.—Throughout the Middle Ages the spelling

remained unsettled, but k gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing began, c was only kept to mark the double k, ck (cut on one face), and in foreign proper names; but it was not admitted in appellatives such as kirkja, klaustr, klerkr, kór, kross, kalkr or kaleikr, church (Scot. kirk), cloister, clericus, choir, cross, calix, etc., or in kista, kastali, kerti, keisari, kær, kærleiki, kyndill, kórona or krúna, kurteisi, kumpan, kompás, kapítuli, cista, castellum, cera, caesar (as appell.), carus, caritas, candela, corona, courtesy, company, compass, chapter. All words of that kind are spelt as if they were indigenous. The name of Christ is usually in editions of the N. T. and Vidal, spelt Christus or Christur, but is always sounded as a native word Kristr or Kristur, gen. Krists, dat. Kristi; in modern books it is also spelt so, and almost always in hymns and rhymes, ancient as well as modern, e.g. Stríðsmenn þá höfðu krossfest Krist | skiptu í staði fjóra fyrst, Pass. 36. I, 19. 1, 3, 10. 1, 14. 1, 15. 2, 16. 1, 49. 4; Postula kjöri Kristur þrjá, 41; Stríðsmenn Krist úr kápu færðu, 30. 1; Framandi maðr mætti Kristi | hér má finna hvern það lystir, 30. 6, 46. 12. Icel. also spell Kristinn, Kristilegr, Christian; kristna, to christen, etc. β. in the middle of syllables k for c is also used in words of foreign origin, Páskar = Pascha, Passover; dreki = draco; leikmenn = laici; Sikley or Sikiley = Sicilia; Grikland or Grikkland = Greece. In modern books of the last fifty years ck is turned into kk; and even C in proper names is rendered by K, except where it is sounded as S; thus Icel. spell Caesar, Cicero, Cyprus; for Sesar, Sisero, Syprus, Silisia—although even this may be seen in print of the last ten or twenty years—is a strange novelty. There is but one exception, viz. the proper name Cecilia, which, ever since the Reformation, has been spelt and pronounced Sesselja; where, however, the name occurs in old writers, e.g. the Sturl. i. 52 C, it is always spelt in the Latin form. Latin and foreign words are spelt with communis-bók, f. a missal, Vm. 52. c in some MSS. currentis-öld, f. dies concurrentes, Rb. crucis-messa = kross-

A digraph cb = k is at times found in MSS., as michill = mikill, etc. C is used in nearly all MSS. to mark 100; the Arabian figures, however, occur for the first time in the Hauks-bók and the chief MSS. of the Njála (all of them MSS. of from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 14th century), but were again disused till about the time of the Reformation, when they came into use along with print. An inverted c (5) is sometimes in very early MSS. used as an abbreviation for con (kon), thus  $\overline{\text{ougr}} = \text{konungr}$ ,  $\overline{\text{5a}} = \text{kona}$ ,  $\overline{\text{5or}} = \text{konor} = \text{konur}$ ; hence the curious blunder in the old Ed. of Páis. S., Bs. i. 140, viz. that a bishop had to take charge of women and elergy instead of choir and elergy, the word cór of the MSS. being mistaken for  $\overline{\text{5or}}$  (konor). In MSS. of the 15th century c above the line is used as an abbreviation, c. g.  $t\hat{a} = \text{taka}$ ,  $t\hat{t} = \text{tekr}$ , mill = mikill, etc.

D

**D** (dé) is the fourth letter of the alphabet; it is also written  $\mathbf{D}$   $\delta$  (e $\delta$ ). The Gothic Runes have a special sign for the d,  $\mathbf{M}$  or  $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{J}$ , namely, a double D turned together; this d is found on the Runic stone at Tune, the Golden horn, and the Bracteats. The reason why this character was used seems to have been that the Latin d  $\mathbf{D}$  was already employed to mark the tb sound ( $\mathbf{D}$ ), which does not exist in Latin. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic; again, the common Scandinavian Runes have no d, but use the tenuis t, to mark both d and t.

A. Pronunciation, etc.—The Icel. has a double d sound, one hard (d) and one soft (b commonly called 'stungio (cut) dé'); the hard d is sounded as the Engl. d in dale, day, dim, dark; the soft b as the soft Engl. tb in father, mother, brother, but is only used as a final or medial, though it occurs now and then in early MSS. to mark this sound at the beginning of words, e. g. dar, dinn, degar, but very rarely.

B. Spelling.—In very early Icel. MSS, the soft d in the middle or end of words was represented by b (ib); thus we read, blob, fabir, mobir, gub, orb, eymb, sekb, dypb, etc., blood...deptb, etc. Even Thorodd does not know the form  $\delta$ , which was borrowed from the A. S. at the end of the 12th century, and was made to serve for the soft th sound in the middle or end of words, h being only used at the beginning of syllables; but the old spelling with p in the middle and at the end of syllables long struggled against the Anglo-Saxon 8, and most old vellum MSS. use  $\delta$  and b indiscriminately (blob and blob); some use b as a rule, e. g. Cod. Upsal. (Ub.) of the Edda, written about A. D. 1300, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 250 sqq. At the beginning of the 14th century of prevailed, but again lost its sway, and gave place to d, which marks both the hard and soft d sound in all MSS. from about A. D. 1350 sqq. Thenceforward & was unknown in Icel. print or writing till it was resumed in the Ed. of Njála A.D. 1772 (cp. also the introduction to the Syntagma de Baptismo, A.D. 1770), and was finally introduced by Rask in common Icel. writing about the beginning of this century; yet many old people still keep on writing d throughout (fadir, modir). On the other hand, Norse (Norwegian) MSS. (laws) never use a middle or final b; and such words as ohr, gohr in a MS. are a sure mark of its Icel. origin.

C. CHANGES: I. assimilation: 1. 8d change into dd, as in the feminines breidd, vidd, sidd, from breiðr, viðr, siðr; pret. beiddi, leiddi, ræddi, hæddi, hlýddi, etc., from beiða, ræða, hlýða, etc. ðt into tt, adj. neut., gott, ótt, brátt, leitt, from góðr, óðr, bráðr, 3. the Goth. zd, Germ. and Engl. rd, into dd in words such as rödd = Goth. razda; oddr = Germ. ort; hodd = Engl. board, Goth. buzd; gaddr = Goth. gazds, etc. Those words, however, are II. the initial p of a pronoun, if suffixed to the verb, changes into o or d, and even t, e. g. far-ðu, gör-ðu, sjá-ðu, fá-ðu, bú-ðu, = far þú (imperat.), etc.; kalla-ðu, tala-ðu, = kalla þú, tala þú; or kon-du, leid-du, bid-du, sýn-du, sen-du, = kom þú, leið þú, etc.; or t, hal-tu, vil-tu, skal-tu, ben-tu, hljót-tu,=hald þú, vilt þú, skalt þú, bend bu, hljót bu; and even so the plur. or dual-komi-bio, haldiðið, ætli-ðið, vilið-ið, göri-ðér, gangi-ðér, = komi þið ... gangi þér; or following conjunctions, efað-ðú = ef að þú, síðan-ðú = síðan þú, áðren-III. change of d into  $\delta$ : 1. d, whether radical or inflexive, is spelt and pronounced  $\theta$  after a vowel and an r or f, g, e. g. blóð, þjóð, biðja, leið, nauð, hæð, brúðr, bæði, borð, orð, garðr, ferð, görð, bragð, lagði, hægð, hafði, höfðum (capitibus), etc. This is without regard to etymology, e. g. Goth. piuda (gens) and pjup (bonum) are equally pronounced and spelt 'pjób;' Goth. daups and dêds, Icel. dauði and dáð; Goth. guþ (deus) and góds (bonus), Icel. guð, góðr; Goth. fadar, bruþar, Icel. saðir, bróðir, cp. Germ. vater, mutter, but bruder; Goth. vaurd and gards, Icel. ord, gardr; Engl. burden and birth, Icel. byror, buror, etc. Again, in some parts of western Icel. ro, go, and fo are pronounced as rd, gd, fd, ord, Sigurd, gerdu (fac), bragd (with a soft g, but hard d), hafdi (with a soft f and hard d); marks of this may be found in old MSS., e. g. Cod. Reg. (Kb.) of Sæm. Edda. a. after k, p, e. g. in pret. of an inflexive d is sounded and spelt  $\delta$ : verbs, steypði, gleypði, klípði, drúpði, gapði, glapði, steikði, ríkði, sekði, hrökði, hneykði, blekði, vakði, blakði, etc., from steypa, klípa, drúpa, gapa, glepja, steikja, ríkja, sekja, hrökkva, hneykja, blekkja, vekja, or vaka, etc.; and feminines, sekō, eykō, dypō, etc. β. after the liquids l, m, n in analogous cases, valði, dulði, hulði, deilði, and dæmði, sæmði, dreymōi, geymōi, samōi, framōi, and vanōi, brenōi, etc., from dylja, deila, dreyma, semja, venja, brenna, etc.; feminines or nouns, sæmð, fremð, vandi (use), yndi (delight), andi (breath), synd (sin): these forms are used constantly in very old MSS. (12th century, and into the 13th); but then they changed—lo, mo, no into ld, md, nd, and ko, po into kt, pt, Y. after s (only on Runic stones; even the earliest Icel. MSS. spell st), e. g. raispi = reisti from reisa. In MSS. of the middle of that century, such as the O. H., Cod. Reg. of the Eddas and Grágás, the old forms are still the rule, but the modern occur now and then; the Gragas in nineteen cases out of twenty spells seko (culpa), but at times also 'sekt;

kô, pô were first abolished; the liquids kept the soft d till the end of the  $\Upsilon$ century, and lo, mo, no is still the rule in the Hauksbok; though even the chief vellum MS. of the Njála (Arna-Magn. no. 468) almost constantly uses the modern ld, md, nd. As to kt and pt, the case is peculiar; in early times the Icel. pronounced dypo or dypp etc. exactly as the English at present pronounce depth; but as the Icel. does not allow the concurrence of two different tenues, the modern pt and kt are only addressed to the eye; in fact, when & became t, the p and k were at once changed into f and g. The Icel. at present says dyft, segt, just as he spells September, October, but is forced to pronounce 'Seft-,' 'Ogt-.' The spelling in old MSS. gives sometimes a clear evidence as to the etymology of some contested words, e. g. the spelling eyko (q. v.) clearly shews that the word is not akin to Lat. octo, but is derived from auka (augere), because else it would have been formed like nótt, átta, dóttir, Lat. noct-, octo, Gr.  $\theta \nu \gamma \dot{\alpha} \tau \eta \rho$ ; so and i, synd, shew that the d in both cases is inflexive, not radical, and that an, syn are the roots, cp. Gr. dreµos and Germ. sübnen; but when editors or transcribers of Icel. MSS .-- and even patriotic imitators of the old style—have extended the o to radical ld, nd, and write land, band, hond, vald, etc., they go too far and trespass against the law of the language. It is true that 'land' is in Icel. MSS. spelt '16,' but the stroke is a mark of abbreviation, not of a soft d.

D. Interchange (vide p. 49): I. between Greek, Latin, and Scandinavian there are but few words to record, θυγάτηρ = dóttir,  $\theta \dot{\eta} \rho = d\dot{y}\tau$ ,  $\theta \dot{\nu} \rho a = dy \tau$ ,  $\theta \dot{a} \nu a \tau o s$  and  $\theta \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \omega = d \dot{a}$  and  $d e \dot{y} \dot{a}$ ,  $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{o} s = d \dot{a} \tau$ , θαλλόs = dalr (arcus), and perhaps θύω = domr; Lat. truncus = draugr, II. between High German on the one hand, and Low German with Scandinavian on the other hand, a regular interchange has taken place analogous to that between Latin-Greek and Teutonic; viz. Scandin.-Engl. d, t, p answer to H. G. t, z, d, e. g. Icel. dagr, Engl. day = H. G. tag; Icel. temja, Engl. tame = H. G. zähmen; Icel. ping, Engl. thing = H. G. ding.

The very early Icel. MSS. we find the old Latin form d, which

sometimes occurs in the Kb. of the Sæm. Edda, but it is commonly  $\delta$ , whence & is formed by putting a stroke on the upper part, A.S. &; this shews that the  $\delta$  is in form a d, not a b (tb); vide more on this subject in the introduction to b: Thorodd calls the capital D edd, the d dé.

daðra, 20, d. róunni, dat. to wbeedle.

dafi, a, m. or dafar, f. pl. a dub. word, a shaft (?), Akv. 4, 14.

dafia, að, and damla, with dat. to dabble with the oar, up and down, metaph. from churning, Krók. 59 C. damla, u, f., is used of a small roll of butter just taken from the churn, það er ekki fyrsta damlan sem þú færð, Brunn, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 124.

dafna, 20, to thrive well, a nursery term, used of babies. dafnan, f. thriving; döfnunar-barn, etc.

daga, að, to dawn; eptir um morguninn er trautt var dagað, Eg. 360; begar er hann sá at dagaði, Fms. v. 21; hvern daganda dag, Mar. (Fr.):

impers., e-n dagar uppi, day dawns upon one, in the tales, said of hobgoblins, dwarfs, and giants, uppi ertu nú dvergr um dagaðr, nú skínn sól í sali, Alm. 36, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 29, 30; en Bárðdælingar segja hana (acc. the giantess) has dagat uppi ba pau glimdu, Grett. 141: single stone pillars are freq. said in Icel. to be giants or witches turned into stone on being caught by daylight, and are called Karl, Kerling, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 207 sqq.

dagan, dögun (deging, Sturl. i. 83 C), f. dawn, daybreak; i dagan, Edda 24; en er kom at d., 29; litlu fyrir d., 30, O. H. L. 51; um morguninn í d., Fms. ix. 258; í dögun, Eg. 261; í öndverða d., Sturl. ii. 249.

dag-drykkja, u, f. a morning-draught, which was taken after the dagveror, Orkn. 276, Fas. iii. 42. dag-far, n. a 'day-fare,' journey, used in dat. in the phrase, fara dagfari

ok nattfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203; hann hafði farit norðan dagfari, in a single day's journey, ix. 513. 2. mod. and theol. the 'journey of life,' daily course, conduct; hence dagfars-goor, adj. good and gentle.

dag-fasta, u, f. fasting by day, K. b. K. 106, Hom. 73.

dag-fatt, n. adj., in the phrase, verba d., to lose the daylight, to be overtaken by night, Fms. xi. 142, Rb. 376, Ver. 24.

dag-ferð, dag-för, f. a day's journey, Symb. 15, Fms. xi. 440, Stj. 65.

dag-ganga, u, f. a day's walk, Fas. iii. 643.

dag-geisli, a, m. a day-beam, Bjarn. 46, name given to a lady-love. dag-langr, adj. [A.S. dæglang], all day long; d. erfibi, toil all day long, Sks. 42; daglangt, all this day long, for this day, Eg. 485, Fms. ii. 268.

dag-lát, n. pl. day-dreams, vide dreyma. dag-leið, f. a day's journey, Fms. vii. 110, Hkr. i. 45; fara fullum

dagleiðum, Grág. i. 48.

dag-lengis, adv. all day long, Korm. (in a verse), Karl. 481.

dag-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), daily, Fms. ix. 407, Sks. 42, Dipl. iii. 14, H.E. i. 432, Vm. 139.

dag-mál, n. (vide dagr), prop. 'day-meal,' one of the divisions of the day, usually about 8 or 9 o'clock A.M.; the Lat. bora tertia is rendered by 'er vér köllum dagmál,' which we call d., Hom. 142; enn er ekki liðit af dagmálum, Hom. (St.) 10. Acts ii. 15; in Glúm. 342 we are told hann at eigna daga vítrum mönnum heiðnum, svá sem at kalla Týrsdag

that the young Glum was very lazy, and lay in bed till day-meal every morning, cp. also 343; Hrafn. 28 and O. H. L. 18-4 einum morni milli rismála ok dagmála-where distinction is made between rismál (rising time) and dagmál, so as to make a separate dagsmark (q. v.) of each of them; and again, a distinction is made between 'midday' and dagmal, Isl. ii. 334. The dagmal is thus midway between 'rising' and 'midday,' which accords well with the present use. The word is synonymous with dagveroarmal, breakfast-time, and denotes the hour when the ancient Icel, used to take their chief meal, opposed to nattmal, night-meal or supper-time, Fms. viii. 330; even the MSS, use dagmal and dagverdarmål indiscriminately; cp. also Sturl. iii. 4 C; Rb. 452 says that at full moon the ebb takes place 'at dagmålum.' To put the dagmål at 7.30 A.M., as Pal Vidalin does, seems neither to accoord with the present use nor the passage in Glum or the eccl. bora tertia, which was the nearest hour answering to the Icel. calculation of the day. In Fb. i. 539 it is said that the sun set at 'eyko' (i. e. half-past three o'clock), but rose at dagmál,' which puts the dagmál at 8.30 A.M. COMPDS: dagmálastaor, m. the place of d. in the borizon, Fb. 1. dagmála-tíð, f. morning terce, 625. 176.

dag-mossa, u, f. day-mass, morning terce, Hom. 41.

DAGB, m., irreg. dat. degi, pl. dagar: [the kindred word doegr with a vowel change from δ (dóg) indicates a lost root verb analogous to ala, ól, cp. dalr and dælir; this word is common to all Teutonic dialects; Goth. dags; A.S. dag; Engl. day; Swed.-Dan. dag; Germ. tag; the Lat. dies seems to be identical, although no interchange has taken place]: -a day; in different senses: 1. the natural day :- sayings referring to the day, at kveldi skal dag leyfa, at eventide shall the day be praised, Hm. 80; allir dagar eiga kveld um síðir; mörg eru dags augu, vide auga; enginn dagr til enda tryggr, no day can be trusted till its end; allr dagr til stefnu, Grág. i. 395, 443, is a law phrase,-for summoning was lawful only if performed during the day; this phrase is also used metaph. = 'plenty of time' or the like: popular phrases as to the daylight are many-dagr rennr, or rennr upp, and kemr upp, the day rises, Bm. 1; dagr i austri, day in the east, where the daylight first appears; dagsbrun, 'day's brow,' is the first streak of daylight, the metaphor taken from the human face; lysir af degi, it brightens from the day, i.e. daylight is appearing; dagr ljómar, the day gleams; fyrir dag, before day; móti degi, undir dag, about daybreak; komið at degi, id., Fms. viii. 398; dagr á lopti, day in the sky; árla, snemma dags, early in the morning, Pass. 15. 17; dagr um allt lopt, etc.; albjartr dagr, habjartr d., full day, broad daylight; hæstr dagt, bigh day; ond-veror d., the early dayforenoon, Am. 50; mior dagr, midday, Grag. i. 413, 446, Sks. 217, 219; alioinn dagr, late in the day, Fas. i. 313; hallandi dagr, declining day; at kveldi dags, sio dags, late in the day, Fms. i. 69. In the evening the day is said to set, hence dag-sett, dag-setr, and dagr setzt; in tales, ghosts and spirits come out with nightfall, but dare not face the day; singing merry songs after nightfall is not safe, það kallast ekki Kristnum leyft að kveða þegar dagsett er, a ditty ; Syrpuvers er mestr galdr er í fólginn, ok eigi er lofat at kveða eptir dagsetr, Fas. iii. 206, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 7, 8: the daylight is symbolical of what is true or clear as day, hence the word dagsanna, or satt sem dagr, q.v. 2. of different days; i dag, to-day, Grag. i. 16, 18, Nj. 36, Ld. 76, Fms. vi. 151; i gær-dag, yesterday; i fyrra dag, the day before yesterday, Hav. 50; i hinni-fyrra dag, the third day; annars dags, Vigl. 23, Pass. 50.1; hindra dags, the hinder day, the day after to-morrow, Hm. 109; dag eptir dag, day after day, Hkr. ii. 313; dag frá degi, from day to day, Fms. ii. 230; hvern dag frá öðrum, id., Fms. viii. 182; annan dag frá öðrum, id., Eg. 277; um daginn, during the day; á dögunum, the other day; nott ok dag, night and day; liblangan dag, the 'life-long' day; dögunum optar, more times than there are days, i.e. over and over again, Fms. x. 433; á deyjanda degi, on one's day of death, Grág. i. β. regn-dagr, a rainy day; sólskins-dagr, a sunny day; sumardagt, a summer day; vetrar-dagt, a svinter day; hatiois-dagt, a feast day; fegins-dagt, a day of joy; doms-dagt, the day of doom, judgment day, Gl. 82, Fms. viii. 98; hamingju-dagt, heilla-dagt, a day of bappiness; gledidagr, id.; brúðkaups-dagr, bridal-day; burðar-dagr, a birtbday. pl. days in the sense of times; abrir dagar, Fms. i. 216; ek ætlaða ekki at þessir dagar mundu verða, sem nú eru orðnir, Nj. 171; góðir dagar, bappy days, Fms. xi. 286, 270; sjá aldrei gladan dag (sing.), never to β. á e-s dögum, um e-s daga eptir e-s daga, esp. of see glad days. the lifetime or reign of kings, Fms.; but in Icel. also used of the lögsögumaðr, Jb. repeatedly; vera á dögum, to be alive; eptir minn dag, 'after my day,' i. e. when I am dead.

\( \gamma\). calendar days, e.g. Hvitadagar, the White days, i.e. Whitsuntide; Hunda-dagar, the Dog days;
Banda-dagr, Vincula Petri; Höfud-dagr, Decap. Johannis; Geisla-dagr, Epiphany; Imbru-dagar, Ember days; Gang-dagar, 'Ganging days,' Rogation days; Dyri-dagr, Corpus Christi; etc. 4. of the weekdays; the old names being Sunnu-d. or Drottins-d., Mana-d., Týs-d., Oðins-d., Þórs-d., Frjá-d., Laugar-d. or Þvátt-d. It is hard to understand how the Icel. should be the one Teut. people that have disused the old names of the week-days; but so it was, vide Jons S. ch. 24; fyrir bauð

Odinsdag, edr Pórsdag, ok svá um alla vikudaga, etc., Bs. i. 237, cp. 165. Supper; corresponding as to time with the mod. Engl. breakfast, as to Thus bishop John (died A. D. 1121) caused them to name the days as the church does (Feria secunda, etc.); viz. priði-d. or priðju-d., Thirdday = Tuesday, Rb. 44, K. b. K. 100, 1sl. ii. 345; Fimti-d., Fiftb-day = Tbursday, Rb. 42, Grág. i. 146, 464, 372, ii. 248, Nj. 274; Föstu-d., Fast-day = Friday; Mioviku-d., Midweek-day = Wednesday, was borsowed from the Germ. Mittwoch; throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the old and new names were used indiscriminately. The question arises whether even the old names were not imported from abroad (England); certainly the Icel. of heathen times did not reckon by weeks; even the word week (vika) is probably of eccl. Latin origin (vices, recurrences). It is curious that the Scandinavian form of Friday, old Icel. Frjadagr, mod. Swed.-Dan. Fredag, is A.S. in form; 'Frja-,' 'Fre-,' can hardly be explained but from A.S. Frea-, and would be an irregular transition from the Norse form Frey. The transition of já into mod. Swed.-Dan. e is quite regular, whereas Icel. ey (in Frey) would require the mod. Swed.-Dan. ö or u sound. Names of weekdays are only mentioned in Icel. poems of the 11th century (Arnór, Sighvat); but at the time of bishop John the reckoning by weeks was probably not fully established, and the names of the days were still new to the people. 5. the day is in Icel. divided according to the position of the sun above the horizon; these fixed traditional marks are called dags-mork, day-marks, and are substitutes for the hours of modern times, viz. ris-mál or miðr-morgun, dag-mál, há-degi, mið-degi or mið-mundi, nón, miðr-aptan, nátt-mál, vide these words. The middle point of two day-marks is called jafn-nærri-báðum, in modern pronunciation jöfnu-báðu, equally-near-both, the day-marks following in the genitive; thus in Icel. a man asks, hvað er fram orðið, what is the time? and the reply is, jöfnubáðu miðsmorguns og dagmála, balf-way between mid-morning and day-meal, or stund til (to) dagmála; hallandi dagmál, or stund af (past) dagmálum; jöfnu-báðu hádegis og dagmála, about ten or balf-past ten o'clock, etc. Those day-marks are traditional in every farm, and many of them no doubt date from the earliest settling of the country. Respecting the division of the day, vide Pál Vídal. s. v. Allr dagr til stefnu, Finnus Johann., Horologium Island., Eyktamörk Íslenzk (published at the end of the Rb.), and a recent essay of Finn Magnus-II. denoting a term, but only in compounds, dagi, a, m., where the weak form is used, cp. ein-dagi, mál-dagi, bar-dagi, skil-III. as a pr. name, Dagr, (freq.); in this sense the dat. is dagi. Dag, not Degi, cp. Odinn lédi Dag (dat.) geirs síns, Sæm. 114. daga-tal, n. a tale of days, Rb. 48. dags-brún, v. above. helgi, f. ballowedness of the day, Sturl. i. 29. dags-ljós, n. daylight, Eb. 266. dags-mark, v. above. dags-megin, n., at dags magni, in full day, 623. 30. dags-munr, m. a day's difference; svá at d. sér á, i. e. day by day, Stj. dag-ráð, n. [A.S. dagrêd = daybreak], this word is rarely used, Eg.

53, 174, Fms. i. 131; in the last passage it is borrowed from the poem Vellekla, (where it seems to be used in the A.S. sense; the poet speaks of a sortilege, and appears to say that the sortilege told him to fight at daybreak, then he would gain the day); the passages in prose, however, seem to take the word in the sense of early, in good time.

dag-riki, n. (dag-rikt, n. adj., N.G.L. i. 342, 343, v.l.), in the phrase, bæta sem d. er til, of the breach of a Sunday or a holy day, to pay according to 'the day's might,' i. e. according to the time of the day at which the breach is committed, N. G. L. i. 342, 343, 348, 349; or does it mean 'the canonical importance' of the day (Fr.)?

dag-roor, m. a day's rowing, A.A. 272.

dag-sanna, u, f. true as day, Nj. 73, Fær. 169, Fas. i. 24, cp. Eb. 60. dag-setr (dag-satr, Sturl. iii. 185 C), n. 'day-setting,' nightfall; um kveld nær dagsetri, Landn. 285; í d., Fms. v. 331, ix. 345; leið til dagsetrs, Grett. 111; d. skeið, Fms. ix. 383. dag-sett, n. adj. id., Háv. 40; vide dagr.

dag-sigling, f. a day's sailing, journey by sea, Rb. 482.

dag-skemt, f. a day's amusement, games, telling stories, or the like, Sturl. i. 63 C, (dagskemta, gen. pl.)

dag-skjarr, adj. 'day-scared,' sbunning daylight, poet. epithet of a

dag-slátta, u, f. a day's mowing, an Icel. acre field, measuring 900 square fathoms (Icel. fathom = about 2 yards), to be mown by a single man in a day, Dipl. v. 28, Isl. ii. 349.

dag-stingr, m. the 'day-sting,' daybreak, Greg. 57, (rare.)

dag-stjarna, u, f. the morning star, Lucifer, Al. 161, Sl. 39.

dag-stund, f. day time, a whole day, K. p. K. 6; dagstundar Leid, a \*Lest' (i. e. meeting) lasting a day, Grag. i. 122:-elsewhere dagstund means an bour in the day time = stund dags.

dag-stæddr, adj. fixed as to the day, Thom. 56, Fms. xi. 445. dag-tiő, f. [A. S. dagtid], day-service, 673. 60, 625. 177, Sks. 19. dag-veizla, u, f. belp to win the day, = liðveizla, Fas. iii. 336.

dag-veror and dog-uror, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [Dan. davre], 'daymeal,' the chief meal of the old Scandinavians, taken in the forenoon at the time of dagmál, opp. to nátturðr or náttverðr (mod. Dan. nadver),

the nature of the meal with the Engl. dinner. The old Scandinavians used to take a hearty meal before going to their work; cp. Tac. Germ. 22. An early and a hearty meal were synonymous words (vide árlegr); the old Havamal advises men to go to the meeting 'washed and with full stomach' (pveginn ok mettr), but never to mind how bad their dress, shoes, or horse may be; and repeats the advice to take 'an early meal even before visiting a friend, 32, cp. Hbl. 3. Several places in Icel. took their name from the settlers taking their first 'day-meal,' e.g. Düg-urðar-nes, Dögurðar-á, Landn. 110, 111, cp. also Gísl. 12. The Gr. δείπνον is rendered by dagveror, Greg. 43. Matth. xxii. 4; but in the Icel. N. T. of 1540 sq. δείπνον is constantly rendered by kveld-máltíð; eta dögurð, Landn. l. c., Nj. 175, Gisl. l. c.; sitja yfir dagverði, Eg. 564, 577, Isl. ii. 336, Fms. iv. 337, ix. 30; dögurðar borð, a day-meal table, in the phrase, sitja at dögurðar borði, to sit at table, Fms. i. 40, vi. 411, Hkr. i. 153, iii. 157; dögurðar-mál and dögurðarmál-skeið, the day-meal time, time of the day-meal, Fms. viii. 330, v.l.; um morguninn at dagverðar máli, 443, Eg. 564, Edda 24, Hom. 91 (in pl.), O. H. L. 19, compp: dagverðar-drykkja, f. = dagdrykkja, the drinking after dagveror, Fas. iii. 530, Mag. 3

dag-villr, adj. 'day-wild,' i. e. not knowing what day it is, K. A. 190, N.G.L. i. 342.

dag-vöxtr, m. daily growth; in the phrase, vaxa dagvöxtum, to wax day by day, Finnb. 216, Eb. 318.

dag-bing, n. and dag-bingan, f. a conference, Ann. 1391; vera i d. við e-n, Fms. iii. 201, Bs. i. 882, freq. in Thom.

dag-hinga, ad, to bold conference with one, D. N., Thom. (freq.) dala, að, to be dented; dalaði ekki né sprakk, Eg. 769, cp. Fas. iii. 12 (the verse)

dal-búi (dalbyggi, Sd. 214), a, m. a dweller in a dale, Grett. 141 A. dal-bygo, f. a dale-country, Stj. 380, Hkr. ii. 8. dal-land, n. dale-ground, Grag. ii. 257.

DALLR, m. a small tub, esp. for milk or curds; bæði byttur og dallar, Od. ix. 222, Snót 99.

dalmatika, u, f. a dalmatic, Stj., Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 2, 123.

DALR, s, m., old pl. dalar, acc. dala, Vsp. 19, 42, Hkv. 1. 46; the Sturl. C still uses the phrase, vestr i Dala; the mod. form (but also used in old writers) is dalir, acc. dali, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; old dat. sing. dali, Hallr í Haukadali, Íb. 14, 17; í Þjórsárdali, í Örnólfsdali, 8, Hbl. 17; mod. dal; dali became obsolete even in old writers, except the earliest, as Ari: [Ulf. dals = φάραγξ, Luke iii. 10, and βόθυνον, vi. 39; A. S. dæl; Engl. dale; Germ. tal (tbal); cp. also Goth. dalap = κάτω, and dala above; up og dal, up bill and down dale, is an old Dan. phrase] :- a dale; allit. phrase, djúpir dalir, deep dales, Hbl. l. c.; dali döggótta, bedewed dales, Hkv. l. c.; the proverbial saying, lata dal mæta hóli, let dale meet bill, 'diamond cut diamond,' Ld. 134, Fms. iv. 225: dalr is used of a dent or bole in a skull, dalr er i hnakka, Fas. iii. l. c. (in a verse): the word is much used in local names, Fagri-dalr, Fair-dale; Breið-dalr, Broaddale; Djúpi-dalr, Deep-dale; pver-dalr, Cross-dale; Langi-dalr, Langdale; Jökul-dalr, Glacier-dale, (cp. Langdale, Borrodale, Wensleydale, etc. in North. E.); 'Dale' is a freq. name of dale counties, Breiðasjarðar-dalir, or Dalir simply, Landn.: Icel. speak of Dala-menn, 'Dales-men' (as in Engl. lake district); dala-fifl, a dale-fool, one brought up in a mean or despised dale, Fas. iii. I sqq.: the parts of a dale are distinguished, dalsbotn, the bottom of a dale, ii. 19; dals-oxl, the shoulder of a dale; dalsbrún, the brow, edge of a dale; dals-hlidar, the sides, slopes of a dale; daladrög, n. pl. the head of a dale; dals-mynni, the mouth of a dale, Fms. viii. 57; dals-barmr, the 'dale-rim,' = dals-brun; dals-eyrar, the gravel beds spread by a stream over a dale, etc.:—in poetry, snakes are called dalefishes, dal-reyðr, dal-fiskr, dal-ginna, etc., Lex. Poët. [It is interesting to notice that patronymic words derived from 'dale' are not formed with an e (vowel change of a), but an æ, æ (vowel change of o), Lax-dælir, Vatns-delir, Hauk-delir, Hit-delir, Syr-dell, Svars-delir . . ., the men from Lax(ar)dalr, Vatnsdal, Haukadal, Hitardal, etc.; cp. the mod. Norse Dölen = man from a dale; this points to an obsolete root word analogous to ala, ol, bati, bot; vide the glossaries of names to the Sagas, esp. that to the Landn.]

II. a dollar (mod.) = Germ. Joachims-thaler, Joachims-thal being the place where the first dollars were coined.

dalr, m., gen. dalar, poët. a bow, Lex. Poët.; this word has a different inflexion, and seems to be of a different root from the above; hence in poetry the hand is called dal-naud, the need of (force applied to) the bow, and dal-tong, as the bow is bent by the hand.

dal-verpi, n. a little dale, Nj. 132, Fms. vi. 136, Al. 41.

damma, u, f. [domina], a dame, Fr. (for. and rare); hence in mod. use madama, madame.

dammr, m. a dam, D.N. COMPDS: damm-stokkr. m. a sluice. damm-stæði, n. a dam-yard, D. N. (for. and rare).

dampr, danpr, m. [Germ. dampf], steam, (mod. word.) 2. a pr. name, Rm., Yngl. S. dan, m. [dominus], sir, D. N.; hence comes perhaps the mod. Icel. word of-dan, það er mér ofdan, 'tis too great a bonour for me; else the word wake, Arna S. ch. 2; in Sturl. i. 23; at the banquet in Reykhólar, 1119, is quite out of use.

Danskr, adj., Danir, pl. Danes; Dan-mörk, f. Denmark, i. e. the mark, march, or border of the Danes; Dana-veldi, n. the Danish empire; Dana-virki, n. the Danish wall, and many compds, vide Fms. xi. adj. requires special notice, because of the phrase Dönsk tunga (the Danish tongue), the earliest recorded name of the common Scandinavian tongue. It must be borne in mind that the 'Danish' of the old Saga times applies not to the nation, but to the empire. According to the researches of the late historian P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerac (Vik); hence a Dane became in Engl. synonymous with a Scandinavian; the language spoken by the Scandinavians was called Danish; and 'Dönsk tunga' is even used to denote Scandinavian extraction in the widest extent, vide Sighvat in Fms. iv. 73, Eg. ch. 51, Grág. ii. 71, 72. During the 11th and 12th centuries the name was much in use, but as the Danish hegemony in Scandinavia grew weaker, the name became obsolete, and Icel. writers of the 13th and 14th centuries began to use the name 'Norræna,' Norse tongue, from Norway their own mother country, and the nearest akin to Icel. in customs and idiom. 'Swedish' never occurs, because Icel. had little intercourse with that country, although the Scandinavian tongue was spoken there perhaps in a more antique form than in the sister countries. In the 15th century, when almost all connection with Scandinavia was broken off for nearly a century, the Norræna in its turn became an obsolete word, and was replaced by the present word 'Icelandic,' which kept its ground, because the language in the mean time underwent great changes on the Scandinavian continent. The Reformation, the translation of the Old and New Testaments into Icelandic (Oddr Gotskalksson, called the Wise, translated and published the N. T. in 1540, and bishop Gudbrand the whole Bible in 1584), a fresh growth of religious literature, hymns, sermons, and poetry (Hallgrimr Pétrsson, Jon Vidalin), the regeneration of the old literature in the 17th and 18th centuries (Brynjólfr Sveinsson, Arni Magnússon, pormóor Torfason),-all this put an end to the phrases Dönsk tunga and Norræna; and the last phrase is only used to denote obsolete grammatical forms or phrases, as opposed to the forms and phrases of the living language. The translators of the Bible often say vort Íslenzkt mál, our Icelandic tongue, or vort móður mál, our mother tongue; modur-malid mitt, Pass. 35. 9. The phrase Donsk tunga' has given rise to a great many polemical antiquarian essays; the last and the best, by which this question may be regarded as settled, is that by Jon Sigurdsson in the preface to Lex. Poët.; cp. also that of Pál Vídalín in Skýr. s. v., also published in Latin at the end of the old Ed. of Gunnl. Saga, 1775.

DANZ, mod. dans, n. a word of for. origin; [cp. mid. Lat. dansare; Fr. danser; Ital. danzare; Engl. dance; Germ. tanz, tanzen.] This word is certainly not Teutonic, but of Roman or perhaps Breton origin: the Icel. or Scandin. have no genuine word for dancing,—leika means 'to play' in general: the word itself (danza, danz, etc.) never occurs in the old Sagas or poetry, though popular amusements of every kind are described there; but about the end of the 11th century, when the Sagas of the bishops (Bs.) begin, we find dance in full use, accompanied by songs which are described as loose and amorous: the classical passage is Jons S. (A. D. 1106-1121), ch. 13. Bs. i. 165, 166, and cp. Jons S. by Gunnlaug, ch. 24. Bs. i. 237—Leikr sá var kær mönnum áðr en hinn heilagi Jón varð biskup, at kveða skyldi karlmaðr til konu í danz blautlig kvæði ok rægilig; ok kona til karlmanns mansöngs vísur; þenna leik lét hann af taka ok bannaði styrkliga; mansöngs kvæði vildi hann eigi heyra né kveða láta, en þó fékk hann því eigi af komið með öllu. Some have thought that this refers to mythical (Eddic) poetry, but without reason and against the literal sense of the passage; the heathen heroic poems were certainly never used to accompany a dance; their flow and metre are a sufficient proof of that. In the Sturl. (Hist. of the 12th and 13th century) dancing is mentioned over and over again; and danz is used of popular ballads or songs of a satirical character (as those in Percy's ballads); flimt (loose song) and danz are synonymous words; the Sturl. has by chance preserved two ditties (one of A. D. 1221, running thus-Loptr liggr i Eyjum, bitr lunda bein | Sæmundr er á heiðum, etr berin ein, Sturl. ii. 62, and one referring to the year 1264—Minar eru sorgirnar pungar sem blý, Sturl. iii. 317) sufficient to shew the flow and metre, which are exactly the same as those of the mod. ballads, collected in the west of Icel. (Ögr) in the 17th century under the name of Fornkvæði, Old Songs, and now edited by Jon Sigurdsson and Svend Grundtvig. Danz and Fornkvæði are both of the same kind, and also identical with Engl. ballads, Dan. There are passages in Sturl. and Bs. referring to this subject - færðu Breiðbælingar Lopt í flimtun ok görðu um hann danza marga, ok margskonar spott annat, Sturl. ii. 57, cp. 62; Danza-Bergr, the nickname of a man (Sturl. ii), prob. for composing comic songs; danzagörð, composing comic songs; fylgðar-menn Kolbeins fóru með danzagörð, ...en er Brandr varð varr við flimtan þeirra, iii. 80; þá hrökti Þórðr hestinn undir sér, ok kvað danz þenna við raust, 317. β. α **β**. a ↓

the guests amused themselves by dancing, wrestling, and story-telling; pa var sleginn danz í stofu, ii. 117; í Viðvík var gleði mikil ok gott at vera ; þat var einn Drottins dag at þar var danz mikill ; kom þar til fjöldi manna ; ok ríðr hann í Viðvík til danz, ok var þar at leik; ok dáðu menn mjök danz hans, iii. 258, 259; honum var kostr á boðinn hvat til gamans skyldi hafa, sögur eða danz um kveldit, 281;—the last reference refers to the 21st of January, 1258, which fell on a Sunday (or wake-day): in ballads and tales of the Middle Ages the word is freq.:—note the allit. phrase, dansinn dunar, 1sl. þjóðs. ii. 8: the phrases, stíga danz; ganga í danz; brúðir í danz, dansinn heyra; dans vill hun heyra, Fkv. ii. 7. Many of the burdens to the mod. Icel. ballads are of great beauty, and no doubt many centuries older than the ballads to which they are affixed; they refer to lost love, melancholy, merriment, etc., e. g. Blitt lætur veröldin, fölnar fögr fold | langt er síðan mitt var yndið lagt í mold, i. 74; Út ert þú við æginn blá, eg er hér á Dröngum, | kalla eg löngum, kalla eg til þín löngum; Skín á skildi sól og sumarið fríða, | dynur í velli er drengir í burtu ríða, 110; Ungan leit eg hofmann í fögrum runni, skal eg í hljóði dilla þeim mér unni; Austan blakar laufið á þann linda, 129; Fagrar heyrða eg raddirnar við Niflunga heim; Fagrt syngr svanrinn um sumarlanga tíð, | þá mun list að leika sér mín liljan fríð, ii. 52; Einum unna eg manninum, á meðan það var, Í þó hlaut eg minn harm að bera í leyndum stað, 94; Svanrinn víða, svanurinn syngr víða, 22; Utan eptir firðinum, sigla fagrar fleyr | sá er enginn glaður eptir annan þreyr, 110; Svo er mér illt og angrsamt því veldur þú, | mig langar ekki í lundinn með þá jungfrú, Espol. Ann. 1549. The earliest ballads seem to have been devoted to these subjects only; of the two earliest specimens quoted in the Sturl. (above), one is satirical, the other melancholy; the historical ballads seem to be of later growth: the bishops discountenanced the wakes and dancing (Bs. l. c., Sturl. iii), but in vain: and no more telling proof can be given of the drooping spirits of Icel. in the last century, than that dancing and wakes ceased, after having been a popular amusement for seven hundred years. Eggert Olassson in his poems still speaks of wakes, as an eyewitness; in the west of Icel. (Vestfirðir) they lasted longer, but even there they died out about the time that Percy's ballads were published in England. The Fornkvæði or songs are the only Icel. poetry which often dispenses with the law of alliteration, which in other cases is the light and life of Icel. poetry; vide also hofmaor, viki-vakar, etc. In the 15th century the rimur (metrical paraphrases of romances) were used as an accompaniment to the danz, höldar danza harla snart, ef heyrist visan min; hence originates the name man-songr (maid-song), minne-sang, which forms the introduction to every rima or rhapsody; the metre and time of the rimur are exactly those of ballads and well suited for dancing. An Icel. MS. of the 17th century, containing about seventy Icel. Fornkvæði, is in the Brit. Mus. no. 11,177; and another MS., containing about twenty such songs, is in the Bodl. Libr. no. 130.

danza, mod. dansa, 20, to dance, Sks. 705, not in Sturl. and Bs., who use the phrase slá danz; the verb danza occurs for the first time in the ballads and rímur—Ekki er dagr enn, vel d. vífin, Fkv. ii. 102.

danz-leikr, m. dancing, Sturl. i. 23.

dapi, a, m. a pool, Ivar Aasen: a nickname, Fms. viii.

DAPR, adj., gen. rs, of a person, downcast, sad, Nj. 11, Isl. ii. 248, 272, Band. 9: of an object, dreary, d. dagr, Am. 58; d. nætr, Sl. 13; döpr heimkynni, Hbl. 4, Fms. x. 214: the proverb, fyrr er d. en dauðr, one droops before one dies, i. e. as long as there is life there is hope; daprt böl, Pass. 44. 3; döpr dauðans pína, Bs. ii. 501; döpr augu, weak eyes, Vidal. i. 25; augn-dapr, weak-eyed; hence depra or augn-depra, weak sight: a faint flame of a light is also called daprt, tvö döpur ljós sitt log, Jón Þorl. i. 146.

dapra, ab, to become faint, in swimming; e-m daprar sund, be begins to sink, Njarb. 374; more usually dep. daprask, Fbr. 160, Fas. iii. 508.

dapr-eygr, adj. weak-sighted, Bjarn. 63.

dapr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), dismal, sad; hnipin ok d., Îsl. ii. 196; kona d., a dreary looking woman, Sturl. ii. 212; d. ásjóna, a sad look, Fms. i. 262; d. draumar, dismal dreams, vi. 404.

darka, 20, to walk beauty, to trample, (a cant term.)

DARRADR, m., gen. ar, [A. S. dearod; Engl. dart; Fr. dard; Swed. dart]:—a dart, Hkm. a (in the best MSS.), cp. Dl., where veri darradar simply means the web of spears; the common form in poetry is darr, n., pl. dörr, vide Lex. Poët., in mod. poetry dör, m., Ulf. 1. 16, 4. 47, 7. 61; the word is probably foreign and never occurs in prose.

2. a sort of peg, Edda (Gl.)

dasaak, að, [Swed. dasa], to become weary and exhausted, from cold or bodily exertion, Bs. i. 442, Fær. 185, Fms. ii. 98, Orkn. (in a verse), Sturl. iii. 20, O. H. L. 16; dasaðr, exhausted, weary, Ld. 380, Fas. ii. 80, Fms. viii. 55, Bb. 3. 24.

DASI, a, m. (dasinn, adj., Lex. Poët.), a lazy fellow, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. (in a verse).

datta, ao, to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 37, vide detta.

dauð-dagi, a, m. a mode of death, Ísl. ii. 220, Lv. 68, Fas. i. 88, Greg. 67. dauð-dagr = dauðadagr, Bs. i. 643



dauö-drukkinn, part. dead-drunk, Fms. xi. 108, Orkn. 420. dauð-færandi, part. death-bringing, 623. 26, Greg. 14.

dauo-hræddr, adj. frightened to death.

DAUDI, 2, m. [Ulf. dauhus = θάνατοι; A.S. deaδ; Engl. death; Germ. tod; Swed. and Dan. död :- death; the word is used in the strong form in all Teut. dialects from Gothic to English, but in Icel. it is weak, even in the earliest writers; though traces of a strong form (dauor, s or ar) are found in the phrase til dauds (to death) and in compds, as mann-daudr; cp. also Hm. 69, where dauðr seems to be a substantive not an adjective: Fagrsk. 139 also writes dauðar-orð instead of dauða orð; an old song, Edda 52, has Dvalins dauds-drykkr = dauda-drykkr, i. e. the death-drink of the dwarf; the strong form also remains in such words as daud-dagi, daudhræddr, dauð-yfli, dauð-ligr, dauð-vána, which could not possibly be forms of a weak dauði, Nj. 198; at dauða kominn, Fms. i. 32; d. fór á hann, Nj. 27; the references are numberless, though heathen proverbs and sayings prefer to use 'hel' or 'feigo,' which were more antique, whereas daudi recalls Christian ideas, or sometimes denotes the manner of death. medic. mortification. COMPDS: dauda-blod, n. 'death-blood,' gore, dauða-bond, n. pl. death-bonds, Greg. 48. dauða-dagr, m. death's day, Nj. 109, Stj. 168. dauda-dá, n. a death swoon. daudadauða-drep, n. plague, Stj. 437, ad-drunk, Fms. ix. 22. dauðadomr, m. death's doom, Sks. 736. 438. dauða-drukkinn, adj. dead-drunk, Fms. ix. 22. drykkr, m. a deadly draught, Fms. i. 8. dauða-dyrr, f. gates of dauoa-dæmdr, adj. doomed to death, Bs. i. 222. death. dauðatylgja, u, f. a 'death-fetch,' an apparition boding one's death, Nj. 62, v. 1.; dauða-hræddr = dauðhræddr. dauða-kvöl, f. the death-pang, Mar. dauda-leit, f. searching for one as if dead. daudalitr, m. colour of death, 623. 61. dauða-maðr, m. a man doomed to die, Fms. vii. 33; hafa e-n at daudamanni, 656 A. I. 25, Eg. 416. dauða-mark, -merki, id, n. a sign of death (opp. to lifs-mark), medic. decay or the like, Nj. 154, 656 C. 32; a type of death, Hom. 108. dauða-mein, n. death-sickness, Bs. i. 616. dauða-orð (v. l. and better dauðayror, f., from yror = uror, weird, fate), n. death, 'death-weird,' Yt. 8. dauða-ráð, n. 'deatb-rede,' fatal counsel, Gísl. 35. dauða-róg, n. deadly slander, Landn. 281. Dauða-ajór, m. the Dead Sea, Rb., Symb. dauða-skellr, m. a dauda-skattr, m. tribute of death, Niorst. 6. death-blow, Bs. ii. 148. dauda-skuld, n. the debt of nature, 655 xxxii. dauða-slag, n. = dauðaskellr, Stj. 280. dauða-slig, n. deadly splay, a disease of horses, Bs. i. 389. dauða-snara, u, f. snare of death, Hom. 144. dauða-steytr, m. [Dan. stöd], = dauðaslag, Bs. ii. 182. dauða-stríð, n. the death-struggle. dauða-stund, f. the bour of death, Al. 163. dauda-svefn, n. a deadly swoon, fatal sleep, as of one fated to die, Fas. iii. 608: medic. catalepsis, also called stjarfi, Fél. x. 43. dauoa-sok, f. a cause for death, a deed deserving stjarfi, r.e., x. 43.

death, Fms. i. 48, iii. 20, vi. 383.

dauða-tákn, n. a tosen vy termi,
66 cp. Il. xx. 226.

dauða-teygjur, f. pl. the death-spasms,
dauða-teygjur, f. pl. the death-spasms,
dauða-teygjur, f. pl. the death-spasms, dauda-útlego, f. penalty of death, Sturl. ii. 2. verk, n. a work deserving death, Isl. ii. 413.

dauð-leikr, m. mortality, Stj. 21, Greg. 17.

daub-ligr, adj. deadly, Sks. 533, Hom. 52, Stj. 92, K. A. 202, Fms.

dauor, adj. [Ulf. daups; A. S. dead; Engl. dead; Germ. todt; Dan. död]:-dead, Grág. i. 140, Nj. 19; the phrase, verða d., to become dead, i. e. to die, 238, Jb. ch. 3, Am. 98; d. veror hverr (2 proverb), Fs. 114 (in 2 verse); falla nior d., Fms. viii. 55: metaph. eccl., 623. 32, Hom. 79, 3. compds denoting manner of death, sæ-dauor, vápn-dauor, sótt-dauðr; sjálf-dauðr, of sheep or cattle, = svidda, q.v.: again, hálf-dauðr, balf dead; al-dauor, quite dead; stein-dauor, stone-dead; the old writers prefer to use andaor or latinn, and in mod. use dainn is a gentler term, used of a deceased friend; daubr sounds rude and is scarcely used except of animals; in like manner Germ. say abgelebt.

dauð-vána, adj. ind., and dauð-vænn, adj., medic. sinking fast, when no hope of life is left, Grett. 155, Fms. vi. 31, H. E. i. 480.

dauð-yfli, n. (cp. Goth. dauþublis = ἐπιθανάτιος, 1 Cor. iv. 9), a carcase, lifeless thing, Stj. 317 (Lev. xi. 38).

dauf-heyrask, d, dep., d. vid e-t, to turn a deaf ear to, Fms. xi. 134,

dauf-heyror, adj. one who turns a deaf ear to, 655 xxxi, Fms. vi. 30.

daufingi, a, m. a drone, sluggard. dauf-leikr, m. deafness, sloth, Fas. i. 7

dauf-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'deaf-like,' lonely, dull, Eg. 202, 762, Lv.

22, Fms. vi. 404 (dismal). DAUFR, adj. [Gr. τύφλου; Goth. daubs = πεπωρωμένου, Mark viii. 17; A. S. deâf; Engl. deaf; Germ. taub; Swed. döf; Dan. döv]:—deaf, 623. 57, Luke vii. 22: allit. phrase, daufr ok dumbi, deaf and dumb, Stj. 207; dumbi så er ekki mælir, d. så er ekki heyrir, K. Å. 56; blindr eðr d.,

Gþl. 504, Hom. 120. 2. metaph., Bs. i. 728. β. (mod.) without savour, = daufligr.

daun-mikill, adj. stinking, Bs. ii. 23.

DAUNN, m. [Goth. dauns = δσμη; cp. Swed.-Dan. dunst; O. H. G. dauns]:—a smell, esp. a bad smell, Anecd. 8; illr d., Rb. 352; opp. to

ilmr (sweet smell), 623, 22; in Bb. 3, 27 used in a good sense. daunsa or daunsna (mod. dunsna), 28, to smell at, sniff at, esp. of cattle; gékk Glæsir (an ox) at honum ok daunsnaði um hann, Eb. 320.

daun-semő, f. = daunn, Mar.

dauss, m. [mid. H. G. tûs; Fr. deux], the dice; kasta daus, to cast a die, Sturl. ii. 95. II. the rump, of cattle, Fas. ii. 510, cp. dof. DA, n. [the root word of deyja, dauor]. 1. catalepsy; Icel. say, liggja í dái or sem í dái, to lie motionless, without stirring a limb and without feeling pain; hann vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, ok þótti þá sem

hann lægi í dái, Bs. i. 336, Fas. ii. 235; falla í dá, to fall into a senseless state, Bs. i. 451.

2. it is medic. used of the relieving swoon, like state, Bs. i. 451.

2. it is medic. used of the relieving swoon, like the sleep which follows after strong paroxysms, Fél. ix. 204; it is different from aungvit (swoon) or brotfall (epilepsy).

dá, ô, to admire, be charmed at, a word akin to the preceding, denoting a sense of fascination, a kind of entrancement (cp. dár); with acc., dá e-t, dáðu menn mjök danz hans, Sturl. iii. 259; dáðu þat allir, 625. 96, Konr. 59 (Fr.); but esp. and in present usage only dep., dast (mod. daost) ao

e-u, Fms. ii. 192, xi. 429. dá- is esp. in mod. use prefixed to a great many adjectives and adverbs, denoting very; dá-góor, very good; dá-vel, very well; dá-vænn, dá-fallegr, v. below; dá-fagr, very bandsome; dá-lítill, in the west

of Icel. pronounced dultio, dulitill, very little. DAD, f. [Ulf. deds, in missdeds, = παράβασιε, Germ. missetbat, Engl. misdeed; A. S. dæd; Engl. deed; O. H. G. tat; mod. Germ. tbat; Dan. daad]:-deed; allit. phrase, drygja dao, to do a daring deed, Sturl. iii. 7, 10; dáð ok drengskapr, Band. 10; cp. the compds ó-dæði, a mis-deed; for-dæða, an evil-doer; the adverbial phrase, af sjálfs-dáðum, of one's own accord. β. valour; ef nokkur dáð er í þér, Fms. xi. 86, 623. 49; the word is not much in use, or merely poet. in compds as dáð-framr, dáð-fimr, dáð-gjarn, dáð-göfugr, dáð-kunnr, dáðmildr, dáð-rakkr, dáð-sterkr, dáð-sæil, dáð-vandr, etc., all of them 'epitheta omantia,' bold, valiant, Lex. Poët., but none of them can be used in prose without affectation.

dáði, a, m. a dainty, Snót 216. dáð-lauss, adj. 'deedless,' lubberly, Ld. 236, Lv. 53: impotent, Fél. ix. 204.

dáð-leysi, f. meanness, impotency, Grett. 131.

dáð-leysingi, 2, m. a good-for-naught, (fainéant), a lubber, Sturl. iii. 135. dáð-rakkr, adj. bold, Sks. 358.

dáð-semi, dáð-samliga, v. dá-semi, etc.

dáð-vandr, adj. virtuous, Sks. 486.

dá-fallogr, adj. very pretty, Fas. iii. 3, v. l. dáindis-, pretty, rather, as an adverb. prefix to adjectives and adverbs. dáinn (v. deyja), dead, deceased, (freq.) B. masc. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.): cp. Dan. daane = to swoon.

dá-la, adv. very, quite; ekki d., not quite, Bjarn. 42. dá-leikar, m. pl. (prop. charms), intimacy, Nj. 103.

de-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), [Dan. daarlig], bad; d. tré, Stj. 24; d. deyning, bad smell, 51; d. ferð, Ld. 324; d. kostr, Fms. i. 202; d. dæmi,

Sks. 481: uretched (of a person), Magn. 494, Stj. 157, 473.

DALKR, m. [cp. mod. Germ. doleb, which word does not appear in Germ. till the 16th century (Grimm); Bohem. and Pol. tulich; mod. Dan. dolk]:-the pin in the cloaks (feldr) of the ancients, whence also called feldar-dálkr, Glúm. ch. 8, Korm. ch. 25, Fms. i. 180, Gísl. 55, Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 18; cp. also the verse l. c., where the poet calls it feldar-stingr, cloak-pin, cp. Tac. Germ. ch. 17. 2. the vertebrae of a fish's tail; it is a child's game in Icel. to hold it up and ask, hvað eru margar árar á bordi undir spordi? whilst the other has to guess how many joints there are, cp. the Ital. game morra, Lat. 'micare digitis.' β, a column in a book.

dálpa, v. dafla. dá-læti, n. fondness, intimacy.

dámaðr, adj. flavoured, Sks. 164. dámgast (proncd. dángast), að, to get seasoned: metaph. to thrive; hence, damgan, döngun, f. thriving; dönguligr, adj., etc.

dám-góðr, adj. well-flavoured, N. G. L. ii. 419.

DAMB, m. [perh. akin to the Germ. dampf], flavour; görði síðan af dám ekki góðan, Bs. i. 340; illr d., Konr. 57; the phrase, draga dám af e-u, to take a (bad) flavour from a thing; hver dregr dam af sinum sessunautum: Icel. also use a verb dáma, að, in the phrase, e-m dámar ekki e-t, i. e. to dislike, to loathe; a filthy person is called ó-dámr, etc.

dánar-, 2 gen. form from dá or dáinn, in dánar-arfr, m. 2 law term, inberitance from one deceased, Hkr. iii. 222; dánar-bú, n. estate of one deceased; dánar-dagr, m. or dánar-dægr, n. day, bour of death, Fms. i. 219, Hs. verse 44 (where it nearly means the manner of death); danar-16, n. property of a person deceased, Grag. i. 209, Fms. vi. 392, cp. Dan. dannefæ, but in a different sense, of property which is claimed by no one, and therefore falls to the king.

DAR, n. scoff; in the allit. phrase, draga d. at e-m, to make game of

one, Hkr. iii. 203; gys og dár, Pass. 14. 2. dár, adj. [dá], scarcely used except in the neut. dátt, in various phrases;

e-m verð dátt (or dátt um e-t), numbness comes to one, one is benumbed, od a mál, to deal with a thing, Hom. 34; d. mál e-s, to deal speech, to dis-623. 10; við þau tíðendi varð honum svá d. sem hann væri steini lostinn, at those tidings be was as 'dumbfounded' as if be had been struck by a stone, Bs. i. 471. β. in phrases denoting a charm or fascination exercised over another, always of uncertain and fugitive nature (cp. dá, d); göra sér dátt við e-n (v. dá-leikar), to become very familiar with one, Korm. 38; svá var dátt með þeim at ..., they so charmed one another that ..., Nj. 151; þá var nú í dátt efni komit, i. e. they came to be close friends, Sd. 138; varð mönnum dátt um þat, people were much charmed by it, y. dar gleymsku-svefn, a benumbing sleep Bjarn. 9, 20, cp. Hm. 50. of forgetfulness, Pass. 4. 11.

dára, að, to mock, make sport of, with acc., Fas. i. 9, Stj. 22, 165, 199,

Grett. 139.

dári, a, m. [Germ. tor or thor; Dan. daare], a fool, buffoon, Fms. ix. 272; dára-samlegr, adj. foolish, Stj. 269; dára-skapr and dáru-

akapr, m. mockery, Fas. ii. 337, Grett. 108 A, 144.

dá-ama, að, to admire, Fms. vi. 57, Magn. 504; dásamandi, part.,
Fms. v. 239, Mar. 39; this word and the following are by mod. theol.

writers much used of God, the grace of God.

dá-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv., Bs. i. 305), wonderful, glorious, Fms. x.

234, iv. 71; d. tákn, Bs. i. 325, Magn. 504, 532, Clem. 46. dá-semd and dá-semi, f. glory, grace, Mar. 33, 68, Post. 188. semőar-verk, n. work of glory; mikil eru dásemőar verkin Drottins, great are the glorious works of the Lord, cp. Ps. cxi. 2.

dá-vænn, adj. very pretty, Fær. 157, Fas. ii. 343.

deging, f. dawn, Eluc., Sturl. i. 83 C.

deig, n. [Ulf. daigs, m. = φύραμα; A. S. dag; Engl. dough; Germ. teig; Swed. deg]:-dough, Ann. 1337, Matth. xiii. 33, 1 Cor. v. 6-8, Gal. v. 9; the earliest trace of this word is the Goth. deigan, a strong verb by which Ulf. renders the Gr. πλάσσειν, as also δστράκινος by the part. digans, πλάσμα by gadik in Rom. ix. 20, and ἐπλάσθη by gadigans in I Tim. ii. 13: to this family belong the following Icel. words, deigr (moist), deigja, digna, deigla, digull, the fundamental notion being plasticity: vide the following.

deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; this word is the humble mother of the Engl. lady, qs. la-dy (vide p. 76, s. v. brauð), A. S. blæf-dige = bread-maid; cp. Norse bú-deigja (q. v.), Chaucer's dey (a maner dey), and West Engl. day- (or dey-) bouse, a dairy. The deigja in old Norse farms was the chief maid, but still a bondwoman, N. G. L. i. 70, H. E. i. 510; öll ertú d. dritin, Ls. 56, where it is curiously enough addressed to the daughter of Byggvir (bygg = barley), a handmaid of the gods; deigja seems to mean a baker-woman, and the word no doubt is akin to deig, dough, and Goth. deigan, to knead, the same person being originally both dairy-woman and baker to the farm: in Icel. the word is never used, but it survives in the Norse bu-deia, sæter-deia, agtar-deia, reid-deia (Ivat Aasen), and Swed. deja, = a dairy-maid.

deigja, u, f. wetness, damp.

deigla, u, f. a crucible, Germ. tiegel, v. dígull.

deigr, adj. 'dougby,' damp, wet; Icel. say, vera d. i fætrna, to be wettisb, less than vatr, wet, and more than rakr, damp.  $\beta$ . soft, of steel, and metaph. timid; d. brandr, Eb. 238, þiðr. 79; deigan skal deigum bjóða (proverb), Háv. 40, Fms. i. 143 (in a verse), iii. 193, Pr. 173.

deigull = digull, m.; deigul-mor, m. a sort of clay.

DEILA, d, [Goth. dailjan and ga-dailjan = μερίζειν, μεταδιδόναι, διαιρείν, etc.; A. S. dælan; Engl. to deal; Germ. theilen; O. H. G. tailjan; Swed. dela; Dan. dele.] I. with acc. (never dat.), to deal, divide; the phrase, vilja bæði kjósa ok deila, will both choose and deal, of unfair dealing, a metaphor taken from partners, e. g. fishermen, where one makes the division into shares (deilir), and the others choose (kjósa) the shares they like best, Ld. 38; deildr hlutr, a dealt lot, i.e. sbare dealt or allotted to one, Grag. i. 243; d. e-m e-t, to allot one a thing, to deal out to one, ii. 294; deila dögurð, d. mat (in mod. usage skamta), to deal out portions of food in a bousebold, Isl. ii. 337; sér at þar var manni matr deildr, Gísl. 47; þú kunnir aldregi d. mönnum mat, Ls. 46; þá er maðr á bröt heitinn ef honum er eigi deildr matr á málum, Grág. i. 149; cp. the proverb, djarfr er hver um deildan verð; d. fé, Skm. 22; d. bauga, Rm. 20; d. e-t út, to deal out, give, Fms. xi. 434. 2. of places, to divide, bound; firdir deila, the firths are the boundaries, Grag. ii. 217 2. of places, to vatnsföll (rivers) d. til sjávar, Ég. 131; svá vítt sem vatnsföll deila til sjávar, Landn. 57, K. Þ. K. 34. \(\beta\). used impers. as it seems; deilir sjávar, Landn. 57, K. p. K. 34. \(\beta\). used impers. as it seems; deilir norðr vatnsföllum, Ísl. ii. 345; fjöll þau er vatnsföll deilir af milli héraða, the fells that divide the waters, form the water-shed, between the counties, Grág. i. 432; þar er víkr deilir, Hlt. 3. metaph. to distinguish, discern; eptir þat sá sól, ok máttu þá d. ættir, after that the sun broke forth, and they could discern the airts (of heaven), Fb. i. 431, Fms. iv. 38; deila liti, to discern colours (lit-deili), hence the proverb, eigi deilir litr kosti (acc. pl.), colour (i. e. look, appearance) is no sure test, Nj. 78: metaph., d. víg, to act as umpire in a fight, tourney, or the like, Ls. 22; we ought perh. to read deila (not bera) tilt með tveim, 38.

4. various phrases, deila ser illan hlut af, to deal onself a bad share in, to deal badly in a thing, Ld. 152: the phrase, e-t deilir mali (impers.), it goes for a great deal, is of great importance, Hs. 65, mod. usage skipta mali, miklu, etc.:

cuss or confer with one, O. H. 82 (in a verse); d. e-n malum, to deal, i. e. speak, confer, with one, Krók. 36 C; d. orospeki vio e-n, to deal, i. e. contend in learning with one, Vpm. 55; runar, Rm. 42; eiga við e-t at d., to bave to deal with a thing, Fms. viii. 288: the phrase, d. mál brotum, to deal piecemeal with a case, take a partial or false view of a thing, or is the metaphor taken from bad payment (in bauga-brot, q. v.)? Eb. 184; peir hafa eigi deilt petta mal brotum, i. e. they have done it thoroughly, have not been mistaken, Konr. 52: to share in a thing, d. knif ok kjötstykki, to sbare knife and meat, Grág., Ísl. ii. 487: the phrase, d. hug, to 'deal one's mind,' pay attention to, with a notion of deep concern and affliction; heil vertú Sváfa, hug skaltú d., thy beart sbalt thou cleave, Hkv. Hjörv. 40; deildusk hugir, svá at húskarlar héldu varla vatni, their minds were so distraught, that the bouse-carles could hardly forbear weeping, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence a hardened man is called litill skapdeildar maor, (Hugdeila, mind's concern, is the name of a poem of the 17th century): at peir deildi enga úhæfu, that they should forbear dealing outrageously, Fms. i. 22; d. heiptir, to deal batred, to bate (poët.), Hkv. I. 41: d. afii, ofriki vio e-n, to deal barsbly and overbearingly with one, Fms. i. 34; d. illyroum, ill-deildum, to chide, abuse one another, Háv. 37, Ld. 158. II. neut. to be at feud, quarrel; the saying, sjaldan veldr einn þegar tveir deila; deili gröm við þig, Hkv. 1. 43; ek bað flögð d. við þau, Sighvat: d. til e-s, to quarrel for a thing, Eg. 510: d. upp a e-n, to complain of one, Stj. 294. Exod. xvii. 2, Wby chide ye with me?' B. impers., ef i bat deilir, if there be dissent on that point, Grag. ii. 125; ef i deilir med peim, if they dissent, i. 58. d. um e-t, to contend about a thing, as a law term; peir deildu (they had a lawsuit) um jarðir, Fms. iv. 201; þeir deildu um landaskipti, 315; þeir deildu um land þat er var ..., Landn. 125; þeir deildu um leysingja-arf, 100, 101: metaph., d. um stafn, *to come to a close figbt*, Orkn. 232. reflex. to spread, branch off; vatnsföll deilask milli hérada, Grág. ii. 218; svá víða sem hón (i. e. Christianity) deilisk um heim, Hom. 49. medan mer deilisk lisit til, as long as life be dealt (i. e. granted) me, Fms. viii. 205; e-t deilisk af, a thing comes to pass, Hkr. iii. 55 (in a verse); kölluðu þeir, at lengi mundi vörn deilask af úti, that a long defence would be dealt out, i. e. there would be a long struggle, Sturl. i. 59, cp. the Goth. afdailjan = to pay off; hugr deilisk (vide above); þat mun oss drjúgt deilask, it will cost us dear, Am. 19.

deila, u, f. disagreement, a contest, often as a law term, law contest (laga-deila, þing-deila), Nj. 90, Fms. i. 68, iv. 119, 198, vi. 136, viii. 146, Sturl. i. 105, Eg. 367, Rd. 304, Ld. 204. compps: deilu-gjarn, adi quarrelsome, bord. 59. deilu-mál, n. a quarrel, Sturl. i. 30. adj. quarrelsome, porò. 59. deilu-mal, n. a quarre deilu-wenligr, adj. likely to lead to a quarrel, Eg. 725.

deild (deilb, deilo), f. a deal, dole, sbare, Edda 147; fara at deildum, to be parcelled out, Orkn. 88, Isl. ii. 337 (a portion of meat); göra d., to give a dole, N. G. L. i. 142; the phrase, fá illt ór deildum, to get a bad sbare, 2. dealings; hardar deildir, bard be worsted, Sighvat (in a verse). dealings, Fbr. (in a verse); sannar deildir, just dealings, Lex. Poët.: ill-deildir, ill dealings; grip-deildir, dealings of a robber, robbery; skap-deild, temper.

3. seldom used of fighting with weapons (N. G. L. i. 64), but freq. of a lawsuit (bing-deild), Nj. 138, 141, 86, 36, Eg. 738, Fms. vi. 361, viii. 268, Gpl. 475: the parliamentary phrase, leggja mál í deild, to 'lay a case under division' in court (cp. leggja mál í görð), a phrase which recalls to mind the English parliamentary phrases 'division' and 'divide,' Sturl. i. 59; leggja mál til deildar, id., Laxd. 204 (MS., Ed. deilu). β. cp. also local names, Deildar-tunga, -hvammr, -hjalli, Landn., Sturl. y. in Icel. a boundary river is often called Deild or Deildar-á, Deildar-lækr, etc.; or of other boundary places, Deildar-hvammr, etc. 8. metaph., i adra d., pridju d., etc., secondly, thirdly, etc., Stj. COMPDs: deildar-arfr, m. inberitance in shares, Grag. i. 172. deildar-lið, n. a strong body of men, so that some can be kept in reserve, Fms. v. 14. deildar-maðr, v. dældarmaðr.

deili, n. pl. marks, whereby to discern one thing (person) from another; sá bó öll d. á honum, all bis features were visible, Fas. i. 298; the metaph. phrase, kunna, vita, deili á e-u (e-m), to know the marks of a thing (man), i.e. to know it so as to discern it from another thing; vita öll d. á, to know exactly; vita eingi d. á, to know nothing about, Eg. 185, Fas. ii. 113, Fms. v. 316.

deili-ker, n. a cup, Js. 78, cp. N. G. L. i. 211. deiling, f. division, dealing.

deilir, m. a dealer, Lex. Poët.: arithm. divisor.

deili-steinn, m. a 'mark-stone,' land-mark, D. N.

deill, m. [Germ. theil; Goth. dails; Engl. deal; Swed.-Dan. deel, del], D. N.; this word never occurs in old writers, and can scarcely be said to be in use at present. Icel, use the fem, deild and deila, vide above, dekr, n. [mid. Lat. dicra], ten bides, B. K. 125. 2. [deck = to dress], flirtation, finery.

dekret, n. a decree (Lat. word), Bs. i. Arna S.

dekstra, að, to coax for one; in phrases as, vertu ekki að d. hann, or hann vill láta d. sig (of spoilt children). deli, a, m. a dog, (cant word.)

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**Dellingr**, qs. deglingr, m. [dagr], Dayspring, the father of the Sun, Edda. demant, m. diamond, (mod.)

demba, d, with dat. to pour out.

demba, u, f. a pouring shower. β. a mist (= dumba), Ivar Aasen. demma, u, f. [dammr], to dam, D. N.; demning, f. damming, id.

denging (dengo, Grag. ii. 338), f. the whetting a scythe by hammering the edge, Grag. i. 200.

dengir, m. one who whets, a cognom., Fms. x. 219.

dengja, d, [Swed. danga], to bammer and so whet a scythe; d. ljá, Grág. ii. 211.

dengsla, u, f. = denging.

dentinn, adj. dainty, Snot (Stef. Ol.) 212.

depill, m., dat. depli, [depil = a pond, little pool, from dapi = a pool, Ivar Aasen], a spot, dot; hvitr, svartr d., O. H. L. 59: a dog with spots over the eyes is also called depill.

depla, ao, d. augum, to blink with the eyes.

depra, u, f. [dapr], vide aug-depra or augn-tepra, p. 33.

der, n. the peak or shade of a cap.

des, f., gen. desjar, pl. desjar, = Scot. and North. E. dass or dess (a bayrick), cp. also Gael. dais; menn eru við heygarð þinn ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; hey-des, a bay-dass, Bs. 54, Sturl. i. 83, 196: it exists in local names as Desjar-myri in the east, Des-ey in the west of Icel.

des, n. [cp. Swed. desman], musk, in the compd des-hus, n. a smelling

box for ladies to wear on the neck, of gold or ivory.

DETTA, pret. datt, 2nd pers. dazt, pl. duttu; part. dottinn; pres. dett; pret. subj. dytti:-to drop, fall; d. nior dauor, to drop down dead, Fms. ili. 132; of a bird when shot, 179; þeir tóku brandana jafnskjótt sem ofan duttu, Nj. 201; spjótið datt ór hendi, El. 91; duttu þær ofan, they tumbled down, Fas. ii. 84; draga þá stundum upp, en láta stundum d., Karl. 161: to drop, die suddenly, saudfénadr datt nior unnvörpum i megro, Bs. i. 873; þau hafa nú niðr dottið í hor, the cattle dropped down from starvation, 875: to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 108: metaph., lif dettr or e-m, the life drops out of one, Fms. iii. 214: denoting to come on suddenly, daudinn dettr á, Al. 90; láttu niðr d., engu er nýtt, drop it, it is all false, Fs. 159: the phrases, e-m dettr e-t i hug, a thing drops into one's mind, i.e. one recollects it suddenly; d. ofan yfir e-n, to be overwhelmed, amazed; d. i stafi, to fall in pieces (as a tub without hoops), to be amazed: cp. datta, dotta.

dett-hendr, adj. a kind of metre, Edda 124, 129: cp. Ht. 29.

dettr, m. the sound of a heavy body falling; heyra dett, Fms. iv. 168.

dett-yrði, n. dropping unregarded words, Mirm.

DEYDA, dd, [v. dauor; Ulf. daubjan; Germ. töden; Swed. döda]:to kill, put to death, with acc., Ld. 54, Nj. 158, Fms. ii. 270: allit., deyða illum dauða, to put to an ill death. Clem. 57; dræpr ok deyðandi, a law term, Germ. vogelfrei, Ghl. 137; dræpr ok deyor, N.G.L. i. 351: metaph.

(theol.), Fms. ii. 238; d. sik, to mortify one's lusts, Bs. i. 167. DEYFA, 8, [v. daufr; Ulf. ga-daubjan; Germ. betäuben; Dan. döve; Swed. döfva]:—to make blunt; d. sverð, vápn, eggjar (of weapons blunted by the look of a wizard), Korm. 220, Gisl. 80, Isl. ii. 225; pær er d. sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27, Eg. 509 (in a verse), Dropl. 36, Hm. 140, where this power is attributed to Odin himself.

2. to 'deave' (Scot. and North. E.), i. e. stupefy; medic., d. hönd, Fas. iii. 396: metaph. to sootbe or stupefy, d. sakar, to soothe, Ghv. 2. 23; d. sefa, Sdm. l. c. =Goth. daupjan, Germ. taufen, = to dip; d. i vatn, to dip in water, N. G. L. i. 339, 378, v. l.; vide dyfa.

deyfo, f. (deyfa, u, f.), [Ulf. daubiha], deafness, N.G.L. i. 228;

numbness, baving no savour.

DEYJA, pret. dó, 2nd pers. dótt, later dóst, pl. dó, mod. dóu; part. dáinn; pres. dey, 2nd pers. deyr (in mod. familiar use deyrð); pret. subj. dzi; in the south of Icel. people say dzoi, inserting a spurious o; old poems with neg. suffix, deyr-at, dó-at; a weak pret. form deyði (died) occurs in the Ann. 1400-1430, and was much used in biographics of later centuries, but is borrowed from Dan. döde, unclassical and unknown in the spoken tongue; Icel. always say dó: [the root is akin to dá, q. v., Gr. Oávaros, etc.; Ulf. uses a part. divans, by which he sometimes renders the Gr. θνητός, φθαρτός; undivans = άθάνατος, ἄφθαρτος; undivanei = άθανασία; but the Gr. θνήσκειν he renders not by divan but by gasviltan; Hel. uses dojan, but rarely; the A.S. seems not to know the word, but uses sviltan, whereas in Icel. svelta means to starve, die of bunger; the Engl. perhaps borrowed the verb to die from the Scandin., whereas to starve (used by Chaucer = Germ. sterben) now means to die of bunger or cold]:-to die; deyr fé, deyja frændr, Hm. 76; hann dó af eitri, 623. 27; er þat sögn manna, af hón hafi af því dáit, Korm. 164; hann dó ór sárum, Fs. 120; þeir dó allir, Landn. 294; dó þar undir ellifu naut, Bs. i. 320; hann do litlu síðarr, Fms. i. 108; þat áttu eptir sem erfiðast er, ok þat er at d., Nj. 56; betra er at d. með sæmð en lifa með skömm, Orkn. 28: the proverb, deyja verðr hverr um sinn, omnes una manet nox: the allit. phrase, & deyjanda degi, Ld. 106, Grág. ii. 207, Hkr. iii. 50: eccl., dauda deyja, Gen. iii. 3, Matth. xv. 4, 'let him die the death,' Engl. A.V.; d. góðum, illum dauða, to die a good, bad death, etc.: it sometimes has in it a curious sense of motion, hann kaus at d. i fjördinn, Espol. Arb. 1768.

Mælifell, Landn. 192; þeir Selþórir frændr dó í Þórisbjörg, 78; trúði at hann mundi deyja i fjallit, Eb. 7 new Ed., v.l., where it means to die (i. e. pass by death) into the fell, i. e. they believed that after death they would pass into the fell; cp. hinnig deyja or Helju halir, Vpm. 43.  $\beta$ . medic. to die, of a limb, Pr. 239.  $\gamma$ . of inanimate things; dainn arfr, a law phrase, a dead inheritance, i.e. left to the heir, Gpl. 263; hence dánar-fé, dánar-arfr, q. v.

DEYNA, d, [daunn], to stink, 544. 39, Hom. 151, 623. 22, Stj. 91 deyning, f. a stink, bad smell, Stj. 51.

digla, 20, to drip, prop. of a running at the nose (v. digull), Sd. 168: to drip, of wet clothes hung out, Konr. 32.

digna, 20, to become moist (deigr): to lose temper (of steel), Nj. 203: metaph. to lose beart, Karl. 390, O. T. 20, Flov. 44, Fas. iii. 540, G. H. M.

DIGR, adj., neut. digrt, [the Goth. probably had an adj. digrs; Ulf. renders αδρότη s by digrei; Swed. diger; the Germ. dick is different, and answers to Icel. bjokkr, bykkr]:-stout, big; a pole is digr, a wall bykkr: the phrase, d. sem naut, big as an ox, Eb. 314; hár ok d., Anal. 79; d. fótr, Nj. 219; Ólafr Digri, Olave the Fat, O. H.; er kálfi var digrastr, Nj. 247; digrt men (monile), Fms. vi. 271; falr langr ok digr, Eg. 285; digrir fjötrar, Sks. 457; (hon) gékk digr með tveim, sbe was big with twins, Str. 16. β. irregularly = bykkr; d. panzari, Sturl. ii. 59; d. ok feit nautssida, a thick side of bacon, Fms. ii. 139. 2. metaph., göra sik digran, to puff oneself out, Bs. i. 719, Karl 197; digr orð, big words, threats, Isl. ii. 330, Bs. i. 758. 

B. gramm. deep, of a tune, sound, Skálda 177, Ísl. ii. 467, v. l.

digrask, að, to grow big, of a pregnant woman, Fms. xi. 53; d. í gerðum, id., Bárð. 173, Fb. i. 157: metaph. to make oneself big, d. ok

dramba, Th. 11.

digr-barkliga, adv. 'big-throated,' baughtily, Finnb. 252, Bs. i. 764. digr-beinn, adj. big-legged, Fms. iv. 28.

digro, f. bigness, stoutness (cp. lengd, hæð, breidd, þykt), Fms. iii. 209.

digr-hálsaðr, adj. = háls-digr, big-necked, þiðr. 18.

digr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), bigness, Edda 20, Ann. 1345, Bs. ii. 67, 173: aspiration, Skálda 180.

digr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), big, boastful, Bs. i. 728, Eg. 711, v. l.

digr-nefjaor, adj. = nef-digr, big-nosed, Sturl. iii. 111 C.

digr-yrði, n. pl. big words, Stj. 461.

DIK, n. a run, leap; taka dik (taka undir sig d.), to take a spring, Bs. ii. 143: the word is probably foreign, but root uncertain; hence comes mio-dik, n., pronounced mio-bik, the middle of a thing; hun (i. e. the Reformation) hefir upphasit illt og esnislaust, mið-dikið mátalaust, og endann afskaplegan, Bs. ii. 313, a pastoral letter of the old popish bishop Ögmund, A. D. 1539.

dika, ao, to run, (mod.)

dikt, n. composition in Latin, Latinu-dikt, Fms. iii. 163, Bs. i. 869, ii. 121; þat nýja dikt, 77: söngva-dikt, composition of songs, Sörla R. 1. 5. DIKTA, ad, [Lat. dictare], to compose in Latin; Gunnlaugr munkr

er Látinu söguna diktað hefir, Bs. i. 215, 786; dikta ok skrifa bréf á Látínu; bréf skrifað ok diktað, 798; d. bækr, 79; d. vers, 655 xxxii. 17; d. röksemdir, Bs. i. 786: in old writers dikta is only used of Latin (not Icel.) compositions, but as these compositions were in an affected and artificial style, the word also got the sense of fiction, cp. Germ. dichten, dichter = a poet, dichtung = poetry; mod. Dan. digter; Engl. ditty; in Icel. mostly with the notion of falsebood, not as in Germ. and mod. Dan. 2. to romance, lie; logit eor diktao, Stj. 40; diktaou par andsvör pau er eigi vóru sönn, 248; menn hugðu þetta ráð diktað (feigned), Bs. i. 757; sem fjandinn hafði diktað, Mar. (Fr.); Dóra þú lézt dikta ljóð, dári þig sérhver maðr, Vídal. (a ditty).

diktan, f. composition in Latin, Bs. i. 798.

diktr, m. a poem (rare), seldom used but as a name of several legendary poems of the 15th and 16th century, Ceciliu-d., etc. dilk-f6, n. ewes together with their lambs, Bs. i. 719

DILKR, m. a sucking lamb, Grett. 137, porst. St. 51, Grág. i. 417, ii. 307, in the last passage also of sucking pigs, calves or kids; kviga (a quey' or young cow) med tvá dilka, Isl. ii. 401; in Icel. households the lambs are separated from the mother in June, this is called 'færa frá,' the time 'fráfærur,' the lamb 'fráfæru-lamb;' the lambs that are left with the mother all the summer are called 'dilkar' as opp. to 'fráfæru-2. metaph. the small folds all round a great sheepfold. the phrase, e-t dregr dilk eptir sér, it brings trouble in its train.

dilk-sauðr, m. a sbeep with a lamb, Grág. i. 418.

dilk-eer, f. a ewe with a lamb, Grag. ii. 304.

dilla, ab, with dat. to trill, lull; dillandi rodd, a sweet voice: dillindo, interj. lullaby: dillari, a, m. a triller, of the nightingale; hjartans danspípu dillarinn, Jón Þorl. i. 131.

dimma, d, (but dimmabisk, Fb. i. 91; dimmat, part., Mar.) :- to become dim; neut. or impers., um kveldit er d. tók, when it began to grow dark, Fms. viii. 305; dimmir af nott, the night darkens, iii. 135; also of clouds, to grow dark (of a gale, storm); bá hvesti ok dimdi í fjarðar-dimmuna, Espol. Árb. l. c.: metaph. gloom, Pass. 4. 11; the phrase, dimmu dregt & e-t, it becomes clouded, looks threatening, Band. 10. dimm-hljóðr, adj. = dimmraddaðr, Fas. ii. 231.

DIMMR, adj. [A.S. and Engl. dim], dim, dark, dusky; d. ok dökt ský, a dim and dark sky, Fms. xi. 136; verða dimt fyrir augum, to see dimly, esp. of sudden changes from darkness to light, iii. 217; var dimt hit neðra, dark below, Háv. 40; d. himin, Matth. xvi. 3; harla dimt var af nótt, Pass. II. I; dimm nótt, a dark night; d. stigt, a dim path, Fms. i. 140; dimt él, a dark storm, Ülf. 7.63; d. regn, Lex. Poët.; d. dreki, tbe dusky dragon, Vsp. 66. 

B. of voice, bollow, Isl. ii. 467; vide the the dusky dragon, Vsp. 66. following word.

dimm-raddaor, adj. deep-voiced, Grett. 111.

dimm-viori, n. dark, cloudy weather.

dindill, m. the tail of a seal.

dingla, 20, to dangle; dingull, m. a small spider, cp. dor-dingull. dirfa, o, (vide djarfr), to dare, always with the reflex. pronoun separated or suffixed, dirfask or d. sik, with infin. to dare, Fms. xi. 54, Isl. ii. 331; d. sik til e-s, to take a thing to heart, Al. 88, 656 A. I. 36: reflex., dirfask, to dare; bændr dirfdusk mjök við Birkibeina, became bold, impudent, Fms. ix. 408; er beir dirfdusk at hafa med höndum hans píslar-mark, vii. 195; engi maðr dirfðisk at kveðja þess, i. 83, K. Á. 114; dirfask í e-u, þá dirfðumk ek í ræðu ok spurningum, *I grew more bold in* speech, Sks. 5.

dirfo, f. boldness, often with the notion of impudence, arrogance, Eg. 47, Glum. 309, Fms. iv. 161, xi. 54, Post. 645. 71; of-dirio, impudence.

dirfska, u, f. = dirfo; of-dirfska, temerity.

DISKR, m. [a for. word; from Gr. δίσκοε; Lat. discus; A. S. and Hel. dise; Engl. desk and disk; Germ. tiscb]:—a plate; þá vóru öngir diskar, Isl. (Heiðarv. S.) ii. 337, O. H. L. 36, Fms. i. 259, Bs. i. 475; silfr-d., gull-d., silver and gold plate are mentioned as a present given to a king, O. H. 154, cp. Fb. iii. 332; both the words used in this sense, diskr and skutill (Lat. scutellum, Germ. schüssel) are of for. origin; cp. also Rm. 4, 20: in the earliest times small movable tables also served as plates.

dispensera, ao, to dispense (Lat. word), H.E. i. 510.

dispenseran, f. dispensing, Stj., Bs.

disputa, disputera, ao, to dispute (Lat. word), Stj.

diametr, n. diameter (Gr. word), 732. 7.

DÍAR, m. pl. [the Icel. has two words, but both of them poetical and obsolete, viz. díar answering, by the law of Interchange, to Gr. θεόε (Icel.  $d = Gr. \theta$ ), and tivar, by the same law, to Lat. deus (Icel. t = Lat. d); cp. Sansk. devas, Gr. θείοε, Lat. divus, Ital. dio, Fr. dieu]:-gods or priests; this word occurs only twice, Yngl. S. ch. 2—pat var par sior, at tólf hofgoðar vóru æðstir, skyldu þeir ráða fyrir blótum ok dómum manna i milli; þat eru díar kallaðir eðr drottnar,—where díar means not the gods themselves but the priests; and by the old poet Kormak in an obscure periphrasis, in a poem addressed to the staunch heathen earl Sigurd; Snorri (Edda 96), in quoting Kormak, takes the word to mean gods; but the version given in Yngl. S. seems more likely; the diar of the Yngl. S. were probably analogous to the Icel. godi, from god (deus). The age of Kormak shews that the word was probably not borrowed from the Latin.

digull, m. [deig]. I. the mucus of the nose; d. er horr, Edda (Lauf.), Lex. Poët.; hence hor-digull, Fas. ii. 149; mod. hor-dingull, as II. [Swed.-Dan. digel; Germ. tiegel], a if it were from dingla. crucible; hence poët., gold is called digul-farmr, digul-snjór, -jökull, the

load, snow, icicle of the crucible, Lex. Poët.

DIKI and dik, n. [Germ. teich], a dike, ditch, Eg. 529-531, Hkr. iii. 154, Jb. 245, Grett. 161, Fms. iii. 187, vi. 406, O. H. 21 (in a verse),

Orkn. 452; díkis-bokki, a, m. an eel, poët., Kormak.

DÍLI, a, m. a spot, mark; allodin nema d. undir vinstri hendi, Fms. iii. B. esp. medic., b. díla, to burn with caustic; this operation was in olden times performed (caustic being unknown) with a pointed hot iron, and is described in an interesting passage in Bs. i. 379, cp. also Rafns S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 644, Nj. 209. Y. a brand (on thieves), esp. on the back (v. brenna); fyrr skulu grónir grautar-dílarnir á hálsi þór, þeir er þú brant . . . en ek myna gipta þér systur mína, Eb. 210, Hkr. iii. 148, Fbr. 190; vide brenna.

DIS, f., pl. disir, and an older but obsolete form jó-dis, which remains in the earliest poems, jódís (the sister of) úls ok Nara = Hela, Ýt. 7; but Loga dis, the sister of Logi, 9; cp. Edda 109: it also remains in the Icel. fem. pr. name Jódis,—the explanation given in Skálda 183 (from jor, equus, and dis) has no philological value, being only the poet's fancy: [Hel. idis = virgo; A.S. ides; Grimm ingeniously suggests that the Idistaviso in Tacitus may be corrupt for Idisiaviso, the virginmead, from idis and viso = Germ. wiese.] I. a sister, Yt. I.c.; heitir ok systir, dís, jódis, a sister is called dís and jódís, Edda 109; dis skjöldunga, the sister of kings, Bkv. 14. II. generally a goddess or priestess (?), a female guardian-angel, who follows every man from his birth, and only leaves him in the hour of death, cp. the very interesting passages, Hallfr. S. Fs. 114, porst. Síðu H. Anal. 184, 185, Gisl., Fms. ii. 192-195 (cp. Nj. 148); hence the phrase, ek kveð diabolical power, Fms. x. 283, Fas. i. 254.

dimma, u, f. dimness, darkness, esp. of clouds, nightfall; seglid bar i Paftima ordnar ber disir, the disir bave lest thee, thou art a lost man, Am. 26; cp. also the phrase, heillum horfinn. 2. poët. a maid in general, Lex. Poët. 3. freq. in Icel. as a fem. pr. name, in compds, Jó-dís, Her-dís, Val-dís, Vig-dís, Hjör-dís, etc. COMPDS: disa-blot, n. a sacrifice to the disir, Eg. 205, Yngl. S. ch. 33. dísa-salr, m. the temple of the disir, Yngl. S. ch. 33, Hervar. S. Fas. i. 454. disa-akald, n. the 'disir-Scald,' surname of a heathen Icel. poet who composed a poem in honour of the disir, Edda, Skáldat.

dívisera, 20, to distribute (Lat. word), Stj. 42, 80. djarf-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), courage, Edda 16, Fs. 6, þiðr. 273. djarf-ligr, adj. bold, daring, Fb. i. 380, 445. djarf-liga, adv., Fms. i. 27, ix. 302, Nj. 48, Ld. 214.

djarf-mannligr (djarfa-mannligr), adj. daring, Bárð. 164.

djarf-mæltr, adj. bold-spoken, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 53.

DJARFR, adj. [cp. dirfa above; Hel. derbi or derui = audax, improbus; mod. High Germ. derb = bard is a different word, answering to A.S. peorf, and originally meant unleavened (of bread); kindred words are, Engl. dare, daring, Gr. bappeiv]:-bold, daring, but also in a bad sense, audacious, impudent; d. i orrustum, bold in battle, Edda 16; d. ok dularfullr, impudent and arrogant, Fms. i. 75; at Olafr digri mundi eigi svá d. vera at..., so foolisbly daring, iv. 107; nú ver eigi síðan svá d., at þú talir ósæmilig orð við Harald, be not so presumptuous as to speak unseeming words to Harold, vii. 168; firna djörf kona ertú ok heimsk, impudent and foolish, xi. 54; djarfastr (boldest) ok bezt hugaðr, Edda 16; víg-djarfr, sókn-djarfr, hug-djarfr, valiant; ú-djarfr, sby.

djarf-tækr, adj. bold in taking, Stj. 422 (of Ruth gleaning). djákn, m. (djákni, a, m., Sturl. i. 180 C), the Lat. diaconus, a deacon, Dipl. v. 22, Вs., К. А., К. р. К., Vm., etc.

djásn, n. a diadem, D. N. i. 321, 590, etc. (freq. in mod. use); prob.

a foreign word, though the root is uncertain.

djup, n. the deep; i djupum vatna, in the depths of the waters, 9ks. 628; mikit djúp (a great gulf) á milli vor staðfest, Luke xvi. 26; at eigi svelgi oss djúpit, 655 xxxii; djúp árinnar, the channel in a river, Fas. i. 151. β. the deep sea off the shore is called djúp; kastaði hann öxinni fyrir borð á djúpi, Eg. 196; síðan býr Agnarr sik til ok kafar í djúpit, Fas. i. 27: the fishers distinguish between grunn-mið and djúpmið, vide mið; Icel. also say, hundrað, sextigi... faðma djúp: a large bay may be called djúp, e. g. Isafjarðar-djúp, Landn. 147; sjávar-djúp, hafs-djúp, tbe main; hann lét grafa út d. (a ' deep,' i. e. cbannel) við Skeljastein, y. metaph., eilift d., 656 B. 9: eccl. used of God, d. Fms. x. 153. miskunnar, gazku, depth of mercy, grace, etc.; cp. dýpt, dýpi, djúp-auðigr or -úðigr, adj. the cognom. of Auda, Landn.; it probably

means the wise, deep.

djup-fyndni, f. 'deep-finding,' wit, ingenuity, Pass. 21. 3. fundinn, part. 'deep-found,' ingenious, Króka Refs R. 4. 2.

djup-hugsaor, adj. deep-musing, Sturl. ii. 202. djup-hyggja, u. f. (-hyggni, f.), sagacity, Fagrsk. 32.

djup-leiki (-leikr), a, m. depth, Magn. 514, Karl. 394. djup-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), deep, deeply, Sks. 552.

DJUPR, adj., compar. djúpari, superl. djúpastr; djúpust, Greg. 62; djúpari (fem.), Eg. 99; djúpara, Ld. 78; djúpastan, Edda 34; djúpasti, Hom. 144; but in mod. use more freq. dypri, dypstr: [Goth. djups; A. S. and Hel. diôp; Engl. deep; Germ. tief; Swed. djup; Dan. dyb]:—deep, of water; d. vatn, Grag. ii. 131; d. tjörn, Greg. 62; i hinn djupa sæ, Edda 18, Sturl. ii. 202; djúp á, Eg. 99: of other things, a dale, pit, etc., djúpr dalr, Fms. i. 210, Edda 34; dökkva dala ok djúpa, 38; djúpar grafir (pis), Sks. 426; d. pyttr, Hom. 144: of a vessel (the ark), 625. 7; djupt sár, a deep sore, i. e. wound, Dropl. 29; d. höttr, a deep bat, coming down over the eyes, Fms. viii. 368; d. hver, a deep kettle, Hym. 5. β. neut. as adv. deep, deeply; bitu hvelin djupt i jordina, Al. 140. 2. metaph., d. tákn, Hom. 134: beavy, severe, d. laun, 100: the phrase, leggjask djúpt, to dive deep, Nj. 102: in mod. usage freq. in a metaph. sense, deep, profound.

djúp-ráðigr and -ráðr, adj. deep-counselling, þiðr. 135, Fagrsk. 32. djup-reeði, n. deep-scheming, Fagrsk. 32, v.l. djúp-settr, adj. deep, deep-laid; d. ráb, Magn. 466, Fas. iii. 218; d.

orð, Stj. 4; d. maðr, a deep man, Fms. xi. 44. djup-skygn, adj. (-skygni, f.), deep-seeing.

djup-seei, f. the seeing deep, profoundness, Stj. 560.

djup-seer (-seeligr), adj. seeing deep, penetrating, Eb. 224, Sks. 552.

djup-udigr, adj. [A. S. deop-bydig], deep-minded.

djup-vitr, adj. deeply wise, Orkn. 230, Fas. iii. 53.

DJÖFULL, m., dat. djöfli, pl. lar; [Gr. διάβολος; eccl. Lat. diabolus; A. S. deofol; Engl. devil; Germ. teufel; Swed. djefvul; Dan. djævel; the nearest to the Icel. is the A.S. form, which shews that the word came from England with Christianity; of course in the old Saga time the word was almost unknown; the evil spirits of the heathens were trolls and giants]:—a devil, Nj. 273, Fms. ii. 184; but in Bs., Fms. viii. sqq., the legendary Sagas, etc. it is freq. enough: as a term of abuse, Sturl. ii. 115, Fms. viii. 95, 368, ix. 50; djöfla-blót (vide blót), Mart. 115; djöfla-mót, meeting of d., Greg. 51; djöfuls-kraptr, devil's craft,



290, Barl. 149, Mar. 60.

djöful-6ör, adj. 'devil-wud,' possessed, Orkn. 518, Clem. 51, N. T.

djöful-ærr, adj. = djöfulóðr, Mar. 656 B. 7.

djorfung, f. [djarfr], boldness, in a good sense, Fms. iv. 133, Pass. 40. 17: impudence, Fms. ii. 184, H. E. i. 503: cp. dirfd, dirfska.

DOĐI, a, m. [dauor], deadness, insensibility.

dooka, u, f. the bird tringa fusca, lækjar-duðra, Fél. i. 17, Edda (Gl.) doo-na, ao, to become insensible, Anal. 106.

door-kviss, u, f. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

dofi, a, m. [daufr], medic. torpor, in the hands, feet, etc., -handar-dofi, fóta-dofi; as to the art, stein-dofi, anaestbesia; núla-dofi, 'needle-torpor, pins and needles,' Fél. ix. 205, 206: metaph. torpor, numbness, Stj. 97, Hom. 108.

dofinn, adj. dead, of a limb; d. er mér fótr minn, Vápn. 21: metaph. drowsy, [Dan. doven], Al. 71.

dofna, ad, [Goth. daubnan; Swed. domna], to become dead, of limbs; dofnaði höndin, Fms. vi. 203, Stj. 296, 297: of water, flat, Sks. 165: metaph. the phrase, dofnar yfir e-u, the matter begins to die out, people cease to talk about it, Fms. x. 301, Bs. i. 348, Band. 4; hugr dofnar, the mind gets beavy, Brandkr. 60.

dogg, n. a pillow (?), in the phrase, að sitja upp við dogg, to lie balf erect in bed, leaning the head upon a high pillow.

dokk, dokka, u, f. a windlass, Fms. x. 53.

doparr, m., and doppa, u, f. a boss of metal, piòr. 111, Karl. 550 (in a saddle); of earrings, D. N. i. 321: (the last word is freq.)

dor-digull (dordingull), m. a small spider; araneus totus ater splendens, filo demissorio, Eggert Itin. 609; also called fiski-karl, fisher-carle; the word is no doubt to be spelt dorg-digull, i. e. angling spider; for popular lore as to the dordígull vide Isl. pjóðs. ii. 547, 548: the small spider's web is called hégómi, q. v.

dorg, f. an angler's tackle, rod and line, etc., for trout or small fish; þeir réru tveir á báti með dorgar sínar at smá-fiski, Sæm. Gm. (introd.), 2. 32; land-dorgar, the land of dorg, the sea, Edda 66; dorgar-skot, a kind of fishing implement, D. N. iii. 201; cp. dorga.

dorga, ao, to fish with a dorg: in mod. use dorg is only used of fishing through holes in the ice; metaph. Icel. also say, d. við e-t, to go angling for a thing, go dangling after it.

dorma, ao, [Lat. dormire], to doze.

dornikar, m. pl. [from Doornik in Flanders], a kind of water-tight boots, Jón Þorl.

dorri, a, m. a wetber.

dotta, ao, (dott, n.), to nod from sleep; dottr, m. a nodder, Háv. 44. doig (doig), n. [A.S. doig = vulnus; O. H.G. tolg], direful ennity, only in poetry in compds, as dolg-brandr, -eisa, -ljós, the fire, embers, light of the d., = sword; dolg-lio, the ale of the d., i. e. blood; dolg-linnr, the d. snake, i. e. spear; dolg-svala, the battle-swallow, i. e. the shaft; gaping wounds are called dolg-spor, Hkv. 2. 40.

dolg-ligr, adj. fiendish, Finnb. 326.

dólg-maör, m. = dólgr, Hkv. 2. 49 (Ed. dólgar mær).

DOLGR (dolgr), m. [Ulf. renders χρεωφειλέτης, Luke vii. 41, by dulgisskula; and δανειστής, id., by dulgabaitja]:—a fiend; dauδir dólgar, gbosts, Hkv. 2. 49-verða öflgari allir á nóttum dauðir dólgar mær, en um daga ljósa—used synonymous to 'devil,' djöfull, Fms. iii. 200, vi. 143, x. 172 (of a giant); þar sat dólgr í hásæti, mikill ok illiligr (of witches), Fas. ii. 184; svartir dolgar, Karl. 525; sögðu at sá d. væri kominn í bygðina er þeim þætti eigi dæll viðfangs, Grett. 127; söku-dólgr, a criminal; vide dylgja.

dóli, a, m. [dôle, Ivar Aasen; cp. Engl. dull], a drudge, Edda (Gl.)

dolpr, m. a sort of dress, Edda (Gl.) 232

dolpungr, m. the larva of a caterpillar, Björn.

dómandi, a, m., pl. dómendr, [A. S. dêmend], a judge, Fas. ii. 32, Grág. i. 27, 65, 79, Nj., N.G. L. i. ii, Eg. ch. 57, Stj. 378 sqq.; as to the Icel. judges cp. esp. Grág. p. p. ch. 1, 6, and numberless passages in the laws and Sagas. dómari, a, m. [Dan. dommer; Swed. domare], a judge, this is the common form instead of dómandi, Edda 93, K. Á. 202, Sks. 472 B, Pass. 27. 5, 28.10; dómara-sæti, n. judgment-seat, Sks. 480 B; Dómara-bók, f. the Book of Judges: used besides in many compds, lands-domari, chief judge, of

Pilate, Matth. xxvii. 27, Pass. 25. 1; yfir-dómari, undir-dómari, etc. dóm-fé, n. a fee or payment fixed by sentence, D. N.

dom-festa, u, f. submitting to subpoena, N. G. L. i. 22, 221.

dom-flogi, a, m. a law term, a runaway from court, used either of the plaintiff or judge if they do not appear in court, or quit the court, or even rise in court, without leave; in which case the judge forfeits his seat, and the plaintiff his case; defined N.G.L. i. 23, 220.

dom-hringr, m. 'doom-ring,' 'judgment-ring,' (cp. also vé-bönd, the sacred bounds or bar): the courts of heathen times were surrounded by the domhringr, about a bow-shot from the centre where the benches were placed; no evil-doer might enter this hallowed ring, or commit an act of violence within it; if he did so, he was called a vargr i véum (lupus in sanctis); the Engl. law term 'bar' answers to this old word, cp. L 220 of select men who stand outside and pronounce an opinion on the case.

· djöful-ligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), devilisb, 623. 24, 625. 72, Fms. x. 289, Gr. δρύφακτοι, Lat. cancelli; the Goth. staua, = court and judge, properly means a staff, bar; the bar was, according to Eg. l. c., a pole of hazelwood, hesli-stengr: classical passages referring to this,-par ser enn domhring bann, er menn vóru dæmdir í til blóts, í þeim hring stendr Þórs steinn, etc., Eb. ch. 10; þar stendr enn þórs steinn . . . ok þar 'hjá' (better) er så dómhringr er (in which) menn skyldi til blóts dæma, Landn. 98: another classical passage is Eg. ch. 57 beginning; cp. also Fas. iii. Gautr. S. ch. 7, Edda 10, though the 'ring' is not expressly mentioned in these last two passages: hann gengr i domhringinn ok setzk niðr, Band. 6; en þeir eigu at rísa ór dóminum ok sitja í dómhring innan meðan um þá sök er dæmt, Grág. i. 78, cp. 17, 26: in early heathen times this sacred circle was formed by a ring of stones, cp. dóm-steinar: no doubt some of the so-called Celtic or Druidical stone circles are relics of these public courts, e. g. the Stones of Stennis in the Orkneys; cp. Scott's last note to the Pirate, referring to this subject: even in later times, when the thing was obsolete, the name still remained.

dom-hus, n. the 'bouse of doom,' court-bouse, Sks. 784; the idea is foreign, though the word is native: the old courts and meetings were

always held in the open air. dom-kirkja, u, f. [Germ. dom-kirche, from Lat. domus], a cathedral,

(mod.)

dóm-leggja, lagoi, a law term, to lay before a court, Dipl. iii. 13. dom-nefna, u, f. the nomination of judges in the Icel. court, described in 1b. ch. 5; in parliament the godar (priests) had the right to appoint the judges, Grág. i. 25; þeir (viz. the priests) skyldu dómnefnur eiga á

þingum, Fms. iii. 106.

DOMR, m. [Goth. dôms, which occurs once, but not in Ulf., who only uses the word in compds, and renders kpious and kpiths by stana; A. S. dôm; Engl. doom and the termin. -dom; O. H. G. tom; known in Germ. only from the termin. -tum (-thum)]. I. a court of judgment, the body of judges, or the 'court' itself; the Icel. law of the Commonwealth distinguishes between several bodies of judges; in parliament there were Fjórðungs-dómar, 'Quarter Courts,' one for each of the political quarters of the country, Breiðfirðinga-d. or Vestfirðinga-d. for the West, Rangæinga-d. for the South, Eyfirðinga-d. or Norðlendinga-d. for the North, and Austfirðinga-d. for the East; these courts were instituted by Thord Gellir A.D. 964: at a later date a fifth High Court, called Fimtar-dómr, the Fifth Court, was erected about A.D. 1004; vide Nj. ch. 98, Ib. ch. 8, Grag., esp. P. D. in the first chapters, and many passages in the Sagas, esp. Nj., Sturl.; and of mod. authors, Konrad Maurer in his essay, Die Entstehung des Icel. Staates, Ed. 1852, Dasent's Introd. to Burnt Njal;—the treatise of Maurer is an indispensable guide in matters of the Fimtar-dómr. There are other courts on record, e. g. dyra-dómr, a court at the door of the defendant, vide Eb. ch. 18 and N.G.L.; nú skal dóm setja fyrir durum verjanda, en eigi á bak húsi; hann (viz. the plaintiff) skal setja dóm sinn eigi nær húsi en svá, at verjandi (the desender) megi setja sinn dóm milli dura ok dóms hans ok aka hlassi viðar milli doms ok dura (vide dæma), N. G. L. i. 22: technical law-phrases as to the courts, setja dom, to set the court, let the judges take their seats; domar fara út, the courts 'fare out,' i.e. open; færa út dóm, dóma-útfærsla, i.e. the opening of the courts, Grag. i. 27,—the judges went out in a body in procession and took their seats; rydja dóm, to challenge the court, Nj.; ganga at dómi, to go into court; nefna dóm, to name the judges (dómnefna); sitja i dómi, to sit in court; mál ferr i dóm, a case goes into court; hleypa upp dómi, to break up the court by force; bera fé í dóm, to bribe the court; doms-afglapan, vide afglapan;—for all these phrases, vide Grág., p. p. in the first chapters, Nj., esp. ch. 140 sqq., Eg. ch. 57, N. G. L. i, Gpl. This sense is now almost obsolete, but it remains in the Manx demster and Scot. doomster. II. doom, judgment, sentence, and this may be the original sense; doms-atkvæði, doms-orð, and doms-uppsaga mean doom, sentence, as pronounced by the presiding judge, Nj., H. E. ii. 115, Sks. 159, Band. 6, Grág. i. 3, 83; dómadagr, doomsday, the day of judgment; Norna-domr, the doom of the Norns, their weird, fate, Yt. 23, Fm. 11; skapa-domr, id. \(\beta\). judgment, opinion. III. denoting state, condition, age, in words such as heidin-domr, Kristin-domr, the heathen, Christian age, faith; konungdómr, a kingdom; biskups-dómr, a bisbopric, etc.; hefja ór heiðnum dómi, to lift out of beathendom, baptize, Sighvat. 2. helgir dómar, relics, Bs., H. E., Grág. ii. 165, Fms. i. 230, v. 143, Gpl. 70:—but helgidómr, Old Engl. balidom, Germ. beiligtbum: leyndr d., mystery, μυστήριον of the N. T.; leynda dóma himnaríkis, Matth. xiii. 11; benna leyndan dóm, Rom. xi. 25; sjáið, 28 eg segi yor leyndan dóm, 1 Cor. xv. 51. in many compds = Engl. -dom, -bood, -bead; Guo-domr, Godbead; manndómr, manbood, etc.

dóm-rof, n. disregard of judgment, Grág. i. 87, cp. Gpl. 21. dom-ruoning, f. a challenging of judges, Grag. i. 27

dóm-seta, u, f. sitting in court, judgment, Sks. 638, 641.

dom-setning, f. opening the court, N. G. L. i. 220.

dom-staor, m. court, tribunal, Grág. i. 448, ii. 405, Edda 10. dom-staurr, m. a court bar, properly court rails, but used in N. G. L. i.

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dóm-stefna (-stemna), u, f. a citing, summoning, Grág. i. 448. dom-steinar, m.pl. 'court-stones,' court-ring, Sturl. i. 31, vide domhringr. dom-stoll, m. the judgment-seat, John xix. 13, Sks. 622, 637, Hom. 46, Fms. x. 443.

dóm-sæti, n. = dómstóll, Sks. 488, 606.

dóm-sætr, adj., in the phrases, vera d., N. G. L. i. 84; eiga dómsætt, to be qualified to sit in a court, a lawful judge, Grag. i. 64.

dóm-varzla, u, f. guarding a court, Grág. i. 65. dómvörzlu-maðr,

m. a man who guards the court, a javelin-man, Grág. l. c.

DÓNI, a, m. (and compds dóna-legr, -skapr, -háttr); this is a college word, by which the students of the old colleges at Skalholt and Hólar called outsiders as opposed to collegians, like the Philister of Germ. universities: it is still used: from Span. don, through the E. Engl. done, ('In hi dysch sette not hi spone, noher on he brynke, as unlernyd done,' = einsog ólærðr dóni, as an illiterate clown (used mockingly), Bodl. Ashm. MSS. no. 61, about A. D. 1500, Boke of Curtesy, E. Engl. Text Society, 1868.) dós, f. [cp. Engl. dose, Dan. daase], a small box, snuff-box, (mod. word.)

dot, n. [North. E. doit], trumpery, trifles, (cant word.)

DOTTIR, f., gen. dat. acc. dóttur, plur. dœtr, later dætr or dætur; gen. dætra, dat. dætrum; the Icel. keeps a single t throughout in the plur., whereas Swed. and Dan. have döttre; dættr also occurs in Sks. B. (a Norse MS.), and at least once or twice in poetry, cp. the rhyme, Ægis dættr ok tættu, Edda (Ed. A. M.) i. 324; and Hlés dættr, Skálda 198: [Gr. θυγάτηρ; Ulf. daughtar; A.S. doghtor; Engl. daughter; Swed. dotter; Dan. datter; O. H. G. tobtar; Germ. tochter; the Greek has a short v, and the Goth. has au, answering to Gr. o; the diphthongal  $\delta$  and the double t in the Scandin. is only caused by the suppression of the middle consonant gb]:-a daughter; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. I; Þóra dóttir Sigurðar Orms í auga; Þorgerðr dóttir Þorsteins ens Rauða, 2; Höskuldr átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, id.; er illt at eiga dáðlausa sonu, ok vist ætla ek yor til þess betr felda at þér værit dætr föðurs yðvars ok værit giptar, Ld. 236; gott skaplyndi hefðit þér þá fengit, ef þér værit dætr einhvers bónda, 216; nú veit ek at þú ert d. en ekki sonr, er þú þorir eigi at verja frændr þína, Háv. 43. If suffixed to a name, -dóttir denotes a woman, -son a man, e.g. Þorsteinn Egils-son, but his sister Þorgerðr Egils-dóttir; Halldórr Ólafs-son, but Halldóra Ólafs-dóttir, vide the Index of Names to Landn., the Sagas, etc.: this custom, in early times common to all Teut. people, is still in almost exclusive use in Icel., where a lady keeps her name all her life, whether married or not: eingadóttir, only daughter; sonar-dóttir, son's daughter; dóttur-dóttir, a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter, Grag. i. 171; dottur-maor, a sonin-law, Germ. eidam, Fms. ix. 240, Grág. i. 175: the waves are poët. called Ranar-dætr, Hlés-dætr, Ægis-dætr, the daughters of Ran, etc., Edda: the Earth is daughter of Onar, and, on the mother's side, of Night, Edda; the Sun is daughter of Mundil-fari, 7. 2. Dótta is a fem. pr. name in Denmark, prob. akin to daughter, Fms. vi.

drabba, ab, (drabb, n., drabbari, a, m.), to 'drab,' to dirty. '

draf, n. draff, busks, N. G. L. iii. nos. 2, 8, Luke xv. 16.

drafa, að, to talk thick; það drafaði í honum, of a drunken person. drafa, pidr. 116, v. l., 205, 289, from the M. H. G. drabe or darabe, = thereby, which the Icel. translator did not understand.

drafi, n. tattle, Fas. iii. 423. drafii, a, m. curdled milk when cooked, Grett. (in a verse); rauð-seyddr d., a red-cooked d., a dainty.

drafna, ao, d. sundr, to become rotten as draff, Fas. iii. 325, 451.

drag, n. [draga], in compds as in drag, a bow-shot, of distance: spec. a soft slope or valley, i hverri laut og dragi, Arm. ii. 94: in pl. drög, the watercourse down a valley, dals-drög, dala-drög; Gljufrár-drög, Pm. 46; Kálfadals-drög, id.; fjalla-drög. 

\( \beta \) sing. the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; the metaph, phrase, leggja drag undir e-t, to lay the to encourage it, Eb. 20. γ. a lining, in erma-8. Icel. also say, leggja drög fyrir e-t, to lay a drag keel under a thing, i.e. to encourage it, Eb. 20. drög, Bév. 16 (Fr.) (net) for a thing, i.e. to take some preparatory steps for a thing metric. term, a supernumerary, additional line to a stanza, Edda (Ht.) 124, Fms. vi. 347.

draga, u, f., vide drögur.

DRAGA, pret. dró, pl. drógu; part. dreginn; pres. dreg; pret. subj. drægi: [Lat. trabere; Ulf. dragan, but only once or twice, = ἐπισωρεύειν in 2 Tim. iv. 3; Hel. dragan = portare, ferre (freq.); A. S. dragan; Germ. tragen; the Engl. distinguishes between to drag and draw, whence the derived words to draggle, trail, drawl; Swed. draga; the Danes have drage, but nearly obliterated except in the special sense to travel, -otherwise they have trække, formed from the mod. Germ. tragen]:to draw, drag, carry, pull.

A. Act., with acc.

I. to drag, carry, pull; hann dró þau öll
út, Nj. 131; djöfla þá er yðr munu d. til eilífra kvala, 273; d. heim við, to drag the logs home, 53; d. saudi, to pick sheep out of a fold, Bs. i. 646, Eb. 106; d. skip fram, to launch a ship; d. upp, to draw ber up, drag ber asbore, Grág. ii. 433; dró porgils eptir ser fiskinn, Fs. 129; Egill dró at ser skipit, E. pulled the ship close up to himself, Eg. 221, 306; dro hann há af grunninu, Fms. vii. 264; hann hafði dregit (pulled) hött order to make the light fainter or stronger; d. e-n til e-s, to draw one

síðan yfir hjálm, Eg. 375, cp. Ad. 3; d. föt, skóklæði af e-m, to draw off clothes, shoes; pá var dregin af (stripped off) hosa líkinu, Fms. viii. 265; dró hann hana á hönd sér, be pulled it on bis band, Eg. 378; d. hring á hönd sér, to put a ring on one's band, 306; (hann) tók gullhring, ok dró (pulled) à bloorefilinn, id.: phrases, er vio ramman reip at d., 'tis to pull a rope against the strong man, i.e. to cope with the mighty, Fms. ii. 107, Nj. 10,—the metaphor from a game; d. árar, to pull the oars, Fms. ii. 180, Grett. 125 A: absol. to pull, ok drógu skjótt eptir, they soon pulled up to them, Gullp. 24, Krók. 52: metaph., um margar íþróttir dró hann fast eptir Olafi, in many accomplishments be pressed bard upon Olave, Fms. iii. 17: d. boga, to draw the bow, x. 362, but more freq. benda (bend) boga: d., or d. upp segl, to boist the sails, Eg. 93, Fms. ix. 21, x. 349, Orkn. 260: d. fiska, or simply draga (Luke v. 7), to fish with a book, to pull up fish with a line (hence fisk-drattr, drattr, fishing), Fms. iv. 89, Hym. 21, 23, Fs. 129, Landn. 36, Fas. ii. 31; d. drátt, Luke v. 4; d. net, to fish with a drag-net; also absol., draga & (on or in) & (a river), to drag a river; hence the metaphor, d. langa not at e-u, = Lat. longae ambages, Nj. 139: d. steina, to grind in a hand-mill, Sl. 58, Gs. 15: d. bust or nefi e-m, vide bust: d. anda, to draw breath; d. öndina um barkann, id., (andar-drattr, drawing breatb); d. tönn, to draw 2. phrases mostly metaph.; d. seim, prop. to draw wire, a tootb. metaph. to read or talk with a drawling tone; d. nasir af e-u, to smell a thing, Isl. ii. 136; d. dám af e-u, to draw flavour from; draga dæmi af e-u, or d. e-t til dæmis, to draw an example from a thing, Stj. 13, cp. Nj. 65; d. þýðu eðr samræði til e-s, to draw towards, feel sympathy for, Sks. 358; d. grun & e-t, to suspect, Sturl.; d. spott, skaup, gys, etc. at e-u, to bold a thing up to ridicule, Bs. i. 647; d. á sik dul ok dramb, to assume the air of . . . , 655 xi. 3; d. á sik ofbeldi ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20; d. e-n á tálar, to deceive one, metaphor from leading into a trap, 2 Cor. xii. 17; d. vél at e-m, to deceive one, draw a person into wiles, Nj. 280, Skv. 1. 33; d. á vetr, to get one's sheep and cattle through the winter; Hrafnkell dró á vetr kálf ok kið hin firstu misseri, Hrafn. 22, cp. Germ. anbinden, and in mod. Icel. usage setja á vetr; d. nafn af e-m, to draw, derive the name from, Eb. 126 (App.) new Ed.; the phrase, (hann skyldi ekki) fleiri ar yfir höfuð d., more years should not pass over bis bead, be must die, Þórð. II. to draw a picture; kross lét hann d. í enni á öllum hjálmum með bleiku, Fms. iv. 96; þa dró Tjörvi líkneski þeirra á kamarsvegg, Landn. 247; var dregit á skjöldinn leo með gulli, Ld. 78, Pr. 428; i þann tíma sem hann dregt (draws) klæða-föllin (the folds), Mar. (Fr.): d. til stafs (mod.), to draw the letters, of children first trying to write; d. fjöor yfir e-t, a metaph. phrase, to draw a pen over or through, to bide, cloak a thing: gramm. to mark a vowel with a stroke,a long vowel opp. to a short one is thus called 'dreginn;' hljóðstafir hafa tvenna grein, at beir sé styttir (sbort) eða dregnir (drawn, marked with a stroke), ok er því betr dregit yfir þann staf er seint skal at kveða, e. g. ári Ari, ér er-, mínu minni, Skálda 171: to measure, in the phrases, draga kvarða við vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498; draga lérept, N. G. L. i. 323. III. to line clothes, etc.; treyja var dregin utan ok innan við raudu silki, Flov. 19. IV. metaph. io delay; dró hann svá sitt mál, at ..., Sturl. iii. 13: hann dró um þat engan hlut, be made no subterfuge, IV. metaph. to delay; dró hann svá sitt mál, Hkr. ii. 157; Halldorr dro ba heldr fyrir beim, H. then delayed the time, Ld. 322; vil ek ekki lengr d. þetta fyrir þér, 284; vil ek þessi svör eigi láta d. fyrir mér lengr, Eb. 130. V. with prepp. af, at, á, fram, frá, saman, sundr, etc., answering to the Lat. attrabere, abstrabere, protrabere, detrabere, distrabere, contrabere, etc.; d. at lio, to collect troops; d. saman her, id., Eg. 172, 269, Nj. 127; d. at fong, to collect stores, 208, 259: metaph., ba dro at honum sottin, the sickness drew nearer to bim, be grew worse, Grett. 119; d. af c-m, to take off, to disparage a person, Fms. vi. 287; d. af við e-n, ok mun héðan af ekki af dregit við oss, we sball not be neglected, stinted, Bjarn. 54: mathem. term, to subtract, Rb. 118: d. fram, to bring forward, promote; d. fram præla, Fms. x. 421, ix. 254, Eg. 254; skil ek þat, at þat man mína kosti hér fram d. (it will be my greatest belp bere), at þú átt ekki vald á mér; d. fram kaupeyri, to make money, Fms. vi. 8; d. saman, to draw together, collect, join, Bs. ii. 18, Nj. 65, 76; d. sundr, to draw asunder, disjoin; d. e-t a, to intimate, (á-dráttr) drag eigi á þat, Sturl. iii. 110; d. undan, to escape; kómu segli við ok drógu undan, Fms. iv. 201; nú lægir segl þeirra ok d. þeir nú undan oss, v. II: metaph. to delay, Uspakr dro bo undan allt til nætr, Nj. 272; hirðin sá þetta at svá mjök var undan dregit, Fms. ix. 251 (undan-dráttr, delay); hví dregr þú undan at bjóða mér til þín, Glúm. 326, Fms. ix. 251, Pass. 16. 13: mathem., d. rót undan, to extract a root, Alg. 366; d. upp, to draw a picture (upp-dratt, a drawing); to pull up, Edda 1; to pull out of the snow, Eg. 546; d. út, to extract, draw out, 655 xxxii. 2; d. undir sik, to draw under oneself, to embezzle, Eg. 61, Fms. vii. 128; d. upp akkeri, to weigh anchor, Jb. 403; d. upp segl, to boist sail, vide above; ljós brann í stofunni ok var dregit upp, Sturl. i. 142; þar brann ljós ok var dregit upp, en myrkt hit neðra, ii. 230; ok er mönnum var í sæti skipat vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, iii. 182; herbergis sveinarnir drógu upp skriðljósin, Fas. iii. 530, cp. Gísl. 29, 113, -in the old halls the lamps (torches) were hoisted up and down, in

towards a thing; mikit dregt mik til þess, Fs. 9; engi ofkæti dregt drósk hestr hans, ii. 75: part. dreginn, drawn, pinched, starved, hestar mik til bessarar ferdar, i. e. it is not by my own choice that I undertake this journey, Fms. ix. 352; slikt dró hann til vinsældar, this furthered him in popularity, vii. 175, Sks. 443 B; mun hann slikt til d., it will move, influence bim, Nj. 210; ef hann drægi ekki til, if be was not concerned, 2. draga til is used absol. or ellipt., denoting the course of fate, and many of the following phrases are almost impers.; nema til verra dragi, unless matters turn out worse, Nj. 175; bud, dragi til pess sem vera vill, Lat. fata evenient, 185; ef honum vill petta til dauda d., if this draw to bis death, prove fatal to bim, 103, Grett. 114; pat samband peirra er peim dregr báðum til bana, which will be fatal to both of them, Nj. 135; enda varð þat fram at koma sem til dró, Ísl. ii. 263; sagði Kveldúlfr at pá (then) mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; dró til vanda með þeim Rúti ok Unni, it was the old story over again, Nj. 12; dró til vanda um tal þeirra, 129; at hér mundi til mikillar úgiptu draga um kaup bessi, that mickle mischief would arise from this bargain, 20; dró þá enn til sundrþykkju með þeim Svíum, the old feud with the Swedes began over again, Fms. x. 161; ok er úvist til hvers um dregt, Fs. 6; svå er þat, segir Runólfr, ef ekki dregr til, unless some unforeseen things bappen, Nj. 75; hón kvað eigi úlíkligt at til mikils drægi um, Ísl. ii. 19; þá dró nú til hvárttveggja, Bret.; hence til-drög, n. pl. cause.

1. of clouds, shade, darkness, to be drawn before a thing as a veil; dimmu (acc.) pykir å draga råðit Odds, it looked as if gloom were drawing over Odd's affairs, Band. 10; ok er í tók at draga skúrirnar (acc.), it began to draw into showers, i.e. clouds began to gather, Fms. iii. 206 : often ellipt., hratt stundum fyrir en stundum dró frá, [clouds] drew sometimes over, sometimes off, of the moon wading through them, Grett. 114; dregr fyrir sól, [a veil] draws over the sun, he is hid in clouds; ský vónarleysu döpur drjúgum dró fyrir mína gleði-sól, Bb. 2.9; dregr & gledi biskups, [clouds] drew over the bisbop's gladness, it was eclipsed, Bs. ii. 79; eclipsis heitir er fyrir dregr sol eor tungl, it is called an eclipse when [a veil] draws over the sun or moon, 1812.4; tunglskin var ljóst, en stundum dró fyrir, the moonshine was clear, and in turn [a veil] drew over it, Nj. 118; þá sá lítið af tungli ljóst ok dró ymist til eðr frá, Ísl. ii. 463; þat gerðisk, at á dregr tunglit, ok verðr eclipsis, Al. 2. in various connections; dró yor (acc.) undir hrakningina, en oss (acc.) undan, you were drawn into a thrashing (i. e. got one), but we escaped, Nj. 141; hann (acc.) dró undan sem nauðuligast, be bad a narrow escape, Fms. ix. 392: absol., a noun or personal pronoun in acc. being understood, litt dro enn undan vid bik, there was little power of drawing out of thy reach, i.e. thy blow did its work right well, Nj. 199, 155; hvárki dró sundr né saman með þeim, of two running a dead heat: metaph. phrases, mun annarsstadar meira slóda (acc.) draga, there will be elsewhere a greater trial left, i. c. the consequences will be still worse elsewhere, 54; saman dró hugi þeirra, their hearts were drawn together, of a loving pair, Bárð. 271; saman dró kaupmála með peim, they struck a bargain, literally the bargain was drawn tight, Nj. 49; hann hreinsar þat skjótt þóat nokkut im (acc.) hafi á oss dregit af samneyti (although we have been a little infected by the contact with) annarlegs sidferdis, Fms. ii. 261; allt slafr (acc.) dró af Hafri, i.e. H. became quite mute, Grett. (in a verse): in a temp. sense, til pess er dró at degi, till the day drew nigh, Fms. x. 138; på er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140; þá er dregr at Jólum, Yule drew nigh, Fbr. 138; dregr at hjaldri, the battle-bour draws nigh, Fms. vi. (in a verse); dró at því (the time drew nigb), at hann var banvænn, Eg. 126: of sickness, hunger, or the like, to sink, be overcome by, svá dregr at mér af elli, svengd ok þorsta, at . . . , Fms. iii. 96; nú þykki mér sem fast dragi at þér, thou art sinking fast, Fas. ii. 221; ok er lokið var kvæðinu dregr at Oddi fast, O. was sinking fast, 321: of other things, tok bá at d. fast at heyjum hans, bis stock was very low, Fms. iii. 208; boku dregr upp, a fog draws on, rises, 97 (in a verse), but ok taki sú poka (nom.) fyrir at d. norðrljósit, Sks. 211 (better þá þoku, acc.)

C. REFLEX. to draw oneself, move; ef menn dragask til föruneytis beirra (join them) úbedit, Grág. ii. 270; Sigvaldi dregsk út frá flotanum, S. draws away from the fleet, Fms. xi. 140; ofmjök dragask lendir menn fram, i. e. the barons drew far too forward, vii. 22; hyski drósk á flótta, they drew away to flight, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skeiðr drógusk at vígi, the ships drew on to battle, iii. 4 (in a verse); dragask undir = draga undir sik, to take a thing to oneself, Grag. ii. 150; dragask & hendr e-m, drógusk opt þeir menn á hendr honum er úskilamenn vóru, Sturl. i. 136; dragask e-n á hendr, hann kvað þess enga ván, at hann drægisk þá á hendr, ii. 120; dragask aptr á leið, to remain bebind, Rb. 108; dragask ut, to recede, of the tide, 438; dragask saman, to draw back, draw together, be collected, Fms. i. 25, Bs. i. 134; e-m dragask penningar, Fms. vi. 9; d. undan, to be delayed, x. 251; the phrase, herr, lio dregsk e-m, the troops draw together, of a levy, i. 94, vii. 176, Eg. 277; dragask á legg, to grow up, Hkr. iii. 108; sem aldr hans ok vitsmunir drógusk fram, increased, Fms. vi. 7; þegar honum drósk aldr, when he grew up, Fs. 9; dragask & legg, to grow into a man; dragask við e-t, to become discouraged, Fms. viii. 65; d. vel, illa, to do well, ill, Fs. 146: to be worn out, enhausted, drosk þá liðit mjök af kulda, Sturl. iii. 20; like a ghost.

mjök dregnir, Fms. ix. 276; görðisk fénaðr dreginn mjök, drawn, tbin, iii. 208; stóð þar í heykleggi einn ok dregit at öllu megin, a tapering bayrick, Háv. 53: of sickness, Herra Andrés lagðisk sjúkr, ok er hann var dreginn mjök, Fms. ix. 276. 

β. recipr., þau drógusk um einn gullhring, they fought, pulled, Fas. iii. 387. From the reflex. probably originates, by dropping the reflex. suffix, the mod. Swed. and Dan. at draga = to go, esp. of troops or a body of men; in old writers the active form hardly ever occurs in this sense (the reading drogu in the verse Fms. iii. 4 is no doubt false); and in mod. usage it is equally unknown in Icel., except maybe in allit. phrases as, e.g. út á djúpið hann Oddr dró, Snót 229 new Ed.; to Icel. ears draga in this sense sounds strange; even the reflex. form is seldom used in a dignified sense; vide the refer-

draga, u, f., only in pl. drögur, timber carried on borseback and trailing along the ground, Glum. 368; dragna-hross, a dray-borse, 369: metric. term, a sort of anadiplosis, when a stanza begins with the last word of the preceding one, Edda (Ht.) 126, Skálda 191.

dragi, a, m. a trail or long line of laden borses or carts, Bjarn. 36: cp. heim-dragi, a loiterer, Lex. Poët.

drag-kyrtill, m. a trailing kirtle or gown, Fms. vi. 440, viii. 336.

drag-loka, u, f. a bolt; metaph. a loiterer, Finnb. 300.

drag-máll, adj. drawling, Fas. i. 382.

dragna, ao, [Engl. drain], intrans. to drag, trail along, Fas. iii. 525, Sturl. ii. 49; Skíði d. eptir, Sd. 169; hann dragnar síðan heim at búrinu, Háv. 54; hafði losnað annarr þvengrinn, ok dragnaði skúfrinn, Eb. 220; reflex., Fas. ii. 497.

drag-nál, f. a bodkin, Fas. iii. 621.

drag-net, n. a drag-net, opp. to lag-net, a laying-net.

drag-reip, n. a 'draw-rope,' balyard, Bs. i. 276, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi.

dragsa, 20, = dragna, Karl. 147, 554. drag-sior, adj. trailing bebind, of a gown, Eg. 702.

dralla, að, (drall, n.), qs. dragla, to loiter, (slang word.)

DRAMB, n.

I. prop. a roll of fat on the neck of fat men or beasts, hnakka-dramb, hnakka-drembi, cp. drambr, m. a knot in charcoal or logwood; hence II. metaph. arrogance, Nj. 47; ofbeldi β. pomp, Fms. x. 232: drambs-fullr, adj. ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20. arrogant, Hom. 151, Fms. x. 222: drambs-maor, m. a baughty, pompous person, Fms. x. 254, Hkr. ii. 288.

dramba, ad, to be baughty, pompous, Flov. 29, Hom. 135; d. i virdingu, 656 C. 11; d. yfir e-m, Greg. 22, Niorst. 7; d. yfir sér, to boast, Fas. i. 36; d. í móti e-u, Fms. xi. 11.

dramb-hosur, f. pl. a sort of 'court-breeches,' Fms. vi. 440. dramb-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unpresuming, Bs. i. 275.

dramb-latr, adj. baughty, Greg. 24, Hom. 7, Fas. i. 89, Luke i. 51,

dramb-læti, n. pride, Fas. i. 18, Str. 81.

dramb-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, Hkr. iii. 244, Sks. 451.

dramb-samr, adj. baughty, Sks. 701, Fas. i. 49, Pass. 21. 7.

dramb-somi, f. baughtiness, H. E. i. 519, Al. 153. dramb-vísi, f. = drambsemi, Str. 82.

dramb-viss, adj. = drambsamr, Hom. 152, Karl. 135.

dramb-yrði, n. pl. baughty language, Sks. 558.

DRANGR, m. a lonely up-standing rock, Dipl. v. 23; kletta-drangr, fjall-drangr, etc., freq. in Icel., vide Eggert Itin. 497: many places take their names from these basalt rocks, Drangar (pl.), Drang-ey, Drangavík, Dranga-jökull, etc.; in popular lore these rocks were thought to be giants turned into stones, Isl. bjóðs.

drang-steinn, m. = drangr, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 346, Mar. 93 (Fr.) drasa, u, f. [dros], prattle; drösu ok lygi, Anecd. 14; drösur (pl.) ok hégómlig orð, 78; hence the mod. drösla or drusla, u, f. a vulgar ditty. drasill, drösull, m., poët. a borse, cp. Ygg-drasill, vide Lex. Poët.

dratta, 20, (qs. dragta), to trail or walk like a cow, Fas. ii. 128, i. 484: Homer's eldinous is rendered by drattandi.

draug-hentr, n. adj. a sort of metre, Edda (Ht.) 137; a supernumerary syllable being added to every line, this syllable seems to have been called

draugr, a plug or log.

DRAUGR, m. [Lat. truncus is perhaps akin]: Edda (Gl.); this sense, however, only occurs in old poets, in compds such as el-draugr, ben-d., hiròi-d., her-d., óðal-d., jó-d., gervi-d., in poetical circumlocutions of a man, cp. Edda 68, 85. (as it is now used), a gbost, spirit, esp. the dead inhabitant of a cairn was called draugr, Ld. 326, Fms. iii. 200, Bs. i. 256, Stj. 492. I Sam. xxviii. 15, Róm. 186, 217, Orkn. 210 (in a verse), Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 436-438, Hkv. 2. 49, Isl. (Hard. S.) ii. 47 (in a verse); it also occurs in the verse on the Runic stone in Schonen, quoted and explained in Rafn Antiq. Orient. 178, but it is uncertain whether it is here used in the first or B. a sluggard, a drone who walks about as a ghost; second sense. draugs-ligr, adj.; drauga-skapr, m.; draugast, ab, to walk about y. metric., vide draughentr above. compos: draugadrottinn, m. the lord of ghosts, is one of the names of Odin, Hkr. i. 11. Pperoration; according to the length, a drapa is tvitug or a poem of drauga-fé, n. boards in cairns or tombs, Fas. ii. 368. gangr, m. a gang of gbosts. drauga-sögur, f. pl. gbost stories in nursery tales, for a collection of such, vide Isl. pjobs. i. 222-354

draum-kona, u, f. a 'dream-woman,' a spirit in dreams, Gisl. 41, porst. Síðu H. 185.

draum-maor, m. a man who appears to another in a dream, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 107: a dreamer, Stj. 193. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

draum-orar, f. pl. (now m. pl.), dream-phantasies, Fas. iii. 79.

DRAUMR, m. [A.S. dream; Hel. drom; Engl. dream; Swed.-Dan. dröm; Germ. traum; Matth. i. and ii, and by a singular mishap Matth. xxvii. 19, are lost in Ulf., so that we are unable to say how he rendered the Gr. ovap:—the A. S. uses dream only in the sense of joy, music, and dreamer = a barper, musician, and expresses draumr, Engl. dream, by sveofnas,—even the Ormul. has dræm = a sound; so that the Engl. dream seems to have got its present sense from the Scandin. On the other hand, the Scandin. have dream in the proper sense in their earliest poems of the heathen age, ballir draumar, Vtkv. 1; Hvat er þat drauma, Em. 1; it is used so by Bragi Gamli (9th century), Edda 78 (in a verse); cp. draum-ping, Hkv. 2.48, whilst the A.S. sense of song is entirely strange to Icel.: it is true that svefnar (pl.) now and then occurs in old poets = Lat. somnium, but this may be either from A.S. influence or only as a poetical synonyme. Which of the two senses is the primitive and which the metaph.?]:—a dream. Many old sayings refer to draumr,—vakandi d., a day dream, waking dream, like the Gr. brap; von er vakandi draumr, bope is a waking dream, or von er vakanda manns d.; ekki er mark at draumum, dreams are not worth noticing, Sturl. ii. 217; opt er ljótr d. fyrir litlu, Bs. ii. 225. Icel. say, marka drauma, to believe in dreams, Sturl. ii. 131; segja e-m draum, to tell one's dream to another, Nj. 35; ráda draum, to read (interpret) a dream, Fms. iv. 381, x. 270, xi. 3; draumr rætisk, the dream proves true, or (rarely) draum (acc.) ræsir, id., Bret.; vakna við vándan (eigi góðan) draum, to wake from a bad dream, of a sudden, violent awakening, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 339, Stj. 394. Judg. viii. 21, 22; vakna af draumi, to waken from a dream; dreyma draum, to dream a dream; lata e-n njóta draums, to let one enjoy bis dream, not swake bim: gen. draums is used adverb. in the phrase, e-m er draums, one is benumbed, dreamy; stóð hann upp ok fylgði englinum, ok hugði sér draums vera, Post. 656 C; draums kveð ek þér vera, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; þótti honum sjálfum sem draums hefði honum verit, O. H. L. 81; hence comes the mod. e-m er drums, of stupid insensibility. Passages referring to dreams—Hkr. Hálfd. S. ch. 7, Am. 14. 25, Edda 36, 1b. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 134, Ld. ch. 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 2, 13, Harð. S. ch. 6, Lv. ch. 21 (very interesting), Gísl. ch. 13, 24 sqq., Glúm. ch. 9, 21, porst. Síðu H., Vápn. 21, Bjarn. 49, Fbr. ch. 16, 37, pork S. ch. 7, Sturl. i. 200, 225, ii. 9, 99, 190, 206-216, iii. 251-254, 272, Rafns S. ch. 7, 14, Laur. S. ch. 2, 65, Sverr. S. ch. 1, 2, 5, 42, Fms. vi. 199, 225, 312, 403, 404, vii. 162, Jómsv. S. ch. 2, etc. etc. COMPDS: drauma-maor, m. a great dreamer, Gisl. 41. ráðning, f. the reading of dreams, Aual. 177. drauma-skrimsl, r drauma-skrimsl, n. draum-skrök, n. a dream phantasm, Ld. 122.

draum-spakr, adj. skilled in interpreting dreams, Fms. vi. 361.

draum-speki, f. skill in interpreting dreams, Fms. iv. 30.

draum-spekingr, m. a skilful interpreter of dreams, Stj. 491. I Sam. xxviii. 3.

draum-stoli, adj. (cp. vit-stola), a 'dream-stolen' man, i. c. one wbo never dreams,—the ancients thought this a disease; pat er ekki manns eðli at hann dreymi aldri, Fms. vi. 199, cp. also Hkr. i. 71.

draum-ping, n. dream-meeting, poët. sleep, Hkv. 2. 49.

DRAK, f. (draka, u, f., Thom. l.c., mod. rak, f.), a streak; lá eptir ein blóð-drák í léreptinu, ... fagra heilsu barnsins ok blóð-drákina, Bs. ii. 170; hafði hann þá blóðrás merkiligasta, at ein draka (drák) gékk af hægra veg hanns kinnis í skakk um þvert andlitið á vinstri kinninni, ok með því sama marki vitraðist hann síðan mörgum mönnum, Thom. 356; ein raud bloddrög, MS. Holm. no. 17 (Fr.), vide drög: rak is at present a very freq. word in Icel., but is hardly found in old writers; the identity of these two words cannot be doubted.

dráp, n. [drepa], slaughter, Eg. 222, Fms. v. 235, etc.; mann-dráp, man-slaughter, bomicide.

DRAPA, u, f. a beroic, laudatory poem; this word is probably derived from drepa, to strike, i.e. to strike the chords of an instrument, vide drepa A. I, as poems were at early times accompanied by instrumental music: the drapas were usually composed in the so-called 'drottkvætt' metre, q. v., and were much in fashion from the 10th to the 12th or even to the 13th century, but esp. flourished at the end of the 10th and during the 11th; the earliest poems of this kind on record are of the end of the 9th century: even poems in honour of gods, Christ, the holy cross, saints, etc. are called drapur if composed in the proper metre; but most of them are in honour of kings, earls, princes, or eminent men, vide Skáldatal. A drápa usually consisted of three parts, upp-haf introduction, stef or stefjamal the burden or middle part interpolated with

twenty stanzas, sextug or sixty stanzas, and so on; it is called erfi-drupa if in praise of a deceased man, mansongs-drapa (Germ. minne-sang) if addressed to a lady-love, etc.; as to metre, we have tog-drapa, hrynhend drápa, etc.; drápa is sometimes distinguished from flokkr, a less laudatory and shorter poem without burdens, Fms. vi. 391; hví ortir þú flokk um konunginn, eðr þótti þér hann ekki drápunnar verðr, Ísl. ii. 237, and the classical passage Knytl. S. ch. 19. Passages in the Sagas referring to the delivery of these poems are very numerous, e.g. Gunnl. S. ch. 7-9, Eg. ch. 62, 63 (Höfuð-lausn), 80 (Sonatorek and Arinbjarnar-d.), 81 (Berudrápa), Ld. ch. 29 (Hús-drápa), Hallfr. S. ch. 6, 11, Bjarn. 6, 39, Fms. iii. 65, v. 173-175, Knytl. S. l.c., O. H. L. ch. 60, 61, Har. S. Hard. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 66, 110 (the interesting story of Stuf the Blind), Skáldat. 252, 268, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Hkr. i. 185, 186; the last on record is Sturl. iii. 303-306, referring to A. D. 1263, cp. also Sturl. ii. 56; most of these poems derive their name from the king or person in whose honour they were composed, e. g. Ólaís-d., Knúts-d. (king Canute), Eiriks-d., etc., vide Fms. xii, s. v. kvæði, or Jómsvíkinga-d., Íslendingad., the name of a laudatory poem addressed to the Icelandic people; or referring to other subjects, as Vell-ekla (want of gold), Hafgerðinga-d., Landn. 106, or Kross-d., Róða-d. (the Holy Rood), etc. Mythical drápas are, e.g. Ragnars-d., Haustlöng, Hús-d. compos: drápu-mál, n. a lawsuit for a d., viz. a love song (mansongs-d.), which songs were forbidden, Fs. 87. drápu-stúfr, m. a nickname for a poetaster, Landn. 168. dráp-gjarn, adj. blood-tbirsty, Sks. 89.

drap-veor, n. a furious, destructive gale, Lv. 59.

DRATTR, m., gen. ar, dat. drætti, pl. drættir, acc. dráttu and drætti, [draga, cp. Engl. draught]:-pulling, Jm. 1: metaph. besitation, Fms. x. II: a draught, of fishing (fiski-drattr), but esp. of a drag-net, Luke v. 4. DREGG, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. dreggjar, dregs, lees; beir oguðlegu skulu dreggjarnar af súpa, Ps. lxxv. 8, Fas. ii. 26: metaph., N.G. L. i. 339. dregill, m., dimin., dat. dregli, a ribbon, Nj. 214, Hkr. i. 320, Edda 20, O. H. L. 65, H. E. ii. 113; dregla-lið = dreglat lið, soldiers decorated with ribbons, Fb. ii. 337,-2 reference to the custom of neophytes after baptism wearing a white ribbon round their heads. dregla, 20, to lace, furnish with a ribbon, Sturl. iii. 218.

dreif, f. scattering; & dreif, id.; & við ok dreif, scattered abroad, Grönd. 166. 2. a chain; haukr bundinn í gull-dreifum, and haukr-Grönd. 166.

inn komst hvergi þvíat dreifarnar héldu honum, El. (Fr.)

DREIFA, 0, [Ulf. draibjan; v. drifa], to scatter, disperse, with dat.; dreifdu þeir þá öllu liðinu, Nj. 207, Hkr. i. 250; er þú dreifdir svá mjök frå þér fjölmenni því er . . ., Fms. vii. 182: metaph. to divert, d. hug e-s, Hom. 38: with the notion of violence, to scatter, Post. 656 C. 14: to strew, tak dust ok dreif a sarit, Prover 471: to sprinkle, d. vatni, Fms. i. 262, Isl. ii. 403, Barl. 185: adding acc. of the person, d. e-u blóði, to bedabble with blood, Am. 19; ok dreifir þá meðr blóðinu, Stj. B. with acc. to disperse, dissolve; dreifdum ver Guds ovini (acc.), 655 xxxii; vóru dreifð öll bein hans, 623. 33 (very rarely). reflex. to be spread out, Eg. 530; of the branches of a tree, Edda 10: ord dreifask (gramm.), words are derived from, Skálda 205.

dreifing, f. scattering, diffusing, Stj. 244, H. E. i. 500.

dreift, n. adj. 'adrift,' scattered, in the phrase, fara d., of troops, to march in loose order, Fms. i. 71, v. 56; dreisara, viii. 213.

dreita, tt, [drita], in the phrase, d. e-n inni, to lock one up so that he is forced to do bis business within doors (a disgrace), Sturl. i. 198, Ld. 209.

DREKI, 2, m. [from the Gr. δράκων; Lat. draco; A. S. draca; Germ. drache; Engl. dragon; Swed. drake; Dan. drage]:—a dragon, Al. 160, 656 A, Gullb. ch. 4; this word, which undoubtedly is of foreign origin, is however very old; it occurs in Vsp. 65 (there is no reason to suspect the genuineness of this verse); it is most freq. used by poets of the 10th and 11th centuries, and is especially used of ships of war bearing a dragon's head as beaks, Fms. ii. 179, 182, 217, 303, iv. 354, v. 311, vi. 314, 360, vii. 51, 109, 248, x. 36, 77, 204-206, xi. 45, 375. β. the constellation Scorpion, Rb. 408. 2. naut. a small anchor. COMPDS: dreka-hamr, m. the slough of a dragon, Fas. ii. 378. drekahöfuð, n. a dragon's bead as a sbip's beak, Eg. 42, Hkr. iii. 94. dreka-líki, n. the shape of a dragon, Niorst. 1. dreka-merki, n. the sign of a dragon, Karl. 351; the constellation Scorpio is also called Sporo-drekamerki. The language distinguishes between flug-dreki, the flying dragon of the tales, and spord-dreki, a tailed dragon, i.e. a scorpion.

drekka, u, f. drink, beverage, Edda 48: a banquet, N.G. L. i. 91, Og.

13; cp. Ægis-drekka, the banquet at Ægir, Edda.

DREKKA, pret. drakk, pl. drukku; sup. drukkit; pres. drekk; pret. subj. drykki; [Ulf. drigkan; A.S. drinkan; Engl. drink; O.H.G. trinkan; M. H. G. trinken; Dan. drikke; Swed. dricka] :- to drink, the beverage or feast in acc.; d. mjöð, Hm. 18; mungát, öl, Fms. viii. 166, Hm. 82; d. full, minni (a toast), Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 442; d. horn, to drain, drink off a born, a cup, Hkr. i. 35; sidan tók Kolskeggr justu eina af miði fulla ok drakk, Nj. 43; d. drykk, to drink a draught, Fms. xi. 233; eptir þat tók þórir kalkann ok drakk af tvá drykki, Gullb. 7; artificial burdens, whence the name stefja-drápa, and lastly slæmr or þú skalt d. af tvá drykki, id.; d. brjóst (acc.), to suck (v. brjóst-drekkr),

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β. to bold a feast, the feast in T Mar. 656 A. 23, cp. Ghl. 504. acc.; d. Jól, Fms. vi. 100, Fagrsk. 4 (in the poem of Hornklofi); d. veizlu, Nj. 11; d. brullaup, Fms. xi. 88; d. erfi, Nj. 167.
γ. denoting the mode of drinking; d. ein-menning, to drink one to one, Eg. veizlu, Nj. 11; d. brullaup, Fms. xi. 88; d. erfi, Nj. 167. 551; d. tvi-menning, to drink two to two, id.; d. fast, to drink bard, Eb. 184; d. úmælt, to drink without measure (cp. mál-drykkja), Fms. iii. 18; d. til e-s, to drink to a person, Eg. 552, Sturl. iii. 305, Bs. i. 848, 798; d. & e-n, id., Fms. iv. 333, vi. 442 (cp. &-drykkja); d. e-n af stokki, to drink one under the table, iv. 167; d. frá sét vit, to drink one's wits away, ix. 339, Hm. 11; the allit. phrase, d. ok dæma, to drink and chatter, Rm. 29: adding the prepp. af, or, to drink off a cup; d. af dyra hornum, Fms. vi. 442, Eg. 206, 207: absol. to drink, bold a feast, 8. impers. (vide á-drykkir) of a ship, to ship a sea, metaph., Al. Eg. 43. 139. c. recipr., are N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78. e. recipt., drekkask á, to drink to one another, Hkr. ii. 249, 2. part. pass. drukkinn, drunken, tipsy, Eb.

154, Fms. i. 59, Eg. 552.

drekk-hlaðinn, part. 'drench-loaden,' a ship laden till she sinks.

drekkja, t and 8, [Ulf. dragkjan; Engl. drencb], to drown, with dat., Edda (pref.) 144, Fms. iii. 28, Fas. ii. 35: metaph. to swamp, Fms. x. 395: with acc., Hom. 154 (rarely): reflex. to be submerged, Fms. xi. 66. drembi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), baughtily, Fms. vi. 155, x. 237, Nj.

78, Fas. i. 39; cp. rembiligr. drengi-liga, adv. brave, bravely, Korm. 238, Nj. 180, 258, Ld. 206. drengi-ligr, adj. brave, valiant, Ld. 272, Fms. vii. 105, xi. 57: generous, vi. 96, Nj. 73, Boll. 348.

drengja, d, a naut. term, to bind fast, baul taut to a pole (drengr); taka akkeri ok d. við ása, Fms. vii. 54; d. með köðlum, 82.

dreng-leysi, n. want of generosity, unmanliness, Stj. 396. dreng-lundsor and -lyndr, adj. noble-minded, Hkr. i. 327, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 220; hógværr ok drenglyndr, gentle-minded and bigb-minded, Nj. 30 (of Njal).

dreng-maör, m. a bachelor, opp. to bondi, N.G.L. i. 21, 98: a stout doughty man, Lex. Poët.

dreng-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), bravely, doughtily, Nj. 78, v.l.

dreng-menska, u, f. boldness, Fas. i. 404.

DRENGR, m., pl. ir, gen. drengs, pl. drengir, on Runic stones drengjar; this is a most curious word, and exclusively Scandinavian; it occurs in the A. S. poem Byrnoth, but is there undoubtedly borrowed from the Danes, as this poem is not very old. 1. the earliest form was probably drangr, q. v., a rock or pillar, which sense still remains in Edda (Gl.) and in the compd ás-drengr, cp. Ivar Aasen; it also remains in the verb drengja. then metaphorically came to denote a young unmarried man, a backelor, A. S. bagestald, N. H. G. bagestolz; drengir heita ungir menn ok búlausir, Edda 107; ungr d., a youth, 623. 22, Post. 656 C. 32, Edda 35; drengr, a youth, Stj. 409; hverrar ættar ertú d., 465; (hence the mod. Dan. sense of a boy); far-d., a sailor.

3. hence came the usual sense, a bold, valiant, worthy man, and in this sense it is most freq. in all periods of the language. Drengr is a standing word in the Swed. and Dan. Runic monuments, góðr drengr, drengr harða góðr, denoting a good, brave, gallant man, a bold and gentle beart; lagoi þá hverr fram sitt skip sem d. var ok skap hafði til, Fms. vi. 315; drengir heita vaskir menn ok batnandi, Edda 107; hraustr d., a gallant d., Ld. 50; d. fullr, a bluff, out-spoken man, Isl. ii. 363; göfuligr d., Bær. 12; d. góðr, nobleminded; audigr at fé ok d. góðr, Fms. vi. 356; hann var enn bezti d. ok hófsmaðr um allt, Ld. 100; drengr góðr ok öriggr í öllu, Nj. 30; ekki pyki mér þú sterkr, en drengr ertú góðr, thou art not strong, but thou art a good fellow, Lv. 109; drengs dáð, a' derring do,' the deed of a drengr, Fbr. 90 (in a verse): also used of a lady, kvennskörungr mikill ok d. góðr ok nokkut skaphörð, Nj. 30 (of Bergthora); allra kvenna grimmust ok skaphörðust ok (but) d. góðr þar sem vel skyldi vera, 147 (of Hildigunna): the phrases, lítill d., a small dreng, or d. at verri, denoting a disgraced man, Nj. 68; at kalla bik ekki at verra dreng, to call thee a dreng none the less for that, Ld. 42; drengir en eigi dábleysingjar, drengs' and no lubbers, Sturl. iii. 135; drengr and nioingr are opposed, N. G. L. ii. 420: at Hallgeror yroi beim mestr drengr, greatest belper, prop, Nj. 76; at þú mættir drengrinn af verða sem beztr, that thou couldst get the greatest credit from it, Gisl. 48: the phrase, hafa dreng i serk, to bave a man (i.e. a stout, bold beart) in one's sark, in one's breast, Fms, ix. 381: in addressing, goor d., my dear fellow, Eg. 407: cp. 'et quod ipsi in posterum vocarentur Drenges,' Du Cange (in a letter of William the Conqueror). COMPDS: drengja-móðir, f. a mother of drengja-val, n. chosen, gallant men, Fas. beroes, a cognom., Hdl. 18. drengs-adal, n. the nature of a d., Km. 23. drengsi. 73, 304. bot, f. what makes a man the better d., Fms. ii. 276, vi. 107, Karl. 120. drengs-brago, n. the deed of a d., brave deed, Sturl. ii. 84.

dreng-skapr, m., gen. ar, courage, bigb-mindedness; the phrase, falla med drengskap, to fall sword in band, Fms. ii. 42; vit ok d., xi. 112; deyja með drengskap, opp. to lifa með skömm, v. 136; þínum drengskap (manliness) skal ek við bregða, Nj. 13: allit., dáð ok d.; með litlum drengskap, cowardly, Fms. viii. 29; má þat verða til drengskapar, Ísl. ii. 366; drengskapar-raun, trial of d., Sturl. ii. 62.

drep, n. [A. S. drepe; Germ. treff], a smart, blow; the legal bearing of this word is defined Grag. Vsl. ch. 10-13; wound and 'drep' are distinguished—þat ero sár er þar blæðir sem á kom, en drep ef annars-staðar blæðir, ch. 51, cp. N. G. L. i. 69, 164, Eb. ch. 23: trail, vide dögg. 2. slaying, killing, = dráp, Grág. Vsl. ch. 111. 3. plague, pest, = drep-sótt, Stj. 546, Bret. 46, Sks. 731 B: a malignant disease, N. G. L. i. 145; 4. medic. mortification, gangrene, Fms. iii. 184. metaph., Al. 86. ix. 36, Bs. i. 346, Fél. ix. 207.

DREPA, pret. drap, 2nd pers. drapt, mod. drapst, pl. drápu; pret. subj. dræpi; part. drepit; pres. drep; with the suff. neg. pret. drap-a, Orkn.: [A.S. drepan; Dan. dræbe; Swed. dräpa; O.H. G. trefan; mod. Germ. treffen, whence the mod. Dan. treffe, in the sense to bit; Ulf. uses slaban

and stautjan, but never dripan; in Engl. the word is lost.]

A. WITH ACC., OR ABSOL. högg (a blow) or the like being understood, to strike, beat: I. act. of music, to strike the chords, (cp. phrases such as, slá danz, to strike up for a dance; slagr is battle and poem, Trolla-slagr and Gygjar-slagr are names of poems); hann tók hörpu sína ok drap strengi (struck the strings) til slags, Stj. 458 (hence drapa, a song); d. e-n vendi, to strike with a rod, Skm. 26: to knock, d. á dyrr, or d. högg á dyrr, to knock at a door, Nj. 150; síðan gengu þau heim bæði ok drápu á dyrr, 153; drápu þar á dyrr, Sturl. iii. 154: metaph., d. á e-t, to touch slightly on a matter; d. botn or keraldi, to knock the bottom out of a jar, Fms. xi. 34; d. járn, to beat iron (a blacksmith's term) with a sledge-hammer, Grett. 129, cp. drep-sleggja. 2. esp. with the sense of violence, to knock, strike; afallit hafdi drepit hann inn i batinn, 2. esp. with the Bs. i. 422; at eigi drepir þú mik í djúp, that thou knockest me not into the deep, Post. 656 B. 9; heroa klett drep ek ber halsi af, Ls. 57. B. 25 a law term, to smite, strike: ef madr drepr (smites) mann, ok vardar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 116; eigu menn eigi at standa fyrir þeim manni er drepit hefir annan, id.; ef maor drepr mann svá at bein brotna, 14; nú vænisk sá maðr því er drap, at..., 15; þat er drep ef bein brotna, ok verðr sá úæll till dóms er drepit hefir, 16; nú vænisk hinn því, at hann hafi drepit hann, 19. y. the phrases, d. e-n til heljar, Grág. ii. 161, or d. til dauds, to smite to death; Josúa drap til dauda alla þjóð Anakim, Stj. 456; d. í hel, id., Hbl. 27; hence or ellipt. to kill, put to death, cp. Lat. caedere, Engl. smite; eigi er manni skylt at d. skógarmann, þótt..., Grág. ii. 162; skulu vér nú fara at honum ok d. hann, Nj. 205; þar varð illa með þeim því at Ásgrímr drap Gaut, 39; til þess at d. Grím, Eg. 114; tóku þeir af eignum jarla konungs en drápu suma, Fms. i. 6; er drepit hafði fóstra hans..., eigi hæfir at d. svá fríðan svein..., d. skyldi hvern mann er mann údæmðan vá, 80; konung drápum fyrstan, Am. 97; drap hann (smote with the hammer) hina öldnu jötna systur, þkv. 32; d. mátti Freyr hann með hendi sinni, Edda 23. 

β. in a game (of chess), to take a piece; þá drap jarl af honum riddara, Fms. iv. 366; tasssins er hann hasoi drepit, vi. 29; Hvítserkr hélt töfl einni er hann hafði drepit, Fas. i. 285. y. adding prepp. af, niòr, to slaughter, kill off; pott hiròmenn pinir se drepnir niòr sem svin, Fms. vii. 243: d. af, to slaughter (cattle); yxni fimm, ok d. af, Ísl. ii. 330; láttu mik d. af þenna lýð, Post. 656 B. 9. phrases; d. e-m skúta, to taunt, charge one with; áfelli þat er konungr drap oss skúta um, Fms. iv. 310; hjarta drepr stall, the beart knocks as it were against a block of stone from fear, Hkr. ii. 360, Orkn., Fbr. 36 (hence stall-dræpt hjarta, a 'block-beating' faint beart): d. upp eld, to strike fire, Fms. iv. 338: d. sik or droma, to throw off the fetter, Edda 19: d. e-t undir sik, to knock or drag down, skaltú standa hjá er fjandi sá drepr mik undir sik, Grett. 126, 101 A: d. slob, to make a slot or sleuth (trail); d. kyrtlarnir slooina, the cloaks trailed along the ground so as to leave a track, Gisl. 154: to trail or make a track of droves or deer, Lex. Poët. : d. e-t út, to divulge a thing (in a bad sense), Fms. vi. 208; d. yfir e-t, to hide, suppress, drap hann bratt yfir (be soon mastered) harm sinn, Bs. i. 140 (hence yfir-drep, bypocrisy, i. e. cloaking). II. reflex., drepask, to perisb, die, esp. of beasts; fé hans drapsk aldrei af megrő ok drephríðum, Eb. 150; drapsk allt hans fólk, Fms. v. 250. 2. recipr. to put one another to death; bá drepask bræðr fyrir ágirni sakar, Edda 40; nú drepask menn (smite one another), edr særask edr vegask, Grág. ii. 92; ef menn d. um nætr, Fms. vii. 296; er sjálfir bárusk vápn á ok drápusk, viii. 53; en er bændr fundu at þeir drápusk sjálfir, 68; drepask niðr á leið fram, Ld. 238; drepask menn fyrir, to kill one another's men, Fms. vii. 177; görðisk af því fjandskapr með þeim Steinólfi svá at þeir drápusk þar (menn?) fyrir, Gullþ. III. impers., drepr honum aldregi ský (acc.) i augu, bis eyes never get clouded, of the eagle flying in the face of the sun, Hom. 47; ofrkappit (acc.) drepr fyrir þeim (their bigb spirits break down) þegar hamingjan brestr, Fms. vi. 155; drap þó heldr í fyrir honum, be rather grew worse, i. e. bis eyes grew weaker, Bjarn. 59; nú drepr ór hljóð (acc.) fyrst or konunginum, the king became silent at once, Fms. xi. 115; stall drepr or hjarta e-s, Fbr. 36 (vide above, I. 4); ofan drap flaugina (acc.), the flaug was knocked down, Bs. i. 422; regn drepr i gögnum e-t, the rain beats through the thatch or cover, Fagrsk. 123 (in a verse). mod. usage, drepa is even used in the sense to drip (=drjúpa), e.g. pak, hús drepr, the thatch, house lets water through.

B. WITH DAT.: I. denoting gentle movement; in many cases

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the dat. seems to be only instrumental; á kampa, be put bis band to bis beard, Hom. 21; d. fæti (fótum), to stumble, prop. to strike with the foot, Nj. 112, Fas. ii. 558, Bs. i. 742, Hom. 110, Grett. 120; d. fæti í e-t, to stumble against, 103; d. fæti við e-t, id., Fas. ii. 558; d. höfði, to droop, nod with the head; drap í gras höfði, (the horse) drooped with the bead, let it fall, Gkv. 2.5; d. nior höfði, id., Nj. 32; Egill sat svá opt, at hann drap höfðinu niðr í feld sinn (from sorrow), Eg. 322, O. H. L. 45 (for shame); d. fingri i munn sér, to put the finger into the mouth, Edda 74; fingri drap i munninn sinn (of a child), the words of a ditty; d. hendi til e-s, or vio e-m, to give one a slap with the hand (inst. dat.), Nj. 27; hence metaph., d. hendi við e-u, to wave away with the band, to refuse a kind offer, Bs. i. 636; d. hendi við boðnu gulli, Al. 75: the phrase, d. hendi við sóma sínum, cp. Al. 2. to tuck up the sleeves or skirts of a garment; d. skautum (upp), Fms. vii. 297; hann hafði drepit upp skautunum, Lv. 85; hann hafði drepit upp fyrir blöðunum undir beltið, Eb. 226; Sigurðr drap blöðunum undir belti sér, Orkn. 474; d. hári undir belti sér, to tuck the bair under the belt (of a lady), hárit tók ofan á bringuna ok drap hón (viz. því) undir belti sér, Nj. 24; hafði hár svá mikit, at hann drap undir belti sér, 272. II. to dip; d. skeggi í Breiðafjörð niðr, to dip the beard in the Breidafford, i. e. to be drowned, Ld. 316; d. hendi, or fingri i vatn, to dip the band, finger into water (vide above); d. barni i vatn, to dip a baby into water, i. e. to baptize, K. p. K. 10: the phrase, d. fleski í kál, to dip bacon into kale broth, Fas. iii. 381; nú taka beir hafrstökur tvær, ok d. beim í sýrukerin, Gísl. 7. 

β. the phrase, d. e-u, of wax, lime, butter, or the like, to daub, plaster, fill up witb; bú skalt taka vax ok d. því í eyru förunauta þinna, Od. xii. 77; síðan drap eg því í eyru á öllum skipverjum, 177; vaxið er eg hafði drepið i eyru beim, 200; d. smjöri i ilát, to fill a box with butter. metaph. phrases; d. dul á e-t, to throw a veil over, Hkr. ii. 140, in mod. usage, draga dulur á e-t: the phrase, d. í skörðin (the tongue understood), to talk indistinctly, from loss of teeth; d. orði, dómi á e-t, to talk, reason, judge of a thing, Fms. ix. 500; d. huldu &, to hide, cloak, keep sereet, xi. 106: d. e-u & dreif, prop. to 'throw adrift,' throw aside, i. e. think little of a thing, pessu var & dreif drepit, it was bushed up, Orkn. 248; &ôr hafði mjök verit á dreif drepit um mál Bjarnar (there bad been much mystery about Björn), hvárt hann var lífs eðr eigi, sagði annarr þat logit, en annarr sagoi satt, i. e. no one knew anything for certain, Bjarn. 20; en eigi varð vísan á dreif drepin (the song was not thrown aside or kept secret) ok kom til eyrna Birni, 32; drápu öllu á dreif um þessa fyrirætlan, bushed it all up, Eg. 49: d. i egg e-u, prop. to bate the edge of a thing, to turn a deaf ear to, Orkn. 188, metaphor from blunting the edge of a 8. d. e-u nior, to suppress a thing (unjustly); d. nior konungs rétti, N.G.L. i. 73; d. nior sæmd e-s, to pull down a person's reputa-tion, Boll. 346; d. nior illu ordi, to keep down a bad report, suppress it, Nj. 21; d. niðr máli, to quash a lawsuit, 33; drepit svá niðr herörinni, e. d. glaumi, gledi, teiti e-s, to spoil one's joy, Lex. Fms. iv. 207. Poët.; d. kosti e-s, to destroy one's bappiness, Am. 69: impers., drap þá brátt kosti, the cheer was soon gone, Rm. 98.

drep-hrio, f. a killing snow storm, Eb. 150.

drepill, m., in knatt-drepill, a bat, in the game of cricket.

drep-ráð, n. pl. a law term (cp. áljóts-ráð, sár-ráð, bana-ráð, fjör-ráð), an intended affray or assault, Grag. ii. 116, 117, Vsl. ch. 75.

drep-samligr, adj. deadly, destructive, Stj. 71. drep-sleggja, u, f. a sledge-bammer, Eg. 272.

drep-sott, f. a plague, pest, Ver. 21, Rb. 478.

drep-sottr, part. plague-stricken, Bs. ii. 33.

drettingr, m. [dratta], a loiterer, a cognom., Sturl. i. 89.

DREYMA, d and o, poët. obsol. pret. reflex. dreymdumk; [draumr; A. S. dryman = psallere; Hel. drômian = jubilari; Engl. dream; Germ. träumen; Dan. drömme; Swed. drömma]:-to dream; in Icel. impers. and with a double acc., that of the dreamer and the dream or person appearing; thus, mik dreymdi draum, mik dreymdi mann, etc.; dreymdi mik, Nj. 95; hvat hefir þik dreymt, id.; hinn veg d. mik þó, 53; hann kvað sik dreymt hafa Hákon jarl (200.), 122; dreymt hefir mik mart i vetr, Ld. 126; enn dreymdi hann enn þriðja draum, Fms. xi. 8; or poët., draum dreymdumk = draum dreymdi mik, I dreamt a dream, Bjarn. 49; or with 'at' with subj., hann (acc.) dreymoi bat, at hann væri at lögbergi, 1b. ch. 4, cp. 385: konung dreymdi aldri, the king never bad a dream, Hkr. i. 171; the phrase, at dreyma fyrir daglátunum, esp. of light merry dreams at daybreak, which people in Icel. consider a sign of good health, Fél. ix. 

β. pers., the appearance in nom., (rare), sá maðr (nom.) dreymir mik jafnan, Fs. 98; dreymdi Svein þórr heldr ófryniligr, β. pers., the appearance in nom., (rare), sá maor Fms. ii. 162; þat er fyrir eldi er járn (nom. pl.) dreyma, Gkv. 2. 38; um vetrinn voru dreymdir draumar margir, Bs. i. 497; vide draumr.

DREYPA, t and & [drjupa, draup], to drop, put a drop of fluid, wine, medicine, etc., into the mouth of one sick, fainting, and the like, the fluid in dat.; d. e-u á e-t, or í munn em; hann dreypir vígðu vatni i munn henni, Bs. i. 199; at hann dreypi vatni a tungu mina, Greg. 23. Luke xvi. 24; d. vini á e-n (of fainting), Fas. iii. 508, 571; hann dreypti a konuna þar til at hon raknaði við, ü. 151 : to dip, at hann dritin, dirty, Ls. 56.

1. of the limbs; hendi drap Tdreypi i vatn enum minsta fingri sinum, Greg. 22. Luke xvi. 24, where the N. T. of 1540 sqq. has, at hann 'drepi' hinu fremsta sins fingrs i vatn. dreyra, 8, to bleed, ooze (of blood from a slight wound), always absol. or neut.; þótti mér dreyra ór hlutunum, Ld. 126; ok dreyrði ór hlutunum, Fb. i. 67; eigi dreyrði ór hvirslinum, Fms. ii. 272; hann reist í lósa sér krossmark svá at dreyrði, so that blood flowed, v. 185; nýdreyrt blóð, new-bled blood, þiðr. 199.

dreyr-blandinn, part. blent, mixed with blood, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-fáðr (-fár), part. blood-stained, Hkv. Hjörv. q, Lex. Poët.

dreyr-gjarn, adj. blood-tbirsty, dreary, Al. 31.

DREYRI and drøri, a, m. [as to the root, cp. Goth. drjúsan, pret. draus, = to drop, fall, a verb analogous to frjósa, fraus, and fröri; this strong verb is lost in the Icel., only the weak dreyra is used; A.S. dreôr = gore; O. H. G. trôr:—are A. S. dreôrig, Engl. dreary, from the same root, in a metaph. sense?]:—blood, esp. gore, properly blood oozing out of the wound; vekja e-m dreyra, to bleed one, Fms. vii. 145; nú vökva beir sér blóð, ok láta renna saman dreyra sinn, Gísl. 11; manna d., buman blood, Fms. xi. 233; the phrase, raudr sem dreyri, =dreyrraudr, red as blood, i. e. dark red, v. 127; raudr d., Vsp. 33: allit., er hann etr hold mitt ok drekkr dreyra minn, 625. 195; dreyrinn dundi, the blood gusbed, Pass. 23. 3: poët. phrases, dals d., jardar d., the blood of the dales, earth, rivers, Lex. Poët.; Kvasis d., the blood of K., poetry, Edda.

COMPD: dreyra-runninn, part. spattered with blood, Fms. vii. 89. dreyrigr, dreyrugr (drørigr, Yt. 5, 11), adj. [cp. Engl. dreary, Germ. traurig]: -bloody, gory; uncontr., dreyruga, Al. 41; dreyruga húfu, Gísl, 64, 151; dreyrugra benja, Bragi: contr., dreyrgan mæki, Yt. 11; dreyrga

steina, Sb. 58; dreyrgra darra, Jd. 9.

dreyr-rauor, adj. blood-red, Eg. 113, Fms. vii. 145.

dreyr-stafir, m. pl. dreary, bloody runes, Sl. 40. DREYSSA, ao, [drussi], d. sik, to vaunt oneself foolisbly, Pass. 1. 12.

DRIF, n. [drifa], driven snow; hvitt sem d., Fms. iv. 372, v.l.: the foaming sea, sjór var hvítr fyrir drifi, Bs. ii. 116. stormr, m., drifa-veðr, n. a strong storm.

drif-hvitr and drift-hvitr, adj. white as driven snow, Karl. 546: naut., leggja til drifs, to lie adrift.

drift, dript, f. a snow-drift; þar var snjár í driptum, Sturl. i. 84; hvitt sem drift, white as driven snow, O. H. 170.

DRIT, n. (mod. dritr, m.), [Engl. dirt, cp. drita], dirt, esp. of birds, fugla-d., dufna-d., Stj. 620. 2 Kings vi. 25; síðan tekr hann fugla dritið, pior. 79, v.l.: local names, Drit-sker, Eb. ch. 4; Drit-vík, Bárð. ch. 4: nicknames, Drit-kinn, Gullb.; Drit-ljóð, Fms. ix; Drit-loki, Sturl. i. 30.

DRÍFA, pret. dreif, pl. drifu; pres. drif; pret. subj. drifi; part. drifinn: [Ulf. dreiban = ἐκβάλλειν; A.S. drifan; Engl. drive; O. H. G. trîban; mod. Germ. treiben; Swed. drifva; Dan. drive, all in a transitive I. to drive like spray, either pers. or impers., with dat. or even neut.; bå kemr åfall mikit... ok dreif yfir búlkann, Bs. i. 422; lauðri dreif á lypting útan, the spray drove over the poop, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence metaph. phrases, lata yfir d., to let drift before wind and wave, Isl. ii. 461: or even reflex., lata yfir (fyrir) drífask, to let drive or drift away, let go, give in; rán ok útlegðir þeirra manna er eigi létu fyrir drífask, Fb. i. 70; þat dugir á enga leið, at menn láti yfir drífask, Bs. ii. 51; ok er þó þat ráð, at láta eigi fyrir drífask, Karl. 386, 452: allit. phrase, drifa à dagana, e. g. mart hefir drifit à dagana, many things (splashes) have happened; drifinn döggu, besprent with dew. Vtkv. 5: naut., roa drifanda, to pull so that the spray splashes about, pull bard, Fms. viii. 263, 431: to drift, of a snow storm or the like, tré med drifandum kvistum, a tree with the branches full of snow, Sks. 49; veor var drifanda, it snowed, Sturl. iii. 50, O. H. 85; pegar dreif i Löginn krömmu, there fell soft snow in the Lake, i. e. it began to sleet, Fms. v. 196; p. drift snær or öllum áttum, Edda 40: metaph. of missiles, to shower as flakes of snow, borgarmenn láta þegar d. skot á þá, Al. II; láta þeir d. vápn á þá, Fb. i. 135. II. neut. to crowd, throng; þá drífr ofan vápn á þá, Fb. i. 135. II. neut. to crowd, ibrong; þá drífr ofan mannfjöldi mikill til strandar, a great crowd rusbed down to the shore, Ld. 76; tóku menn þá at d. brott frá hertoganum, the men began to desert (run away) from the duke, Fms. ix. 531; dreif allt folk a hans fund, all people rushed to see bim, i. 21, iv. 105; d. á dyrr, to rush to the door, Vkv. III. to perform; eiga e-t at d., to bave a thing to perform, Gpl. 15, 16; en i annan stað á ek at d. mikinn vanda, I am in a bard strait, Fms. i. 221; d. leik, to play, Fas. i. 37: the sense to drive out, expel, so common in all other Teut. dialects, hardly occurs in old writers, and sounds foreign even now; the proverb, með íllu skal illt út drífa; d.

sig, to exert oneself, etc., (cant phrases.) drifa, u, f. a fall of snow, sleet; fjuk ok d., Bs. i. 185; veor var bykt ok d., Fms. v. 341; skotvápn flugu svá þykt sem d., i. 45; um kveldit görði á drífu-él blautt, Orkn. 414; kom þá drífu-él mikit, ok var allmyrkt, Fms. ix. 23.

drili, n. a petty beap of peat or the like, hence metaph. drildinn, adj. petty; drildni, f. pettiness.

DRITA, pret. dreit, dritu, dritinn, to dirty, cacare; hann sögðu þeis drita á alla þá er við hann áttu af hrópi sínu, Sturl. ii. 30: part, fem. drjóli, a, m. a drone, (cant word.)

II. [Swed. drönare], a drone. drjóni, a, m. an ox, Edda (Gl.)

drjúg-deildr, part. substantial, Sturl. i. 166.

drjúg-genginn, part. taking long to walk or pass, of a road, Lex. Poët. drjúg-látr, adj. wanton.

drjúg-liga, drýg-liga, adv. with an air of importance; láta d., Fms. ii. 145, Nj. 76.

drjúg-ligr, adj. substantial, solid, Sks. 382.

drjug-mæltr, adj. long-winded in speaking, Greg. 39: neut., Vígl. 24. DRJÚGR, adj., compar. drjúgari, superl. drjúgastr; in mod. use more freq. drýgri, drýgstr, solid, substantial; the phrase, verða drjúgari or drjúgastr, to get the better or best of it, to prove the better (of two champions); varð Þórir þeirra drjúgari, Bárð. 170; þú, Kári, munt þeim öllum drjúgari verða, tbou, K., wilt outdo tbem all, Nj. 171; hvárir þar mundi drjúgari verða, Ld. 222; þótti þeim, sem hann myndi drjúgastr, Bárð. 170; hverr ydar drjúgastr (strongest) er höfðingjanna, Ísl. ii. 165, Grett. 151. the neut. drjugt and drjugum is used as adv. in great numbers, much; Kolskeggr vá drjúgt menn, Kolskegg slew men in numbers, Nj. 108; þaðan af muntu d. spekjask, 677. 12; vegr Gunnarr drjúgum menn, Nj. 96; lá þá drjúgum í fyrir þeim, Hrafn. 27: almost, nearly, drjúgum allr, almost all, Fms. ix. 318; drjúgum allra manna virðing, Bret. 38; drjúgum hverr bóndi, Landn. (Mant.) 330; drjúgum dauðr af kulda, Fms. ix. 467: drjúgan (acc. masc.) as adv., id., Fb. i. 304, Karl. 246, 181 (Fr.): the proverb, þat er drjúgt sem drýpr, i.e. many drops make a flood; þar var drjúgt manna, a good many people, Bs. i. 536.

2. substantial, lasting, rich, ample, [Swed. dryg, Dan. dröj], in compds as, drjúg-virkt, 2. substantial, lastvinnu-d., one who works slowly but surely; rada-d., hamingju-d., etc. saving, blanda agnar við brauð, . . . til þess at þá sé drjúgari fæzlan en áðr, Sks. 321; til þess at rit verði minna, ok bókfell drjúgara, i. e. to save parchment, Skálda 168; at jafndrjúg verði sagan ok Jólin, that the

story shall last as long as Yule, Fms. vi. 355.

DRJUPA, pret. draup, pl. drupu; subj. drypi; sup. dropit; pres. dryp; [Engl. drip; Germ. traufen; Dan. dryppe]:—to drip; blob drypr, Fms. x. 366; drupu þá ór blóðdropar, 625. 98; svá at bráðnaði ok draup, Edda 4: absol., þá sveittisk róðan helga, svá at draup á altarit ofan, Fms. viii. 247; þórólfr kvað d. smjör af hverju strái, Landn. β. to let in rain, of houses or things not water-tight; öll hlaðan

draup, Fms. ix. 234; ok tóku húsin at drjúpa, Gísl. 22. drokr, m., one MS. wrongly dirokr, [cp. Dan. drog, Engl. drudge], a

drudge, Edda (Gl.)

drolla, 20, [drjóli], Old Engl. to droil, i. e. loiter, (cant word.)

dropi, a, m. [A. S. dropa; Engl. drop; Swed. droppe; Germ. tropfen; Dan. draabe], a drop, Ld. 328, H. E. i. 488. COMPDS: dropa-lauss, dropa-rum, n. a dripping-place, from the adj. water-tight, Ghl. 331. dropa-tal, n., i dropa-tali, in drops, drop by drop. eaves, Ghl. 433.

dros, f. [A. S. dreas; Ulf. drus = πτωσιε; Swed. drosse = a beap of corn; cp. also the Dan. drysse], dross, poët., in the compd alm-dros, the dross of the bow, the arrows, Lex. Poët.

dróg, f. (drogi, a, m., Edda (Ub.) 277), = drák, Rb. 478, 480; sásk dróg á himni björt sem tungl, Ann. 1334; blóð-dróg, a streak of blood, 2. a jade. Thom. (Fr.)

drómi, a, m. [cp. Swed. drum = thrums], the fetter by which the Fenrir (Wolf) was fettered, Edda 19; used in the phrase, keyra i dróma, to tie 'neck and beels;' Drottinn i dróma keyrőr, Pass. 6. 10; keyrői hann

saman í dróma, Úlf. 7. 134. drómundr, m. a kind of sbip of war (for. word), [Gr. δρόμων; mid. Lat. dromon; O. H. G. drabemond], Orkn. 358 sqq., Fms. vii. 2: 2 nickname, Grett.

drós, f. [cp. Ital. druda = a sweetbeart], poët. a girl; drósir heita þær er kyrlátar eru, Edda 108, Fas. iii. 618, Al. 70, 152.

DRÓTT, f. I. the sill or beam above a door, also a door-post (dyra-drótt). II. bousebold, people, Vpm. 24, (inn-drótt, sal-drótt, Lex. Poöt.); dyggvar dróttir, good, trusty people, Vsp. 63; dverga d., the dwarf-people, 9; d. Irskrar þióðar, the Irish people; Engla d., English persons, etc., Lex. Poët.; öll drótt, all people, Hkv. 2. 48: twenty people make a drótt, Edda 108. 2. esp. the king's bodyguard; cp. Goth. ga-draubts, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. στρατιώτης (drjûgan, pret. draub = στρατεύειν); A. S. dright; the Scandinavian drótt thus answers to the comitatus of Tacitus, Germ. ch. 13, 14, in the Saga time called 'hiro.' Drott is obsolete in prose, but occurs in Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20,—áðr vóru þeir (viz. the kings) dróttnar kallaðir, en konur þeirra dróttningar, en drótt hirðsveitin: poët., víg-drótt, her-d., III. a fem. pr. name, Yngl. S. fólk-d., hjálm-d., etc., warriors. ch. 20; cp. drós.

drotta, ab, d. e-u at e-m, to bring to one's door-post, i. e. impute to one. drottin-hollr, adj. faithful to one's master, Fms. vi. 401.

dróttin-lauss, adj. without a master, Fms. iii. 13.

drottin-ligr, adj. lord-like, of the Lord, Bs. i. 171, Stj.; Drottinleg bæn, the Lord's Prayer, Mar., Hom. 26; d. dæmi, 656 A. 24.

drottinn, mod. drottinn, but in old poetry always rhymed with an 6, e. g. flóttstyggr-dróttni, Sighvat; dat. dróttni or drottni, pl. dróttnar

or drottnar, etc.; [A.S. drighten; Hel. druhtin=dominus]:—the master of a 'drott' or bousebold, a lord, master: the proverb, dyrt er drottins ord, e.g. strong is the master's word, Bs. i. 484, Al. 128, Ld. 212; præll eða d., Hom. 29; Josep fékk svá mikla virðing af dróttni sínum, 625. 16, Grág. ii. 86; þrjá dróttna átti hann í þessi herleiðingu, Fms. x. 224; eigi er þrællinn æðri enn dróttininn, Post. 656. 37, cp. John xv. 20; en þó eta hundar af molum þeim sem detta af borðum drottna þeirra, Matth. xv. 27; verit hlýðugir yðrum líkamligum drottnum, Ephes. vi. 5: in mod. usage this sense remains in prose in the compd lanar-dróttinn, q.v. y. as a name of name for a king, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20 (vide drótt). beathen priests; þat eru díar kallaðir eðr dróttnar, Hkr. Yngl. S.ch. 2. the Lord, which also is the standing phrase in mod. usage, in the Bible, sermons, hymns, ever since the Reformation; lofaor sé Drottinn, Nj. 165; af miskun Drottins, Mar. 656 A. 6; greiðit Dróttins götur, 625. 90; Christr Drottinn, Grag. ii. 167; an grats var Drottinn fæddr, Rb. 332; Drottinn sagði mínum Drottni, Matth. xxii. 44; elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn, 37; Dróttinn Guð Abrahams, Luke xx. 37, xxiv. 34; hefi eg eigi séð Dróttinn vorn Jesum Christum, eruð þér ekki mitt verk í Drottni? I Cor. ix. 1, 5, 14, x. 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, xi. 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, xii. 3, 5, etc. etc. compps: Drottins-dagr, m. the Lord's day, K. b. K. 68, Rb. 112, 655 iii, Sturl. iii. 37, 159, 226, Nj. 165; Drottinsdaga hald, ballowing the Lord's day, Nj. 165; Drottinsdags nott, Saturday night, 194; Dróttinsdaga veiðr, K. p. K. 85. Drottins-kveld, n. Sunday evening, Fms. ix. 19. Drottins-myrgin, m. Sunday morning, Sturl. iii. Drottins-nótt, f. Sunday night, Fms. vii. 187.

dróttin-svik, n. pl. treason towards a lord or master, Hkr. ii. 132, Sks. 571, Hom. 23 (Judas).

dróttin-svikari (-sviki), a, m. a traitor to bis master, Nj. 260, K. Á. 60.

drótt-kvæðr, adj. (-kvæði, n.), in the beroic metre, the metre used in the drapas (q. v.) or poems which were recited before a king and the king's men (drótt), whence the name probably comes; dróttkvæðr is opp. to kviðu-háttr, the epic, narrative metre, and ljóða-háttr, the metre of didactic poems or poems in the form of dialogues, Edda (Ht.)

drott-lat, f. adj. beloved by the bousebold, gentle, epithet of a queen, Am. 10.

drótt-megir, m. pl. men, people, Vpm. 11, 12.

dróttna or drottna, að, [Ulf. draubtinôn = στρατεύεσθαι], to rule, govern, bold sway; d. yfir e-ni, to rule over one, Stj. 396, Fms. viii. 242: with dat., þó lætr hann þat eigi d. huga sínum, Greg. 32; at oss drottni eigi dauði síðan, Niðrst. 8; fyllit jörðina, stjórnit henni ok drottnið, Stj. 21.

dróttnan or drottnan, f. sway, rule, 625. 5, Stj. 20, H. E. i. 502; drottnunar-gjarn, adj. ambitious; drottnunar-girni, f. ambition.

dróttnari, a, m. a ruler, Stj. 20.

dróttning and drottning, f. a mistress; þræll så er vegr at dróttni (master) sinum eor dróttningu (mistress), Grág. ii. 86 (vide above); ef þræll verðr sekr skógarmaðr um víg dróttins síns eðr dróttningar, 161; drottning hans girntisk hann, Ver. 16. Gen. xxxix. 7; this sense is quite obsolete except in old law phrases and translations. 2. a queen, common to all Scandinavians, Swed. drotning, Dan. dronning, whereas drottinn = king is obsolete, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20, Fms. i. 99, vi. 439, Sks. 468; the instances are endless. COMPDS: drottningar-efni, n. a future queen, Fas. iii. 456. drottningar-maör, m. a queen's busband, a prince consort, Nj. 5, v. l. drottningar-nafn, n. the title of queen, Fms. i. 101.

drott-seti, a, m. a steward at the king's table; this word occurs in various forms throughout the Saxon parts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Friesland, Brabant, etc. Du Cange records a 'drossardus Brabantiae;' it is in mid. Lat. spelt drossatus, Germ. and Saxon drost, land-drost, reicbsdrost (drozerus regni), Fris. drusta, vide Grimm; the Dutch prefer the form drossardus: in the court of the king of Norway the office of dróttseti is not heard of before the beginning of the 12th century (the passage Bs. i. 37 is monkish and of late composition), and is there a kind of bead-cook or steward at the king's table, who was to be elected from the king's skutilsveinar; d. spurði hvat til matar skyldi búa, the d. asked the king what meat they should dress, Fms. vii. 159 (about A.D. 1125), ix. 249, x. 147; d. ok skenkjari, N. G. L. ii. 413, 415; cp. also Hiroskrá (N. G. L. l. c.) ch. 26, Fms. x. 100 refers to the drost of the German emperor. In the 14th century the dróttseti became a high officer in Sweden and Denmark. The derivation from drótt and seti (seti can only mean a sitter, not one who makes to sit, cp. land-seti, a landsitter, a tenant) is dubious; the Norse word may be an etymologising imitation of the mid. Lat. drossatus.

drukna, að, [drukkinn, drekka], to be drowned, Nj. 59.

druknan, f. being drowned, death by drowning, Ld. 58, Orkn. 246, Ann. 1260, 1026.

drumbr, m. a log of dry or rotten wood, Fms. viii. 184; drumba, u, f. a cognom., Rm.

drungi, a, m., medic. beaviness, fulness in the bead. drunga-logr, adj. drunur, f. pl. [drynja], a rattling, thundering, Dan. drön. drussi, a, m. a drone; bú d. (appow), I Cor. xv. 36.

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drip; drupa is in Icel. an almost obsolete word, in old poets and writers esp. used in a metaph. sense; at the death of a dear person, the country, hills, mountains are said to droop; svá drúpir nú Danmörk, sem daudr sé Knútr sonr minn, Fms. i. 118; svá þótti drúpa Ísland eptir fráfall Gizurar biskups, sem Rómaborgar ríki eptir fráfall Gregorii páfa, Bs. i. 71; Ari prestr hinn Fróði segir hve mjök várt land drúpði eptir fráfall Gizurar biskups, 145; staðrinn í Skálholti drúpti mjök eptir fráfall hins sæla Þorláks biskups, 301; drúpir Höfði dauðr er Þengill, hlæja hlíðar við Hallsteini, Landn. 224 (in a verse); hnípði drótt ok drúpði fold, Lex. Poët.; drúpir örn yfir, Gm. 10; Vinga meiðr (the gallows) drupir á nesi, Hlt.; en Skæreið í Skírings-sal of brynjálfs beinum drupir, It. 22; hans mun drap um drupa, dyrmennis mer kenna, Sighvat; knáttu hvarms af harmi hnúpgnípur mér d., my bead drooped from grief, Eg. (in a verse); drúpou dólgárar, the swords drooped (to drink blood), Hkm. 2: in mod. usage drjúpa and drúpa are confounded, aví, hve má eg aumr þræll, angraðr niðr drjúpa, Pass. 41. 4.

drúpr, m. drooping spirits, coldness; ok þó at þar helði orðit nokkurr d. með þeim, þá..., Fms. xi. 76. drykk-fátt, n. adj. sbort of drink, Hkr. iii. 117.

drykkja, u, f. [drukkinn], a drinking-bout, carousal, banquet; sitja við drykkju, Eg. 88; var veizla hin bezta, ok d. mikil inni í stofunni, 205; at þeim veizlum er drykkjur vóru, Bs. i. 394; matmála í milli ef eigi vóru alþýðu-drykkjur, a public banquet, l.c.; göra d., to make a banquet, Og. 27; þá var ár mikit ok drykkjur miklar, Ö. H. 71; þar var öl-d. ok fast drukkit, Eb. 184, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 2; taka til drykkju, to take to drinking, Fms. ii. 266; drykkja (banquet) skyldi vera at hvárratveggja, Gísl. 27; tóku menn til drykkju um kveldit, 28; hafa samd., to bave a carouse, Grett. ch. 8; Jóla boð ok sam-drykkjur, O. H. ch. 95, cp. 33, 34, 131, Eg. ch. 11, 44; á-drykkja, q. v., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 23, Fms. vii. 203, cp. Orkn. ch. 33, 34, 70, 101, 104, Sverr. S. ch. 36, 98, 103, 104, Fagrsk. ch. 11, 219, 220: the ancients drank hard, 'diem noctemque continuare potando nulli probrum,' Tac. Germ. ch. 11: with kings the drinking (dag-drykkja, q.v.) began immediately after the day-meal, vide the references above; the words of Tacitus, 'tum (viz. after breakfast) ad negotia, nec minus saepe ad convivia, procedunt armati,' l.c., are therefore true enough, Edda (Gg.) ch. 39, 46; the phrase, preyta drykkju (cp. kapp-d., a drinking match), Edda 32. The Icelanders of the Saga time seem to have been of much more abstemious habits than their Norse kinsmen of the same time, and drinking is scarcely mentioned but at public banquets; the Sturlunga time is worse, but only those who had been abroad are mentioned as strong drinkers (cp. Arons S. ch. 19); cp. also a treatise of the end of the 12th century, named De profectione Danorum, ch. 11—' in cunctis illius regni (i. e. Norway) civitatibus uniformis consuetudo sed vitiosa inolevit, scilicet jugis ebrietas,' 2. = beverage = drykkr (rare), Egill bað fá sér drykkju, Eg. 107. COMPDS: drykkju-borð, n. a drinking-table, Fms. xi. 2. drykkjufong, n. pl. drinkables, Sturl. iii. 289. drykkju-litill, adj. sober, Bs. drykkju-maor, m. a great drinker, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 238. Edda 32. drykkju-mál, n. drinking at meal time, Anal. 195, Fas. ii. 266. drykkju-rútr, m. a drunkard. drykkju-skspr, m. bard drinking, drunkenness, Fms. iii. 191, Ann. 1389. drykkju-skáli, a, m. a banquet drykkju-stofa, u, f. = drykkjuskáli, ball, Orkn. 244, Fms. i. 299. Fms. vii. 147, Eg. 553. drykkju-stútr, m. a drinking-can, Bs. i. 877. drykkja, or, part. drunk, Rb. iii. 384, Karl.

drykk-langr, adj., in the phrase, drykklanga stund, just a moment, a

measure of time whilst one drinks a draught.

drykk-lauss, adj. (-leysi, f.), without drink, Bs. i. 822, Finnb. 234,

drykkr, jar, m., pl. ir, [A. S. drine; Engl. drink; Germ. trunk; Dan. drik]:—drink, beverage, Fms. xi. 108, 233; eiga drykk ok sess við e-n, Eg. 95: a draught, Edda 32, 48; hvat hasa Einherjar at drykk? 24; vatns-d., a draught of water, id.; svala-d., porsta-d., a thirst-draught; muntu nú eigi sparask til eins drykkjar, one draught more, 32; preyta á drykkinn, to take a deep draught, id.; drekka í tveimr, þremr... drykkjum, to drain in two, tbree . . . draugbts, id.; undarliga mundi mer þykkja ef þvílíkir drykkir væri svá litlir kallaðir, id. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). \(\beta\). wbey, proncd. drukkr, Krók. 64; freq. in western Icel. COMPDS: drykkjar-bolli, a, m. a drinking-bowl, Mart. 119. drykkjar-horn, n. a drinking-born, Fr. föng, n. pl. drinkables. drykkjar-ker, n. a drinking-cup, Greg. 50, Sks. 725, Stj. 486. drykkjar-kostr, m. drinking cheer, Vm. 56.

drykk-seell, adj. lucky in drink or brewing, Bs. 108.

dryllr, m. a nickname, Fms. i; drylla, u, f., Snót 184; also spelt with u, proluvies alvi, (vulgar.)

drymba, u, f. a kind of stockings (?), Art. (Parcevals S.)

DBYNJA, drundi, pres. dryn, to roar. This root word is common DRYNJA, drundi, pres. dryn, to roar. to Goth., Scandin., Fris., and Dutch; for Ulf. drunjus = φθόγγος, Rom. x. 18, is a sufficient proof; in Swed. we have drona, and dron neut.; Dan. dröne and drön; Dutch dreunen; North. E. to drone, as a cow; Fris. drone; the mod. High Germ, drobnen was, in the 17th century,

DRÚPA, t or ð, to droop (from sorrow), different from drjúpa, to borrowed from Low Germ. In old Icel. no instance happens to be on record, except dryn-rann in Gsp. 23. Fas. i. 480; in mod. usage it is freq. enough, and the absence in old writers seems to be accidental; draugr dimmr og magr, drundi í björgum undir, Snót 226, a ditty by Stefan Olafsson; drynja and dynja are different in sense, drynja denotes roaring, dynja gusbing; þá heyrði hilmir hátt við kletta drafnar drynja dunur pungar, of the roaring surf, Od. (poët.) v. 401.

drynr, m. pl. [Dan. and Swed. drön], roaring; drunur, f., vide above. dryn-rann, n., poët. 'the roaring inn of drink,' a drinking-born, Fas. l.c. drysil-, dusil-, a term of contempt, paltry, in the comeps drysildjöfull, m. a petty, paltry devil, devilkin, Fms. iii. 201, in the amusing ghost story, opp. to the big inmates of hell. dusil-), n. a paltry borse, Isl. iii. 333. dry drysil-hross (spelt drysil-menni, n. a paltry,

petty man, Edda (Gl.)

DRÝGJA, ô, [drjúgr; A. S. dreógan = to endure; North. E. and Scot. to dree = to endure, suffer]:—to commit, perpetrate, mostly in a bad sense; d. synd, to commit a sin, K. Á. 202; d. glæp, id.; d. hórdóm, to commit wboredom, Sks. 340; þú skalt ekki hórdóm d., thou shalt not commit wboredom; d. misræðu við konu, id., Grág. i. 338; d. hernað, to pirate, ii. 79; d. ilsku, Orkn. 32: it is a standing phrase in eccl. or sacred writers, N. T., Pass., Vidal.: in a good sense only in a few phrases as the allit., d. dáð, Sturl. iii. 7; or in poets or bad old prose; orlög d., A. S. orlêg dreogan (cp. the North. E. to dree one's weird = to abide one's fate), to try one's luck, Vkv. I, cp. also the Germ. tales, in die welt geben; d. hlyoni, Sks. 675; d. mannliga náttúru, to pay the debt of nature, 447; d. e-s vilja, to comply with one's wishes, Bær. 14,—the last three passages are bad prose.  $\beta$ , to make to keep longer, to lengthen, Bs. ii. 173, Bb. 3. 30.

drægr, adj. that which can be pulled against. dræmt, n. adj. [from draumr?], slowly, Osv.

dræplingr, m., dimin. [drápa], a paltry drápa, Hkr. ii. 82, Fms. xi. 204. drepr, adj. who may be killed with impunity, N. G. L. i. 82, Grag. i. 92,

DRÖFN, f., gen. drafnar, pl. drafnir, [akin to drefjar], spots, spraylike spots; hence drofnottr, adj. spotted; raud-d., blá-d., etc., red-, bluespotted; poët. the foaming sea is called drofn, Edda.

drosla, 20, to roam about; cp. drasill, drösall.

dubba (dybba), að, (for. word), to dub a knight; nú hefir þú dybbat mik til riddara, Bær. 5, 18, Fms. x. 109, Karl. 193: to arm, dress, Stj. 464. I Sam. xvii. 38; upp dubbaor, dressed in full dress, Finnb. 226; d. sik, to trim oneself, Fms. vi. 208.

dubban, f. dubbing a knight, Karl. 222. dubl (dufl), n. double, Alg. 366 (mathem.) Grett. (in a verse). II. naut. a buoy. B. gambling, Gbl. 521, Grett. (in a verse).

dubla, dufla, ab, [dubla = a coin, Du Cange], to gamble, Gpl. 521; dublari, a, m. a gambler, Róm. 161.

DUGA, pret. dugôi; pres. dugi; sup. dugat; imperat. dugi bú, mod. dugou; [A. S. dugan; Scot, and North. E. to dow; O. H. G. tugan; Germ. taugen; Dan. due; Swed. duga; Engl. do, in phrases such as, that will do]: -to belp, aid, with dat.; dugi þú mér Hvíta-Kristr, Fs. 101; d. frændum sinum, Post. 658 C. 19; ok vill eigi d. henni, will not support ber, Grag. i. 368; hann dugði heiðnum mönnum, 655 iii. 4: with the notion to do, suffice, pat er per man d., which will do for thee, Nj. 13; hefir oss bo dugat þessi átrúnaðr, this faith has done well for us, Fms. i. 34; mun dugat þessi átrunaðr, tbis faitb bas done weil for us, rms. 1. 34; mun þat d. mínum hesti, it will do for my borse, Mag.: the proverb, fátt er svá illt at einu-gi dugi, cp. the Engl. ''tis an ill wind that blows nobody good,' Al. 46, Hm. 134; mun þér eigi þat d. at sofa hér, it will not do (is not safe) for thee to sleep bere, rms. v. 307: adding prepp. við, at, til, to succour, lend belp, en Gísli fór at d. þeim við, Gísl. 22; d. þeir nú at þeim mönnum er lífs var ván, rinnb. 316, cp. at-dugnaðr; hón dugit eiri rær, til enn einhvær keylmaðr. Et i star innære at sam en hon dugir eigi verr til enn einhverr karlmaðr, Fb. i. 533: impers., e-m dugir e-t, it does well, beseems, becomes; hon dugir mer illa (vel), Mar. (Fr.), Hkv. 1. 45; pó myndi mér enn vel d. (it would do well for me), ef ek fengja at drekka, Ísl. ii. 369. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). \(\beta\). B. absol. or even neut. to sbew ef ek fengja at drekka, Isl. ii. 369. B. absol. or even neut. to sbew prowess, do one's best; dugi þú enn, belp! Fms. ii. 75; dugði hverr sem mátti, every one did bis best, viii. 139; dugi nú hverr sem drengr er til; mundi þá eigi nauðsyn at d. sem drengilegast, ix. 509: denoting moral force, vel sidadir menn ok jafnan vel dugat, bonest men and who bave ever done well, Eg. 96; d. i purst e-s, Hom. 47. Y. to suffice, be strong enough; ef pitt zoi dugir, if thy wit does suffice, Vpm. 20, 22; ef vitni done well, Eg. 96; d. i burft e-s, Hom. 47. d., if the witnesses do, i. e. fail not, N. G. L. i. 136; dugoi veor it bezta, the weather did well.

dugandi- or dugandis-, as a prefix to nouns, denoting doughty; d. maor (dugand-maor, Fms. viii. 104), a doughty man, Dipl. i. 3, Orkn. 456, Rd. 260, Róm. 137

dugan-ligr, adj. doughty, Yt. 15. DUGGA, u, f. a 'dogger,' small (Dutch or Engl.) fishing vessel, Ann. 1413, where it is reported that thirty English 'fiski-duggur' came fishing about Icel. that summer: (hence the Engl. Dogger-bank):—duggari, 2, m. the crew of a dugga, D. N. ii. 651. 2. a lazy dogged fellow, Edda (Gl.), Trist. (Fr.)

dug-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), good for nothing, poro. 47 (Ed. 1847).

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dugnaör, ar, m. doughtiness, valour, aid, assistance; bibja e-n sér dugnaðar, to ask one's belp, 655 v. 1, Ísl. ii. 262, 293; veita e-m dugnað, to give belp to one, Fms. v. 259: skyrtunnar d., the virtue of the kirtle, Fas. iii. 441: in pl., Greg. compos: dugnaðar-maðr, m. an aider, belp in need, 656 A, Fms. vi. 118, Fas. iii. 181: a bonest bard-working man (mod.) dugnaðar-stigr, m. the path of virtue, Hom. 14.

dugr, m. pl. ir, [North. E. dow], doughtiness, strength of soul and body, Fms. viii. 411; aldri er d. i per, thou art good for nothing, Grett. 24

ew Ed.

DUL, f. [dylja].

I. prop. concealment, in phrases, með dul, secretly, Bárð. 168; drepa dul á e-t, to conceal, Hkr. ii. 140; and in the compos dular-búnaðr, m. a disguise, Frus. vi. 61; dular-kufl, m. a cloak used for a disguise, Grett. 139 A.

II. metaph. self-conceit, pride, in phrases as, dul ok vil, pride and wilfulness, Skálda 163, Sl. 34; ætla sér pá dul, to be so conceited, Finnb. 282; ætlask mikla dul, Fas. ii. 521; dul ok dramb, 655 xi. 3; mikinn dul (masc.), Þórð. MS. (wrongly): the phrase, ganga fram í dul, to go fortb in one's conceit, Hm. 78, (mod., ganga fram í þeirri dulunni): proverb, maðr verðr dælskr af dul, conceit makes an envious, moody man, Hm. 56; dul þín, Band. (MS.) 13.

dula, u, f. a worn strip of clotb.

dula, 8, (cp. dylja), a law term, to deny, with gen., N. G. L. i. 93, 94, 330: with subj., Js. 77: absol., 83.

dul-eior and dular-eior, m. [Swed. duls-ed], a law term, an oath of denial, Ghl. 199, Js. 53.

dul-hottr, m. a disguise-bood, bood used for a disguise, Fms. x. 383; dró ek dulhött (MS. wrongly djarfhött) um dökkva skör, Ad. 3.

dul-klæði, n. disguise, Fas. ii. 441.

dul-kofri, a, m. = dulhöttr, (v. kofri.)

dulnaðr, m. = dul, Fr.

dulr, adj. silent, close; the phrase, ganga duls e-s, to be unaware of a thing, Fms. v. 265.

dul-remmi, f. stubborn self-conceit, Sks. 536 B. dul-rema, u, f. id., v.l. dul-samr, adj. self-conceited, Stj. 122.

dulsi, 2, m., poët. a dwarf, Yt. 2.

dul-vígi, n. a law term, secret manslaughter, = laun-víg, not so strong as murder, Ghl. 150.

dumba, u, f. a mist; cp. the mod. dumbungr, m. a dark, misty, gloomy sky. dumbungs-voor, m. gloomy weather. In the east of Icel. dumba is the bran of oats when ground, Fél. ii. 155; in Edda (Gl.) it is even mentioned as a sort of seed; hann (the wizard) hristi einn poka, ok þar ór fýkr ein dumba svört (black powder like mist)... blés þar ór vindi miklum móti dumbunni, svá at hon fauk aptr í augu á Gríms mönnum, svá þeir urðu þegar blindir, Fas. iii. 338. dumbr, m. id., also occurs as a name of a giant, the misty; the Polar Sea is called Dumbs-haf=the Misty, Foggy Sea, cp. Bárð. ch. 1; cp. also Gr. rūφos, ruφós, which probably are kindred words.

dumbi, adj. dumb; dauf ok dumba skurogoo, Stj. 207, K. A. 56.

dumbottr, adj. of dark misty colour (of cows).

DUMBR, adj. [Ulf. dumbs = κωφόε; A.S. dumb; Engl. dumb; O.H.G. tumb; Germ. dum = stupid, whence Dan. dum; Gr. τυφλόε and τῦφοε are kindred words, the fundamental notion being dusty, clouded]:—dumb, 656 C. 34; dumbir ok daufir, 623. 57; gramm. a mute letter, Skálda 176. In Norway dumme or domme means a peg inside doors or gates.

dumpa, aδ, [Ivar Aasen dump = a gust; Dan. dumpe], to thump, Lv. 81 (απ. λεγ.)

DUNA, ab, (cp. dynja), to thunder, give a bollow rushing sound; dunar i skóginum, Edda 30; svá skal danzinn duna, Ísl. Þjóðs. (of dancing). duna, esp. pl. dunur, f. a rushing, thundering noise, Eb. 174, Fms. iii.

184; hence the Dan. tor-den, qs. Thor-dön, the din of Thor, i. e. thunder, supposed to be the noise of the god Thor in his wain.

dunds, ao, to dally, Bb. I. 9.

dun-henda, u, f. (-hendr, adj.), a sort of metre, having four anadiploses, Edda (Ht.) 124, 128.

dunn, m. a band, gang, drove; ganga i e-m duni, to march in one band, Sturl. iii. 185 C; sauda-dunn, a drove of sheep, Sd. 164: a number of ten is called dunn, Edda 108.

dunna, u, f. the wild duck, Edda (Gl.), cp. Engl. dun.

DUPT, m., better duft, [it properly means the powder of flowers or the like; so duft in Germ. means a sweet smell as from flowers; in old writers duft is rare, dust (q.v.) freq.; in mod. use dust is almost obsolete, and as these two words can hardly be distinguished in old MSS. (where ft and st look like one another), the transcribers have often substituted duft, where the old MS. has dust: again, dufta (a verb) is never used, but only dusta: duft is probably a foreign South-Teutonic word; the Swedish uses only the more homely sounding anga, vide angi]—powder; d. ok aska, Stj. 204, Sks. 211, Magn. 448: botan. pollen; duptberi, a, m. the stamen of a flower; dupt-knappr, m. the anther; dupt-propring the stament. Hjalt.

dura-, v. dyrr. durgr, m. [dvergr], a sulky fellow. durge-legr, adj. sulky. durna-legr, adj. sulky, rude. durna-skapr, m., etc. durnir, m. a dwarf, Ýt. 2: metaph. a sulky man. durtr, m.=durgr. durts-logr, adj. sulky, rude. dur-vörör, m. a door-keeper, Eg. 409, Fms. ii. 160.

dusil-, v. drysil-.

dusla, ao, to bustle, be busy, Njaro. 368, (cant word.)

DUST, n. [A.S. dust; Engl. dust], dust, Fms. v. 82, 324, xi. 12, Stj. 336. Num. xxiii. 10, Greg. 98: flowers ground to dust, Pr. 471, 472, 474, 475.

dust, n. [Dan. dyst; Swed. dust], a tilt; halt eitt d. með mik, Karl, 72; d. ok turniment, Fr.

dusta, 20, to dust.

dustera, 20, to tilt, fight, Bev. (Fr.)

dusti, a, m. a grain of dust; engi d. saurs, 656 A. ii. 8.

duða, að, to swathe (in clothes).

duði, a, m. swaddling clothes.

DUFA, u, f., gen. pl. dúfna; [Goth. dubo; A. S. duva; Engl. dove; Dan. due; Swed. dufva; O. H. G. túba; Germ. taube]:—a dove, Stj. 111, Hom. 57, 65, Al. 168: as a term of affection, my dove.

2. poët. au wave, one of the daughters of Ran, Edda. compos: dúfu-ligr, adj. dove-like, 655 xxxii. 7. dúfu-nef, n. a cognom. 'dove-neb,' dove-beak, Landn. dúfu-ungi, a, m. tbe young of a dove, Mar. 656, Stj. 317.

dúka, 28, to cover with a cloth, Fas. iii. 187, 373. dúk-lauss, 2dj. without a cloth, Pm. 108.

DUKB, m. [Engl. duck; Swed. duk; Dan. dug; Germ. tuch]:-any cloth or texture, Bárð. 160; vaðmáls-d., lín-d., etc., a cloak of wadmal, linen, etc.: a carpet, Fms. ix. 219: tapestry in a church, fimm dúka ok tvá þar í búna, annarr með rautt silki, Vm. 77, vide altaris-dúkr, 20: a neck-kerchief of a lady, dúkr á hálsi, Rm. 16. 

β. a table-cloth (borðdúkr); as to the ancient Scandin. custom of covering the table with a cloth, vide esp. Nj. ch. 117, Bs. i. 475, Guom. S. ch. 43; and for still earlier times the old heathen poem Rm., where Mooir, the yeoman's good-wife, covers the table with a 'marked' (i. e. stitched) white linen cloth, 28; whilst Edda, the old bondman's good-wife, puts the food on an un-covered table (verse 4); by a mishap the transcriber of Ob. (the only MS. wherein this poem is preserved) has skipped over a verse in the second line of verse 17, so that we are unable to say how Amma, the husbandman's good-wife, dressed her table: the proverb, eptir duk og disk, i. e. post festum. y. a towel; at banquets a servant went round to the guests in turn bearing a basin and a towel on the shoulder, Lv. ch. 13; to be served first was a mark of honour; cp. also Nj. l. c., Har. S. Haror. ch. 79 (the Danish king and the old woman): a napkin, Blas. 45, 655 xvii. 5: belonging to the priest's vestment, Pm. 133; d. ok corporale, Vm. 154, Stj. Gen. xxiv. 65 (a veil).

dúk-alitr, n. rags of a d., Vm. 77. dún-beőr, m. a bed of down-clothes, D. N. (Fr.) dún-grind, f. a frame whereon to clean eider-down. dún-hægindi, n. a pillow or bolster of down, D. N.

dún-klæði, n. pl. bedclotbes of eider-down, Js. 78, Sturl. iii. 108, Bs. i. 802.

DUNN (dýnn, Mart. 126), m. [Dutch dune; Engl. down: Swed. and Dan. dun; Germ. daun is prob. of Saxon or Dutch origin, as the d remains unchanged]:—down; taka dún ok dýna, N.G.L. i. 334; esp. used of bedelothes of down; the word occurs in the old heathen poem Gs., sofi hann á dúni, 5; blautasti d., Mart. l. c.; á dúni ok á guðvefi, Fms. x. 379; vöttu (pillows) dúns fulla, a verse of Hornklofi. Icel. 'dun' is chiefly used of eider-down, which word is undoubtedly of Icel. origin, Fr. édre-don, Germ. eder-don or eider-daun; the syllable er is the Icel. gen. zoar-dun, from nom. zor (the name of the eider duck), acc. zői, gen. zőar. The eider-down, now so important as an article of trade, is never mentioned in old Icel. writers or laws; they only speak of the eggs (egg-ver). The English, during their trade with Icel. in the 15th century, seem first to have brought the name and article into foreign markets. At first it was bought in a rough state; Bogi Benediktsson in Feoga-æfi II records that a certain Jón í Brokey (born 1584), after having been in England, was the first who taught the Icel. to clean the down—var hann líka sá fyrsti hér vestra sem tók að hreinsa zőar-dún..., en áðr (i. e. during the English and Hanseatic trade in Icel.) seldist óhreinsaðr dún eptir Búa-lögum. Icel. say, hreinsa dún, hræla dún. The Danes say, have dun på hagen, to bave down on the chin.

dun-tekja, u, f. gathering eider-down.

dúra, 20, to nap, Skálda 163.

DÜRB, m. a nap, slumber, Hom. 116, O. H. L. 80: in mod. usage in such phrases as, milli dúra; sofa góðan, væran, dúr.
DÜS (dos, Björn), n. [Norse duus], a lull, dead calm, in the proverb,

DUS (dos, Björn), n. [Norse duus], a lull, dead calm, in the proverb, opt kömr æðiregn ór dúsi, a lull is often followed by a beavy shower, Eb. (in a verse).

dúsa, u, f. a sugar-teat for babies to suck.

dúsa, ao, prob. to doze, Og. 18.

dvala, n, f. [Dan. dvale], = dvöl, Fr.

dvala, 28, to delay, with dat.; at dvala ekki förinni, Fms. xi. 22; ef ér dvalit ferðinni, 115; dvalar hann ekki brotferðinni, Fb. ii. 147;



dval-samr, adj. dilatory, Stj. 122; e-m veror dvalsamt, one is delayed,

Greg. 80, Fbr. 136.

DVELJA, dvaldi, dvaldi; pres. dvel; part. dvaldr, dvalinn; sup. dvalit: [A.S. dveljan; Engl. dwell; O.H.G. tvelan; Swed. dväljas; Dan. dvæle: :--to 'dwell,' delay, with acc.; d. för, ferð, to keep back, delay, Grág. ii. 385, Isl. ii. 266; því dvalða ek dauða þinn, Blas. 47; d. dóm (a law term), to defer judgment, Grag. i. 67; d. rao fyrir konu, to put off a woman's marriage, 307; at pat dveli gardlagit, ii. 332; gátu þeir hann eptir dvalit, they managed to keep him back, Fms. vii. 169; d. e-n frá e-u, to keep one from doing a thing, Jb. 380; dvelr mik engi hlutr, at ek geng ekki ..., i. e. I will go at once, Fms. ii. 37: the proverb, mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 58: absol., dvaldi þat fyrir ferð beirra, that caused delay, Njard. 374. 2. in neut. sense = dveliask. to tarry, cp. Engl. to dwell on a thing; ok vildu eigi dvelja, ok eigi bioa Olafs konungs, Fms. iv. 118. 3. with acc. of time, to wait, abide; konungr dvaldi mestan hluta sumars á Hálogalandi, Fms. iv. 233; d. af stundir, to kill time, Band. 8; d. stund e-s, to bold one up, Karl. II. reflex. to stop oneself, i. e. to stay, make a stay; myndi bar dveljask um hríð, Nj. 122; ok er þeir höfðu þar dvalisk til bess er ..., Eg. 28; dvaldisk þar um hríð, 59; ok er konungr hafðr dvalsk þar um hríð, Fms. viii. 428: d. at e-u, to tarry over a tbing, D.I. i. 2. the phrase, e-dvelsk, one is kept, loses time by a thing; dvaldisk þeim þar lengi, Eg. 230; dvaldisk þeim þar at því, in (doing) that they lost much time, Nj. 241. 3. with pass. notion; sá dagr mun dveljask, that day will not soon come, will come late, Ld. 174; dveljask munu stundirnar, the bours will be taken up, it will take many bours, it will grow late before all is told, Edda 15; ef pat dvelsk, at ek koma eigi hingat, if I should be bindered from coming, Fms. xi. 51: to tarry, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalisk at sækja yðvarn fund, Ld. 32.

**DVERGR**, m. [A. S. dveorg; Engl. dwarf; Germ. (irreg.) zwerg; Swed. dverg]:—a dwarf; about the genesis of the dwarfs vide Vsp. 6-16, Edda 9: in mod. Icel. lore dwarfs disappear, but remain in local names, as Dverga-steinn, cp. the Dwarfy Stone in Scott's Pirate, and in several words and phrases: from the belief that the dwarfs lived in rocks, an echo is called dverg-mál, n. (-máli, m.), dwarf-talk, Al. 35, 37, Fas. iii. 369; and dverg-mala, 20, to echo: from the skill of the dwarfs in metal-working, a skilful man is called dverg-hagr, adj. (skilled as a dwarf), or dvergt, a dwarf in bis art; dverga-smidi, n. dwarf'swork, i. e. all works of rare art, such as the famous or enchanted swords of antiquity, Hervar S. ch. 2, Fas. i. 514, ii. 463-466 (Asmund. S.), Gísl. 80: crystal and prismatic stones are in Norway called either dwarf's-work or 'dwarfy-stones,' as people believe that they are worked out by the dwarfs in the depths of the earth: botan., dverga-sóleyg, f. ranunculus glacialis, Hjalt. β. from its dwarfed shape, a dog without a tail is in Icel. called dvergr or dverg-hundr, m., Clar.: sbort pillars which support the beams and rafters in a house are called 'dvergar;' this sense occurs as early as Hom. (St.) 65, and is still in use in some parts of Icel.: the four dwarfs, East, West, North, South, are in the Edda the bearers of heaven, Edda 5. Y. ornaments in a lady's dress worn on the shoulder are called 'dvergar,' Rm. 16; smokkr á bringu, dúkr á hálsi, dvergar á öxlum, prob. a kind of broocb. For compds vide above.

DVÍNA or dvina (in old writers even dvena), að, [North. E. dwyne], to dwindle, pine away; bá dvenar tómr maðr, Hom. 26; dvinar allr proti (of a tumor), Sks. 235; lét hann eigi dvina kvedandina, Fms. v. 174; þaðan í frá sögðu menn at dvinaði liðveizla Sæmundar við Þorgrim, Sturl. i. 171; görir nú eigi at dvina við, it will not do to saunter, Karl. 380; dvina munda ek láta ferðina, I would let the travelling cease, Fs. 172; heit dvinuðu Heina, their bragging dwindled away, Lex. Poët. In early times this word was probably sounded with an i (short), which may be inferred from the form dvena; and the word was rather common, and occurs rarely. In later times it was ennobled by the frequent use made of it in Pass., and with altered inflexion, viz. an & throughout, the pres. indic. either strong, dvin, or weak, dvinar; thus, her begar mannlig hjálpin dvín, Pass. 44. 12; görvöll þá heimsins gleðin dvín, 41. 8; þá æfin lífsins dvín, 36. 10; but holds megn og kraptr dvínar, 44. 1; dvínar og dregst í hlé, 47. 4: infin., sjón og heyrn tekr að dvína,

dvöl, f., gen. dvalar, old pl. dvalar, mod. dvalir, [cp. 'dwelling' = delay, Engl. Ballads], a sbort stay, stop; dvalir ok náttstaði, Stj. 294; eiga dvöl, to stop, Nj. 181; afhvarf manna ok dvalar (acc. pl.), Ld. 204; meðan þessi dvöl (pause) var, Fms. xi. 135: delay, iv. 179; bera til dvala, to cause delay, Fas. iii. 543:—used once as neut. pl., urou dvol dægra, Am. 102. β. gramm. quantity, Skálda 175. dyorill or dyroill, m. a nickname, seems to mean a tail,—mod.

dindill, Fms. i. 186, ii. 253, 279; cp. daora, to wheedle.

DYGD, f. [A. S. duguo = doughtiness, valour; O. H. G. tugad; Germ. tugend; Swed. dygd; Dan. dyd]:-virtue, probity, only used in a moral metaph. sense; the original sense (from duga, q.v.) of valour, strength, which prevails in the A.S., is quite obsolete; trúa e-m til dygðar um e-t, 🖒 It was also an old Icel. custom that the father of a house inflicted a general

muna nú Helgi hjörþing (hjörþingi or -þingum, better) dvala, Hkv. 1. 49: to trust in one's integrity, Fs. 121 (of a judge); fyrir sakir þinnar dygðar, with infin., Kjartan það þá ekki dvala, Ld. 176. probity, Fms. vi. 58; lið ok d. (belp and faithful service) góðs drengs. 227: fyrir sina dygo, for bis faithfulness, vii. 158. B. in mod. eccl. writers the Lat. virtus is rendered by dygo, Vidal., Pass., etc.; o-dygo, wickedthe Lat. virtus is rendered by dygo, Vidal., rass., etc., vays, ness. y. virtue, of an inanimate thing, of a tree, Stj. 256. compos: dygoar-lauss, adj. wicked, K. Á. 230: bad, 24. dygoar-lauss, n, dygoar-lauss, Sti. 487. Bs. i. 40. dygoar-maor, m. a trusty man, Grett. 147 A. dygoar-verk, n. faitbful work, Mar.: cp. dugr, dugnaðr.

dygougr, adj. 'doughty,' faithful, trusty; d. pjónusta, Fas. i. 90; d. maor, Grett. 143 A, Th. 12: efficient, having virtue in them, of inanimate hings, Stj. 99, 215. β. in mod. eccl. writers, virtuous, good. dyggiligr, 2dj. faithful, Stj. 198. things, Stj. 99, 215.

dygg-leikr, m. faithfulness, H. E. ii. 66, Fms. viii. 20.

dyggliga and dyggiliga, adv. faithfully, trustily, Stj. 9, 152, Fms. iii. 115, 138, Bs. i. 40.

dyggr, adj., mostly with v if followed by a vowel, e.g. dyggvar, dyggvan, superl. dyggvastr, compar. dyggvari, but sometimes the v is dropped:faithful, trusty; dyggvar drottir, worthy, good people, Vsp. 63; d. ok trur, Fms. x. 233; d. ok drengileg medferð, vi. 96; dyggra ok dugandi manna, Stj. 121; enn dyggvasti hirðmaðr, Magn. 484; reynda ek hann enn dyggvasta i öllum hlutum, Fms. i. 69; dyggvastr ok drottin-hollastr, Hkr. iii. 150; but dyggastr, Fms. vi. 401, l. c.; ú-dyggr, faitbless: in mod. usage esp. as epithet of a faithful servant, d. bjón, dygt hjú; ódyggt hjú, a bad servant, etc.: of inanimate things, dyggir ávextir, Stj. 234.

DYKR (mod. dynkr, with an inserted n), m. a cracking, snapping noise; varð af því d. mikill, it gave a great crack, Grett. 96 A, cp. new Ed.; heyrðu þeir dyki mikla, Bárð. 32 new Ed.; mikill dykr, Al. 76; dunur ok dynki, Fas. iii. 412 (paper MS.); varð þat svá mikill dykr, sem nauts-búk flegnum væri kastað niðr á gólfit, Eb. 220 (new Ed. 78); dynkr, Grett. 178 new Ed.

dyl-dúkr, m. a veil, B. K. 83.

dylgjur, f. pl. [dólgr], suppressed enmity, finding vent in menaces, bootings, and the like; vóru þá dylgjur miklar með þeim, Eb. 22; nú eru dylgjur miklar þat er eptir var þingsins, Band. 13; vóru þá dylgjur

miklar millum þeirra allra, Sturl. i. 196.

DYLJA, pret. duldi and duldi, part. duldr, dulior, Fms. ii. 97; dulinn, Fb. i. 11 (Hdl. 7), Fs. 97 (MS. Arna-Magn. no. 132); [Swed. dölja; Dan. dölge]:-to conceal, bide, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing concealed; d. e-s, to disavow, deny, dissemble; ætla ek því alla (þá varla?) kunna at dylja þessa ráða, they can hardly deny it, Eg. 49: þórir dylr þess ekki, 173; Eysteinn duldi ok þeirra orða fyrir sik, E. said be bad never said such a thing, Fms. ix. 329; bo duldu peir ekki illvirkja sinna, they denied not their guilt, confessed it, Sks. 583: with following subj., en allir duldu at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, all dissembled, Nj. 133; en ef umbodsmaðr dylr (disavows), at hann hafi við umboði tekið, Gþl. 375. II. reflex. to conceal, bide oneself; ok kendi brátt ... þó at hann dyldisk, Fms. ii. 173; ok fékk hann svá dulzk fyrir honum, at eigi vissi jarl . . . , be bid bimself (bis thoughts) so well, that ..., viii. 16; at hat se flugumenn, ok vili dyljask (disguise themselves) undir munka bunadi, vi. 188. 2. metaph., d. viò e-t, to conceal for oneself; purfu vér eigi at dyljask viò, at ..., Fms. v. 1; megu beir bá eigi við dyljask, at ek hefi drepit hann, Grett. 155 A; en Sveinn duldisk við þat, S. sbrank from believing it, Orkn. 298; ekki dyljumk ek við (I don't disavow) skuldleika okkra, Ld. 40; en ef goði dylsk við (disavows) þingfesti þess manns, Grág. i. 23; trúit þessu eigi meðan þér megit við dyljask, believe it not as long as you can disavow it, i. e. till you get full evidence, Fms. ix. 477: dyljask í e-u; Eirikr konungt þarf nú ekki at d. í því, at..., king E. cannot conceal it for bimself, tbat..., Eg. 424, piòr. 118, 191, 196. III. part. pass., the phrase, vera (ganga) duliòr (duldr, dulinn) e-s, or vera d. at e-u, to be unaware, to be kept in ignorance of a thing; hefir hon verid alls bessa duld, Vigl. 33; en at þú gangir lengr duliðr þess er skylt er at vita, than that thou sbouldest be longer ignorant of things which all people ought to know, Edda 13; veit engi ætt mína, ok ganga þess allir duldir, Fms. viii. 21; dulin ertú Hyndla, H., thou art mistaken, Hdl. 7; ok ertú of mjök dulinn at honum, herra, thou, my lord, art too much mistaken about him, i.e. trustest bim too well, Fs. 97, cp. Fms. ii. 57: the phrase, c-t fer, gengr, dult, is bidden, kept secret.

dylma, d, [Dan. dulme]; d. yfir e-t, to be careless or indifferent about a thing, Fr.; dylminn, part. careless, indifferent, Stj. 122.

dymbil-dagar, m. pl. the 'dumb-bell days,' i. e. the three days before Easter; hence dymbildaga-vika, u, f. [Swed. dymmel-vecka; Dan. dimmel-uge], Passion week, Bs. i. 71, Fms. x. 72, H. E. i. 491, Sturl. i. 25; during the dymbildagar the bells in Icel, were rung with a wooden tongue called dymbill, m.; a dymbill is often mentioned among the inventories of Icel. churches of the 14th century, e. g. kirkja á dymbil, Vm. 47, 51: it is, however, likely that the word dymbill itself is simply derived from the Engl. dumb-bell, as in the Roman church the bells were dumb or muffled in the Passion week: Björn (Lex.) mentions that in the century before his time people used to strike the time to a dance with the dymbill.

chastisement on his children and household on Good Friday for the sins T of the past year, gently or strongly as they had been obedient or not; hence the popular phrase, lior ao dimbildogum, or koma dymbildagar, = the dimmel-days are nigh, i.e. the day of reckoning will surely come; cp. H. E. iv. 180, 181 (note).

dymbil-nott, f. the three nights next before Easter, Vm. 144.

dyn-bjalla, u, f. a tinkling bell, Grett. 129.

dyndr, adj. = dunhendr, Bs. ii. 103 (in a verse).

DYNGJA, u, f. a lady's bower, in old Icel. dwellings, Eg. 159, Nj. 66, Bjarn. 68, Rd. 270, Korm. 10, Fs. 88, Gísl. 15; in those passages it is different from 'stofa,' and seems to have been a detached apartment: [as to the root, cp. A. S. dyng, O. H. G. tunc, Engl. dungeon;the common sense prob. being that both the bower and the dungeon were secluded chambers in the inner part of the house or castle]:-Trolladyngjur, a mountain in Icel., a bower of giantesses. 2. a beap, dung, Dan. dynge, (mod.)

DYNJA, dundi; pres. dyn, dunio; [cp. A. S. dynnan; Engl. din; the Icel. word is irregular in regard to the interchange of consonants; for the Lat. tonare, Engl. thunder, Germ. donner would properly answer to Icel. pynja, a word which does not exist]:—to gush, shower, pour, of rain, with the additional notion of sound; dundi akaft regn or lopti, Stj. 594. 1 Kings xviii. 45; of blood, bloo er dundi or sarum Drottins, 656 A. I. 31, Pass. 23. 3; dundi þá blóðit um hann allan, Nj. 176: of air quivering and earth quaking, Haustl. 14, Vtkv. 3: of rain and storm, steypi-dögg görði, ok vatnsflóðið kom, og vindar blésu og dundu á húsinu, Matth. vii. 25, 27; dynjandi logi, Yt. 6, Mar. 2. metaph. to pour, shower, like hail; Otkell lætr þegar d. stefnuna, O. let the summons shower down, Nj. 176: of weapons, dundu á þá vápnin, the weapons showered upon them, Fms. viii. 126; spjótin dundu á þeim, xi. 334: the phrase, dynja á, of misfortune; eigi var mér ván, at skjótara mundi á dynja, vii. 125; hvat sem á dynr, whatever so bappens. 3. metaph, also of men, to pour on or march in a body with a din; dundu jarlar undan, Lex. Poët.; dynja i böð, to march to battle, Sighvat; dynja þeir þá fram á þingit, Lv. 31; konungs menn dynja þegar á hæla þeim, Al. 11.

dynr, m. pl. ir, [A.S. dyn; Engl. din; Swed. dan; Dan. don], a din; engi d. veror af hlaupi kattarins, noiseless are the cat's steps, Edda 19; gnýr eða þrymr, dynr eða dunr, Skálda 169; d. ok brestr, Bær. 15: marching as troops, rioa mikinn dyn, to ride with mickle din (of horsemen galloping), Isl. ii. 333: the phrase, koma e-m dyn fyrir dyrr, to make a din before one's door, take one by surprise, Fms. viii. 60, 189; gera sem mestan dyn, to make the greatest noise, 403: in pl., heyrdi Gangleri dyni

mikla, Edda 44.

dyn-skot, n. a shot making a din, but barmless, Fms. v. 198.

dynta, t, to dint.

dyntr, m., dynta, f., dyntill, m. a dint, a cognom., Fms.; vide dyttr. dyrgja, u, f. [durgr], a dwarf woman, a bag, bjal. Jón. 17.

dyrgja, ö, to fish with a dorg, = dorga, þiðr. 91. dyri-gætt, f. a door-frame, Sd. 158, Odd. 16.

dyri-stafr (mod. dyru-), m. a door-post, Stj. 279. Exod. xii. 7, Sd.

153, Grett. 121, Ver. 21, Sturl. ii. 49.

DYRR, n. or f. pl., in mod. usage always fem., and often so in old writers; sometimes even in old MSS.: neut. with the article; dyrrin with a double r (or dyrin, Eb. 42 new Ed., Stj. 520, Edda 29, Nj. 198): fem. dyrnar; aðrar dyrr, Fms. iv. 220, 221; dyrr byrgðar, Stj. 40; einar dyr, Sturl. i. 189; dyr opnar, id. (but dyrin, id., one line below, perhaps wrongly by the transcriber): in most cases, however, the gender of the gen. and dat. cannot be discerned: there is hardly any instance of its neuter use if joined to an adjective; thus, in Njala we read, gengu þeir þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin (neut.); but only four lines below, ef nokkurar væri laundyrr á: hversu margar dyrr eru á Valhöll eða hversu stórar, Edda 25; but settisk Þórr í dyrrin, 29: in old writers the gen. and dat, are spelt with u, dura, durum, and that they were so pronounced may be seen from Skálda 163—þegar gestrinn kveðr 'dura,' þá skyldi eigi bóndinn 'dúra;' cp. also Grág. ii. 194, Fms. iv. 221, viii. 161, Gm. 23, Sturl. iii. 218, Edda 25, Landn. 231; but dyra, dyrum, Isl. ii. 342 (rare): in mod. usage y throughout (spelt dyra, dyrum, proncd. as i):—[Gr. θύρα; Goth. daur, neut., and dauro, fem.; A.S. duru; Old Engl. dore (now door); Dan. dör; Swed. dörr; Germ. thure; the root vowel is short in Gr. and Goth. as well as the Scandin.]:—a door, viz. the opening (hurð is Lat. janua); karl-dyrr, branda-d., úti-d., leyni-d., and-d., eldahús-d., Sturl. iii. 218; synztu-d., id.; úti-dyrr enar syðri, 185; suðrdyrr, 186; syðri-d., 190; skála-d. nyrðri, 187; kvenna-skála-d., 188; í peim dyrum er skálar mættusk, 189; and-dyri hit syðra, 218; sund-d. (=suðr-dyr?), ii. 106; stofu-d., 181; dýrshöfuðs-d., i. 106, a door over which a stag's head is placed. COMPDS: dura-dómr, m., vide dómr. dura-gætti = dyrigætti. dura-stafr = dyristafr. dura-stoo, f. a door-post, N. G. L. i. 55. dura-umbuningr, m. a door-frame, Grett. dura-vorör. dura-veggr, m. a door-jamb, Sturl. i. 178. 114 A. dyra-drótt, f. a door-sill, vide drótt. m. a door-keeper, Sks. 289. dyr-skíð, n. = dyrigætti (?), D. N.

DYS, f., gen. sing. nom. pl. dysjar, [Dan. dös and dysse], a cairu, less thou man, glory not in thy strength, Hom. 8; sá er dýrkask, kvað Paulus

than haugr, Ld. 152, Eb. 172, 176, Dropl. 9, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse), Hbl. 45, Pórð. 73; kumbl-dys, Gg. 1.
dysja, að, [Dan. dysse = to bide], to bury in a cairn, beap stones over a

witch, criminal, or the like, never used of a proper burying, Eb. 172, Grett. 112, Fms. v. 222, Landn. 107.

dytta, tt, [Engl. dint], to meddle: recipr., per höfdut til dytzt, Stj. 510: in mod. usage, dytta að e-u, to varnisb.

dyttr, m. a dint, a nickname, Fms. ii. 67; hnakka-d., a 'neck-dint,' i.e. a shot by a bolt in the nape of the neck, Orkn. 416 (in a verse); the hnakka-dyz of the MS. is = dytts, as vaz = vatns, braz = bratts.

DÝ, n. a bog, Sturl. iii. 50, Gpl. 393, Róm. 259.
dýbliza, dýfliza, u, f. a dark dungeon, Al. 94, Fms. i. 258, iii. 89, vi. 164, Eluc. 12, 42, Sks. 457, þiðr. 63, Grett. 158, Fagrsk. 111: [no doubt a foreign word, perhaps from 'diabolus' = the dungeon of bell.]

DÝFA, δ, [cp. Goth. daupjan = βαπτίζειν; O. H. G. taufjan; Germ. taufen; Dan. döbe; A. S. dyppan, akin to djúpr; cp. also dúfa, a billow; all these words are akin, but the Engl. dive is the same word]:—to dip, with dat.; d. e-m i vatn, to dip one into water, Hom. 139, K. A. 6, cp. N. G. L. i. 339; d. ser, to dive: the word is now freq., but rare in old writers, who preferred drepa; in Germ. etc. it is only used in the sense of christening = baptizare, prop. to dip into water, but never so in the Icel., which renders baptize by skíra.

dýfa, u, f. dipping in. DÝJA (mod. dúa), dúði, to sbake, quiver, of spears or the like; d. frökkur, dörr, to sbake spears, figbt, Rm. 32, Fms. vi. (in a verse); d. skör, to sbake the locks, pkv. 1; hann dúði spjótið inn í dyrnar, Sturl. iii. 218, Ld. 278: in mod. usage, það dúir undir, of boggy ground that shakes under the feet.

dýna, u, f. [dúnn], a down-bed, feather-bed, a pillow or bolster, Fms. iii. 125, vi. 279, ix. 26, x. 186, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. ii. 167, Lex. Poët. boggy ground, Dropl. 26, v.l.

dyna, d, to cover, belay with down, N.G.L. i. 334.

dýpi, n. [djúpr; Ulf. diupei; Germ. tiefe], deptb.

dýpka, ad, to become deeper, deepen.

dýpt (and dýpð), f. [Goth. djupipa], deptb, Clem. 33, Bs. i. 209. DÝR, n. [Gr. θήρ; Ulf. djús=θηρίον, Mark i. 13, I Cor. xv. 32; A. S. deôr; Engl. deer: Germ. tbier; Swed.-Dan. dyr]:—an animal, a. excluding birds, dýr ok fuglar, Edda 144 (pref.); fuglar, dýr eðr sækvikindi, Skálda 170; dýrum (wild beasts) eða fuglum, Grág. ii. β. used of wild beasts, as bears, Nj. 35, Grett. 101, Glum. 330, Fs. 146 (bjarn-dýra): in Icel. esp. the fox, Dropl. 27, Bs. ii. 137, the fox being there the only beast of prey, hence dýr-bit; úarga-dýr, the lion; villi-d., a wild beast. Y. used esp. of bunting deer, the deer of the forest, as in Engl. deer, the bart, etc., Hkv. 2. 36, N. G. L. i. 46, Str. 3, Fas. iii. 4, pior. 228-238; hrein-d., the reindeer; raud-d., the red deer. dýra-bogi, a, m. a trap to catch foxes. dýra-garðr, m. a yard or inclosure to catch wild beasts, Ghl. 456. dfra-grof, f. a pit to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456, 457. dýra-kjöt, n. the flesh of animals, Stj. 8. dýrarödd, f. the voice of beasts, Skálda 170. dýra-skinn, n. the skin of wild beasts, Fas. iii. 124. dýra-veiðar, f. pl. deer-bunting, þiðr. l. c., 655 x. 2, Gbl. 447. dýrs-belgr, m. a beast's skin, Fas. ii. 518 (of a dýrs-horn, n. a deer's born used for a drinking cup. Eg. 306, bear). dýrs-höfuð, n. the bead of a deer, Sturl. i. 106. 307, 551, Edda 82. dfr-bit, n. 'deer-bite,' of the worrying of lambs by a fox, Bs. i. 587.

DYRÐ, f. [Engl. dearth], glory; himinríkis d., the glory of beaven, Fms. v. 143, 230, Fær. 137, 625. 163, Fms. v. 216 (a glorious miracle): in pl., 623. 32, Eluc. 47; tom d., vain-glory, 655 xxvi. 3: in N. T. and eccl. writers since the Reformation this word is much in use; the 866a of the N.T. is usually rendered by dýrð. COMPDS: dýrðar-dagr, m. a day of glory, Hom. 90, Fms. ii. 142. dýrðar-fullr, adj. full Dýrðar-konungr, m. the King of of glory, Fms. ii. 199, vii. 89. dýrðar-kóróna, u, f. a crown of glory, Glory (Christ), Niorst. 4. dýrðar-maðr, m. a glorious man, Hkr. dýrðar-samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. glorious, Magn. 502, Pass. 25. 11. iii. 250, Bs. i. 90. Stj. 288, 655 xxxii. 17, Fms. iv. 32, Stj. 34. dýrðar-staðr, m. a dýrðar-söngr, m. a song of glory.

glorious place, Ver. 3. dýrðar-söngr, m. d dýr-gildr, adj. dearly paid for, Fms. vi. 106.

dfr-gripr, m. a jewel, treasure, a thing of great value, Eg. 4, 55, 179, Orkn. 354.

dýr-hundr, m. a deer-bound, esp. a fox-bound, Eb. 216.

dýrka (and dýroka), að, with acc. to worship, Stj. 103: to glorify, Ver. 6; d. Drottinn Guð þinn, Stj. 458; d. Guðs orð, 655 C. 15; d. kenning postulanna, 14: to celebrate, d. penna dag, Hom. 8: to exalt, nú er tíð Drottinn, sú er þú d. oss ambáttir þínar, Blas. 47; ek em Guð sá er þik dýrkaða'k, ok mun ek enn d. þik, 50; hann dýrkaði válaðan, Greg. 24; d. e-n með e-u, Fms. x. 315; d. e-n, to pray one reverentially; hón kastar sér fram á gólfit, dýrkaði hann, svá segjandi, Stj. 522. 2 Sam. xiv. 4; hence the common Icel. phrase, vertu ekki að d. hann, don't 2. reflex. to magnify oneself; bá mundu Gyðingar beg (coax) bim. dýrkask í sjálfum sér, Stj. 392; hirð eigi þú maðr at d. í krafti þínum,

postuli, dýrkisk hann með Guði, 23: in pass. sense, Fms. xi. 415; dýrkaðisk dæla, u, f. polinmæði réttlátra, Hom. 49; verit ér polinmóðir litla stund, at ér dýrkisk, 623. 32. In N. T. and mod. eccl. writers the Gr. δοξάζειν is sometimes rendered by dýrka, e.g. Matth. v. 16.

dýrkan, f. worsbip, adoration, 623. 11; veita godum d., 655. 1: in pl., Stj. 54: glorifying, dýrkan andar ok líkama, 50; afguða-d., skurðgooa-d., idolatry.

dýr-kálfr, m. *a deer-calf*, Hkv. 2. 36. dýr-kálkr, m. 2 dub. reading (of 2 horse), Glúm. 356.

dýr-keyptr, part. dearly bought, Fbr. 56 new Ed.

dýr-lagor, part. dearly rated, Ld. 30.

dýr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), dearness, Dipl. ii. 5.

dýr-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), glorious, Fms. iv. 82, vii. 85, x. 223, xi.

51, Eg. 478; d. veizla, Bs. i. 133; d. matráð, 139. dýrlingr (dýrðlingr, Hom. 115, Bs. i. 202, Fms. i. 227), m. [A.S. deôrling; Engl. darling]:—a saint, boly man; Guos d., Ver. I, Fms. iv. 227, 232, v. 214, Bs. i. (freq.)

dýr-menni, n. a glorious man, Lex. Poët.

dýr-mætr, adj. precious, Stj. 180, 204, Fas. i. 455, Sks. 183. DÝRR, adj., compar. dýrri, superl. dýrstr, mod. more freq. dýrari, dýrastr; dýröztum, Fb. i. 211: [Ulf. does not use this word, but renders έντιμος etc. by reiks or svêrs; A.S. deore; Engl. dear; Dan. and Swed. dyr; O. H. G. tiuri; Germ. theuer]:-dear: 1. of price, of such and such a price: referring to the weregild, at sá maor sé vel dýrr, Hrafn. 9; fésætt svá mikla, at engi maðr hafi dýrri verit hér á landi enn Höskuldr, i.e. that there has never before been paid so high a weregild as for Hoskuld, Nj. 189; munu þat margir ætla at hann muni dýrstr gerr af þeim mönnum er hér hafa látizt, 250; dýrr mundi Hafliði allr, Sturl. i. 47: of other things, ek met hana dýrra en aðrar, I put ber at a bigber price than the rest, Ld. 30; hversu dyr skal sjá kona, how much is she to cost? id.; kaupa dýru verði, to buy dearly, at a bigh price; 2. precious, costly; per erud dyru verði keyptir, I Cor. vi. 20. bókina dýru, Fms. vii. 156; skjöldinn þann inn dýra, Eg. 698; enn Dýri dagr, vide dagr, Ann. 1373, Mar. 96; eigi var annarr (gripr) dýrri i Noregi, Fas. ii. 65; pvi betr sem gull er dyrra en silfr, Ld. 126; dyrar hallir, lordly balls, Rm. 45; enn dyri mjöðr, the nectar, the godly mead, viz. the poetical mead of the gods, Hm. 106; hence dyr-gripr, a B. as a metrical term; enn Dýri háttr, the artificial metre, Edda 131; hence the phrase, kveða dýrt, to write in an artificial metre; dýrt bragr, bragar-hattr, an artificial air, tune, opp. to a plain one. ó-dýrr, common, Lex. Poët., mod. cheap; fjöl-d., glorious, and many other poët. compds: the proverb, dyrt er drottins ord, vide dróttinn. 8. of bigb worth, worthy; en dyra drottning María, Mar. 18; Abraham er kallaðr dýrstr (the worthiest) allra höfuðfeðra, Ver. 12; skatna dýrstr, the best of men, Edda, Ht. 82; Jon Loptsson, er dýrstr maðr er á landi þessu, Sturl. i. 105; at því er at gæta við hversu dýran mann (noble, wortby man) bu átt málaferli, 33; af hinum dýrustum höfðingjum, Fb. l. c.: dýrr is not used in Icel. in the exact Engl. sense of beloved.

dýr-skinn, n. a deer-skin, N. G. L. iii. ch. 47.

dýr-tío, n. a time of dearth, famine, N. T.

dægi-ligr, adj. [Dan. deilig], fair, (mod. and rare.)

dægn (dægn), n. [Swed. dygn; Dan. dögn], = dægr, q. v., N. G. L. i.

335, Skálda 190; this form is very rare.

DÆGR (dogr), n. [dagr; in Dan. dögn means the natural day = 24 hours, and answers to Icel. sólar-hringr, whereas Icel. dægr usually means both night and day, so that one day makes two dægr]: hence dægramot or dægra-skipti, n., denotes the twilight in morning and evening, Hom. 41, Sks. 218; i degi dægr tvau, i dægri stundir tólf, in a day two dægt, in a dægt twelve bours, Rb. 6; pau (Day and Night) skulu ríða á hverjum tveim dægrum umhversis jörðina, Edda 7; tuttugu ok fjórar stundir skulu vera í tveimr dægrum, Sks. 54; hann sigldi á átta dægrum til þess er hann tók Eyjar á Íslandi, and below, ek skildumk fyrir fjórum nóttum (viz. Sunday to Thursday) við Ólaf konung Haraldsson, Fms. iv. 280; þeir vóru þrjú dægr í leitinni, Nj. 265; á hverju dægri, Grág. ii. 169; á dægrinu, 360; tvau dægr, Fb. i. 539; prjú d., 431; skipti þat mörgum dægrum, id.:—in all these passages the sense seems clearly to be as above. 2. in some few cases it seems to be used of the astronomical day = 24 hours, or the Danish dogn; such is the case with the interesting passage Landn. 1. ch. 1; the journey between Iceland and Ireland is here reckoned as five dægr, between Norway and Iceland seven, between Iceland and Greenland four, and to the deserts of Greenland (the east coast) one, etc.: sjau dægra sigling, fjögra d. sigling, fimm dægra haf, i. e. a sail of six, four, five dægr, Landn. 25, 26. compus: dægra-far, n. the division of day and night, Sks. 26, Fms. iv. 381. dægra-stytting, f., in the phrase, til dægra styttingar, to sborten the time, of pastime, Fas. iii. 39. degra-tal, n. ' day-tale,' calculation of time, Rb. 488: sam-dægris (sam-dægnis, O. H. L. 86), adv. the same day; also sam-dægrs: jafn-dægr or jafn-dægri, equinoctial time. dægr-sigling, f. a day's sail, Landn. 26.

deel (doel), f. [dalr, dol], a little dale, Nj. 253, Sd. 173, Sturl. ii. 100 C; of fjalldala ok dælar, Greg. 59.

I. a small dale, Sturl. ii. 100 (Ed.) II. a naut. term, a contrivance to serve the purpose of a ship's pump, Edda (Gl.); hence dælu-austr, m. emptying a ship by a dæla, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; dælu-ker, n. a kind of bucket: hann bað þrælinn færa sér í d. þat er hann kallaði sjó, Landn. 251; hence the metaph. phrase, láta dæluna ganga, to pour out incessantly, chatter without ceasing, Grett. 98. ancients cannot well have known the pump; but as dzlu-austr is distinguished from byttu-austr, where the buckets were handed up, so dzla seems to have been a kind of groove through which the bilge water was made to run out into the sea instead of emptying every bucket by handing it overboard: in Norse döla means a groove-formed trough, eaves, a trench, and the like, D. N. iv. 751, Ivar Aasen s. v. dæla, p. 75.

dæld, f. = dæl, Fms. x. 319. deld, f. [a], gentleness, in the COMPD deldar-maor (deildar-maor. v. l.), m. a gentle, easy man, Ld. 68, 276.

deelir (deell, sing.), m. pl. dales-men, O. H. L. 23; mostly in compds, as Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, Sýr-dælir, Svarf-dælir, Fljóts-dælir, etc., the men from Laxeydale, Waterdale, etc.

deell, adj. gentle, familiar, forbearing; this word is no doubt akin to deila (qs. deill), i. e. one who is easy 'to deal with;' vertu nú dæl (i. e. keep peace, be gentle) medan ek em brautu, Nj. 52; ekki þótta ek nú dæll heima, I was not good to deal with at bome, Fms. xi. 51; ekki d. viðfangs, not easy to deal with, Grett. 127; dæll (easy, affable) öllu lands fólki, Orkn. 184; engum þótti dælt at segja konungi hersögu, Fms. i. 41; þat er eigi svá dælt (easy) at taka Sigurð jarl af lífdögum sem at drepa kið eðr kálf, 53; þótti þeim dælla at taka þat er flaut laust, vi. 262; þótti nú sem dælst mundi til at kalla, er ungr konungr réð fyrir ríki, Eg. 264: the phrases, göra sér dælt við e-n, to put oneself on a free, familiar footing towards one; póror görði sér d. við þau porvald ok Guðrúnu, Ld. 134; ek mun nú gera mér dælt um ráðagörð við þik, I will lake ibe liberty to give thee straightforward advice, Nj. 216; hann görði sér við þá dælt, Grett. 144; mun dælt við mik þykja, ef þú ert eigi í för, they will pay me little beed, unless thou art with me, Lv. 37; hótti vera spottsamr ok grár við alla þá er honum þótti sér dælt við, rude and taunting against all whom he thought his match to deal with, Bjarn. 3: proverb, dzlt er heima hvat, at bome anything will do, Hm. 5.

del-leikr, m. (-leiki, 2, m.), familiarity, often with the notion of over great freedom, easy dealing; mjök kennir nú dælleika af várri hendi...er svá vándr dúkr er undir diski þínum, Bs. i. 475; fyrir dælleika sakir, Sks. 553; til þeirra dælleika, 482; gör allt í dælleikum við oss, make no ceremony with us (the king's words to his host), Fms. vi. 390; hann (Moses) var svá i dælleikum við Guð, M. was in such familiarity with God, Ver. 23: affability, condescension, mildi ok dælleika, Fms. ix. 535, v.l. (of a duke); ú-dæll, overbearing; inn-dæll, delightful.

dællig-leikr (-leiki), m. = dælleikr, Sks. 482, 553, v.l., Sturl. i. 215 C. del-ligr, adj. [hence Dan. deilig], genteel, fine to look at, Edda 58. = dæll, familiar, Al. 33.

dælska, u, f. familiarity. β. idle talk, nonsense, Edda 110, Karl. 437. dselskr, 2dj. [6], belonging to a dale, mostly in compds: Breið-dælskr, from Broaddale, Sturl. i. 112 C. 

B. [Engl. dull], moody, dull; en til β. [Engl. dull], moody, dull; en til dælskr af dul, Hm. 56; d., fólskr, impertinent, foolish, Fms. iv. 205.

DÆMA, d or d, [domr; Ulf. dômian; A. S. dêman; Engl. deem (as in demster); O. H. G. tomjan; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed. domma; Dan. dömme]:—a law term, to give judgment, pass sentence; d. mál, to give judgment in a case, Nj. 56, Eg. 417; hvat sem at dæma er, þorst. 5t. 55; lét dæma vörnina, caused judgment to be given on the part of the defendent reference to a curious Norse custom, by which both plaintiff and defendant pleaded before different courts, which had finally to adjust the sentence according to rules varying with the circumstances), Nj. 240; d. dóm, to pass sentence, Fms. xi. 246; d. rangan dóm, Sks. 109 B: the fines etc. in acc., d. fé, útlegoir, seko, to pass sentence to a fine, outlawry, payment, etc., Grág. i. 320; útlegðir þær er á alþingi eru dæmðar, 3; fé þat á dæmask á heimili þess er sóttr er, 320; á þá at dæmask féit þannug, then the money is to pass (by sentence) to them, 378; dæma eindaga a 16, to fix a term for payment, 3; d. lög, to pass a lawful sentence, Fms. xi. 224; d. 2f, to make void, Sks. 11: d. um e-t, to judge of a thing, 625. 60: with acc. of the person, d. e-n skógarmann, to proclaim one an outlaw, Nj. 240; d. sýknan, sekan, etc.: adding dat. of the person, d. e-m e-t, to adjudge a thing to one; d. e-m fé, or the like; even, dæma e-m dom, to deal a sentence out to one, Fms. xi. l. c.: adding prep. af, d. fé af e-m, to give judgment against bis claim, Bs. ii. 91; but more usually, d. e-n af e-u, to declare one to bave forfeited; the instances in Grág., N. G. L., and the Sagas are almost endless. β. to ' deem,' give an II. to chatter, talk, mostly in poetry; esp. in the opinion, judge. allit. phrase, drekka ok d., vide Lex. Poët. and drekka; en er þeir áttu of bessa hluti at d., when they were talking of those things, 623. 55. dæmi, n., usually in pl., [dómr.] 1. an example, case; hörð

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dæmi, a bard fate, Hkv. 2. 2; úlfa d., the case (doings) of wolves, Hom.

30; kvenna d., womanish example, behaving like a woman, porst. St. 52;

at mér verði vargsins d., Band. (MS.) 35: in plur., forn dæmi ok siðu foreldra sinna (cp. the Germ. weistbümer, altertbümer), old tales and customs of their forefathers, Fagrsk. ch. 219; pessi dæmi (i. e. verses) öll ? eru kveðin um þenna atburð, Mork. 114; þó hafa mörg dæmi orðið i forneskju, many things have happened in olden times, O. H. 73 (margs d., Fms. iv. 172, less correctly), cp. dæmi-saga; spekingr at viti ok at öllu froor, lögum ok dæmum (old lore, tales), mannfræði ok ættfræði, Fms. vii. 102; Ari prestr hinn Fróði, er mörg d. spakleg hefir saman töld, Bs. i. 145, cp. also Barl. 47, 73, 112; hence fá-dæmi, an unexampled, portentous thing; eins dæmi, in the proverb, eins dæmin eru vest, viz. a singular, unexampled fate is the worst: used even of pictures, a story represented by drawing, Pm. 122: gramm. a citation, proof, nú skal láta heyra dæmin, now let us bear the proofs, Edda 49; pessi dæmi (those references) ok nóg önnur, Anecd. 6, 15, 18, 21; draga dæmi af bókum, B. example, generally; djarfari en d. eru til, Fms. iv. 311; vita dæmi til e-s, Róm. 234; umfram d., or dæmum, unexampled, portentous, Stj. 143, Fms. i. 214, viii. 52; svá sem til dæmis at taka, to take an example, Mar. 40, Bs. ii. 116; hence the mod. adverb, til dæmis (commonly written short t. d. = e. g.), for example; sem d. finnask, Fagrsk. example for imitation (eptir-dæmi, example); eptir dæmum Kristinna manna, Fms. v. 319; eptir þínum dæmum, Niðrst. 4; d. dæmi af e-u, to take example by it, Greg. 134. 2. judgment, only in compds 25, sjálf-dæmi, rétt-dæmi, justice, etc. COMPDS: dæma-fátt, n. adj. dæma-fróör, adj. wise in old lore, Fms. iv. 89. almost unexampled. dæma-maör, m. a man to dæma-lauss, adj. unexampled, Stj. 391. be imitated, Greg. 12. deming, f. judgment, Grag. i. 235, Skalda 211. dæmi-saga, u, f. a fable, parable; in old eccl. translations, the parable of the N. T. is rendered by 'dæmisaga,' Greg. 22; but in mod. versions and writers since 1540 a distinction is made, and dæmisögur are fables, e. g. of Aesop, Reynard, or the like; whereas the parables of the N. T. are called 'eptir-liking;' heyrit mik ok mína dæmisögu, Stj. 399. Judges ix. 7: an old saw, Fms. vii. 102, v.l.: a proverb, Stj. 560. I Kings iv. 32, (rare.) demi-stoll, m. the judgment seat, 623. 12, 13, 73, 625. 79. dessa, t, to utter a deep groan, Sturl. ii. 154: reflex. to lose breath from exhaustion, Sks. 231: part. dæstr, exhausted, breathless, Grett. 98. DÖF, f., pl. dafar, the rump, Scot. doup; her yfir skipunum uppi mættusk döfin ok höfuðit dýrsins (of a bear), Fas. ii. 172, while 510 has dausin; cp. Norse dov = rump, Ivar Aasen. 2. a kind of spear, Edda (Gl.), II. [cp. dafna, and Swed. dafven = moist], suck (?) Akv. 4, 14. and metaph. rest, in the poët. phrase, vær döf, sweet rest; milli Belindar brjósta-kúlna búið hefi eg þér væra döf, Grönd. 67; hreppa væra döf, sweet rest (of one dead), Feoga-æfi, 83 (in a verse). DÖGG, f., old gen. döggvar, Korm., Sks. 606, Fms. ii. 278, mod. daggar; old pl. döggvar, Vsp. 19, Vpm. 45; mod. daggir, Sks. 40; dat. sing. döggu, Vtkv. 5, 656 A. 18: [A. S. deaw; Engl. dew; Germ. tbau; Dan. and Swed. dug]:—dew; natt-dogg, night-dew; morgun-dogg, morning-dew, Vpm. 45, Hkv. Hjörv. 28. COMPD: (mod. daggar-, old döggvar-), döggvar-drep, n. a dew-track, Fms. ii. l.c. dögg-fall, n. dew-fall, Stj. 17. dögg-litr, adj. dew-besprinkled, Hkv. 2. 41. döggóttr, adj. bedewed, Hkv. 1. 46. dogg-skór, m. [Swed. dopsko], the tip or chape of a sheath, etc., Fas. i. 173, Gullp. 47, Gisl. 115. dogg-sloo, f. the slot or track left in the dew, Gisl. 67. doggva, að or ð, to bedew; pres. döggvar, Stj. 73, 397; hon döggvaði, fætr Drottins, 655 xxxi. 2; á morni hverjum döggvir hann jörðina af méldropum sínum, Edda 7; döggðu andlit sín í tárum, 623. 58; d. hjörtu manna, Skálda 210, Hom. 45. döggvan, f. bedewing, Stj. 14. Döglingr, m., poët. a king, descendant of king Dag, Edda 105, Hdl. 2. mockingly, a draggle-tail, Sturl. i. 62. dogun, dögurör, v. dagan, dagverör. dokk, doko, f. [dock], a pit, pool, Ghl. 393, Mart. 107. dokk-blar, adj. dark blue, Sturl. ii. 212. dökk-brúnaðr, adj. dark brown, Fas. i. 172. dokk-grænn, adj. dark green, Stj. 62. dokk-harr, adj. dark baired, Hkr. iii. 281. dökk-jarpr, adj. dark auburn, Ld. 274. dokk-litaor, adj. dark coloured, Sturl. ii. 212, Fms. vii. 239. dökkna, 20, to darken, Fms. i. 216, x. 284, Fas. iii. 12. DÖKKR, adj., acc. dökkvan etc., with v inserted, [Swed.-Dan. dunkel], dark, Rb. 108; ský dökt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136; dökkvir hjálmar, vi. 150; dökkt yfirbragð, i. 97; d. á hár, dark of bair, Nj. 39; dökkvan skima, Sks. 229: compar., dökkvara ljós, 203; dökkvir villustigar,

Fms. i. 138.

(in a verse).

dokk-rauör, adj. dark red, þiðr. 178.

dökkvi, a, m. a dark spot, Fas. iii. 560.

dokkva, o, to darken; eigi döktusk augu hans, Stj. 348. Deut. xxxiv.

7; þá er dökkvir skilning, 656 C. 33: impers., dökkvir þik, andskoti,

art thou in darkness ? 623. 31; dag (acc.) dökbi, the day darkened, Skálda

F

E (a), the fifth letter, is in the old Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes represented by M, being in Anglo-Saxon called 'eob;' the common Scandinavian Runes have no character for e, but mark it either ia or i, and, still later, I, with a knob in the middle ('stunging Iss' \( \Delta \)).

and, still later, ||, with a knob in the middle ('stunginn Iss' ||).

A. Pronunciation, etc.—The Icel. e is sounded as English a in same, take, and in modern printed books is only used in radical syllables without regard to etymology; but there is sufficient evidence that in early times in Icel. the e had a double sound, one long, like the Italian e or English a (long), the other short, like e in English wet. These two sounds are etymologically different; the first is of comparatively late growth and derived from a by vowel change or otherwise; it is therefore in kindred languages (Swed., Germ.) often spelt ä, so as to indicate its origin from the mother-letter a: the other e is much older, nearly akin to i, being related to that letter as o to u. Grimm suggests that e is derived from i as o from u (only admitting a, i, u as primitive vowels), but in the Icel. at least e and o are in spelling as old as i or u, and seem to be primitive. The Runes in Tune and on the Golden horn have special marks for e and o. At the time of Ari and Thorodd the two seem to have been distinguished in Icel. The latter grammarian uses a special sign for each; he proposes to represent the long sound (Engl. a) by & (commonly e), adding (as he says) the bight of a to the body of e, to express a sound intermediate between  $\bar{a}$  and e; he therefore would have written tæk (I take), vænja, tæmja (to tame), but eðr, en, ef, etc., Skálda 161-163; in the unique vellum MS. (and in Edd.) the characters are not given correctly, as transcriber and editors did not fully understand the bearing of the author's words. About 700 years later, Jacob Grimm (without knowing the Icel. grammarian or the spelling of MSS. not then edited) recalled the old double e sound to life, guided by the analogy of other Teutonic languages. He proposed to represent a (the g of Thorodd) by e, and the genuine e by ë. He (Gram. i. 281-284) drew out a list of words founded on the supposed etymology, and kept this distinction wherever he spelt Icel. words. It is curious to observe the difference between Grimm's artificial list of words and the phonetic spelling in some MSS.; there are especially two MSS., both of them Norse, which are remarkable for their distinction of the two sounds, the long e being spelt with æ, the short with e: these MSS. are the O.H.L., published from a vellum MS. Ups. De la Gard. no. 8, written in Norway at the beginning of the 13th century, and edited by C. R. Unger; the second, small fragments of Norse law MSS., published in N. G. L. ii. 501-515 and i. 339 sqq. Some words compiled from them are as follow: verbs, bærja, blækkja, ærja, æggja, færja, hængja, glæðja, hæfja, hærja (to barry), kvæðja, læggja, sægja, sælja, sætja, strængja, væðja (to bail), værja, etc.; bænda, brænna (brændi), bræsta, æfia, æfina (Swed. ämna), fælla (to fell), frægna, gægna, hæmna (=hæfna), hværfa (to turn), kænna, mætta, næmna (Swed. nämna), rænna (to let run), ræfsa, spænna, stæmna (stafn), tælja, værða (to become), værka, vækra (vakr), þværra: nouns, bæn, a wound (but ben, N.G. L. iii. 388); bær, a berry; bæðr, a bed; bælgr; bærsærkr; bælti, a belt; dæpill; drængr, a man; drægg; ækkja, a widow; ændi, end; ældr, fire; æmni (=æfni=Swed. ümna); æmbætti (Germ. ant); ældri (in for-ældri, forefathers, Germ. ältern); ælja, a concubine; ærendi, an errand; ærændr, exanimis; ængill, an angel; ærnır, a sleeve (armr); ærvi, ærfingi, ærfð (arfr); ænni, the forehead; ærtog (a coin); æng, a meadow (ang = a sweet smell); Ærlingr (a pr. name); ærki-, Engl. arcb- (dpxi-); ærveði, toil, and ærveði, toilsome; ægg, an edge; fæðgar (faðir); fælmtr (falma); færð (fara); frælsi (frjals); hæl, bell; hælvíti; hælla, a stone; hællir, a cave; hærra, a lord; hærr, troops; hærbudir; hærnadr; hærad, a county (but herad in N.G.L. i. 344 sqq.); hærðar, sboulders; kæfli (Swed. kafle); kær, a jar; kælda (kaldr), a well; kætill, a kettle; fætill; kvæld, evening; kværk, the throat; læggr, a leg; mærki, a mark; mærgð (margr); mægn, mægin, main; mærr, a mare; næf, nose; næss, a ness; ræfill, tapestry; rækkja, a bed; sækt, sake; skægg, beard; skællibrögð; skæpna, a creature (skapa, Dan. skæbne); sværð, a sword; sænna, sound; væfr, weaving; værk (but verk better, N.G.L. i. 339 sqq., cp. virkr); væstr, the west; væl, a trick; vætr, the winter (but vittr or vitr better, N.G.L. ii. 509); vær (in sel-vær); værðr, a meal; pængill, a king; þækja, tbatcb; þægn, tbane; Ængland, England; Ænskr, Englisb; Ænglændingar, the English (Angli); Tæmps, the Thames, etc.: datives, dægi, hændi, vændi, vælli, hætti (höttr), bælki (balkr): adjectives, compar. and superl., fræmri, fræmstr; skæmri, skæmstr; ældri, ælztr; længri, længstr; bætri, bæztr; værri, værstr; hældri, hælztr: sækr, guilty; værðr, due; fæginn; hælgr, boly; bærr, bare; stærkr, stark, etc.: prepositions, hænni, hænnar (hann); tvæggja, duorum; hværr, wbo: ænginn, none; ækki, notbing (but also engi, which is better), etc.: particles, æstir, after; væl, well; ælligar, or: inflexive syllables, -sæmd (-samr); -ændi; -spæki, wisdom, etc.: the diphthongs æi and æy = ei and ey, læita, bæita, hæyra, æyra, etc. II. e: the pronouns and particles, eda, or; ek, ego; enn, still; en, but; sem, wbich; ef, if; med, with; medan, while; medal, between; nema, nisi; snemma, early; er,

is, and eru, are; em, I am; bessi, this; betta, that; sex, six; sek, mek, bek, sometimes instead of sik, mik, bik: nouns, elgr, an elk; sef, sib; brekka, brink; vedr, weather; nevi, a kinsman (Lat. nepos); nevi, a neave, fist; segl, a sail (cp. segla); vetr, a wight; selr, a seal; net, a net; nes, a ness; el, a gale; messa, a mass (Lat. missa); hestr, a borse; prestr, a priest; pegn (O. H. L. 47); vegr, a way, bonour; sel and setr, shielings; veröld, the world; vesöld, misery: verbs, gera, to 'gar,' to do; drepa, to kill; bera, to bear; bresta, to burst; gefa, to give; geta, to get; meta, to measure; kveba, to say; drekka, to drink; stela, to steal; vera, to be; mega, must; nema, to take; eta, to eat; vega, to weigh; reka, to drive; skera, to cut: participles and supines from piggja, liggja, bioja, sitja, þegit, legit, beðit, setið: preterites as, hengu, gengu, fengu (Germ. gingen, fingen); greru, reru, sneru (from gróa, róa, snúa): e if sounded as é, e. g. hét, blés, lét, réttr, léttr; even in the words, hér, bere; mér, sér, þér, mibi, sibi, tibi; neðan (niðr), hegat (=buc); héðan, bence: adjectives, mestr, flestr, prennr, etc.: inflexions, -legr, -ly; -lega, -ly; -neskja, -neskr (cp. Germ. -iscb); in the articles or the verbal inflexions, -en, -et, -er, -esk, etc. The e is often used against the etymology, as dreki, dragon; menn, men (from madr). In some other Norse MSS. the two sounds are marked, but so inaccurately that they are almost useless, e. g. the chief MS. of the Barl. S.; but in other MSS. there is hardly an attempt at distinction. The list above is mainly but not strictly in accordance with the etymology, as phonetical peculiarities come in; yet the etymology is the groundwork, modified by the final consonants: both old spelling and modern pronunciation are of value in finding a word's etymology, e.g. the spelling drængr indicates that it comes from drangr; hærað and hær, troops (but her, bere), shew that hærað (hérað) is to be derived from hærr (herr), exercitus, and not from her (her), etc. The Icel. idiom soon lost the short e sound in radical syllables, and the long e sound (like the Italian e) prevailed throughout; there was then no more need for two signs, and e prevailed, without regard to ety-mology. Some few MSS., however, are curious for using a almost throughout in radical syllables, and thus distinguish between the e in roots and the e in inflexions (vide B below); as an example see the Arna-Magn. no. 748, containing an abridgement of the Edda and Skalda and poems published in the edition of 1852, vol. ii. pp. 397-494; cp. also Vegtamskviða, published by Möbius in Sæm. Edda, pp. 255, 256, from the same MS.; this MS. uses æ in radical syllables, but e or i in inflexions. It is clear that when this MS. was written (at the latter part of the 13th century) the Icel. pronunciation was already the same as at present. In some other MSS. e and æ, and e and g now and then appear mixed up, till at last the thing was settled in accordance with the living tongue, so that the spelling and sound went on together, and æ (or g) was only used to mark the diphthong; vide introduction to Æ.

B. Spelling of e and i in inflexions.—The Germans, Swedes, Danes, English, and Dutch all express the i sound in inflexional syllables by e, not i, as in Engl. father, mother, brother, taken, bidden, bidden, beaven kettle; or in Germ., e.g. batte, mochte, sollte, lange, bruder, mutter, soltest, bimmel, etc.: in the earliest times of Icel. literature also it is almost certain that e was used throughout: Ari probably signed his name Are (en ek heiter Are, Ib. fine): Thorodd, too, seems to have followed the same rule, as we may infer from several things in his treatise, e.g. the words framer and frá mér, which would be unintelligible unless we suppose him to have written framer, not framir: even the name of Snorri is twice spelt Snorre in the Reykholts-maldagi, probably written by one of his clerks. Some old vellum fragments may be found with the e only; but even in the oldest extant, i is used now and then. The reason is clear, viz. that the Icel never admits the long e in inflexive syllables, and in roots it never admits the short e, consequently the same sign would not do both for roots and inflexions; hende, velle, gefe have each two vowel sounds; therefore the short i was admitted in inflexions; yet in most MSS, both e and i are used indiscriminately, e. g. faðir and faðer, tími and tíme, manni and manne, kominn and komenn, komið and komet, höndin and hönden, fjallit and fjallet; even those that use i admit e if following o or d, e.g. vide, bæde, lide, lande, but fjalli, vatni. As the spelling was partly influenced from abroad, the s even gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing became common, it was reassumed throughout, and remained so for nearly 230 years, when (about A. D. 1770-1780) i was reinstated and e expelled in all inflexions, as being inconsistent with the spelling and ambiguous; but the sound has undoubtedly remained unchanged from the time of Ari up to the present time: the English father, mother, German vater, mutter, and Icel. fabir are, as to the inflexion, sounded exactly alike.

Ö. INTERCHANGE of e and i.—The adjectival syllable -ligr, -liga, is in MSS. spelt either -ligr or -legr; in modern pronunciation and spelling always -legr, -lega (Engl. -ly). β. in a few root words e has taken the place of i, as in veror, qs. viror (food); brenna, qs. brinna; premr and primr; tvenna and tvinna; ef, efa, efi, =if, ifa, ifi; einbirni and einberni (borns): e has taken the place of o in such words as hnetr (nuts) from hnot, older form hnotr: so also in edli and ödli; efri efstr from öfri öfstr:

Sigurðar þögla R. 5. 4, Rímur af Ill Verra og Vest, 4, 3, Jarlmanns R.

e and the derived ja make different words, as berg and bjarg, fell and fjall, bergr and bjargar, etc.

D. DIPHTHONGS: I. ei answers to Goth. ai, A.S. a, Germ. ei, Engl. ō (oa or the like); in Danish frequently expressed by ee; in Swedish and Northern English the diphthong is turned into a plain e and a, which, however, represent the same sound: Goth. stains, A. S. stan, Swed. sten, North. E. stane. The o sound is English-Saxon; the a sound English-Scandinavian; thus the forms, bome, bone, oak, oath, broad, one, own, more, none, no, may be called English-Saxon, from A. S. bâm, bân, etc.; the North. E. and Scottish bame, bane, aik, aith, braid, ain, mair, nain, may be called English-Scandinavian: cp. Swed. bem, ben, ek, ed, bred, en; Icel. beimr, bein, eik, eiðr, breiðr, einn, meir, neinn, nei; cp. also Icel. bleikr, Swed. blek, North. E. blake, etc. The Runic stones mark the ei with a+ior i simply, e.g. stin or stain. Old Norse and Icel. MSS. frequently for ei give æi. II. ey is in modern usage sounded as ei, and only distinguished in writing; in old times a distinction was made in sound between si and sy. Norse MSS. almost always spell öy, and in Norway it is to the present time sounded accordingly, e.g. öyra, = Icel. eyra, sounded nearly as in English toil: the ey is properly a vowel change of au: ey frequently answers to an English e (ea) sound, as heyra, to bear; eyra, ear; dreyma, to dream; leysa, to lease. In very old MSS., e. g. Ib. (ai in the Ed. is a wrong reading from a in the MS.), au and ey are even spelt alike (a or au), though sounded differently. In some MSS. ey is also used where it is not etymological, viz. instead of or o, in such words as hreyqva, seyqva, steyqva, deyqvan, greyri, geyra, seyni, etc., = hrökva, sökva, . . . greri or grori, syni, e. g. the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, the Rafus S. Bs. i. 639 sqq.

E. é is sounded almost as English ye (or ya); it is produced, by an absorption of consonants, in words as réttr, léttr, þéttr, sétti, flétta, rétta, cp. Germ. recht, Engl. right; Germ. leicht, Engl. light: or in fé, kné, tré, hlé, sé (Icel. fé = Engl. fee, Goth. faibu, Lat. pecus), etc. by a lost reduplication in the preterites, féll, grét, réð, lét, blés, hét, gékk, hékk, lék, fékk, from falla, gráta, etc.; in some old MSS. this é is replaced by ie, e. g. in the Hulda Arna-Magn. no. 66 fol. we read fiell, liet, hiet, griet, gieck, liek, cp. mod. Germ. fiel, biess, liess, etc.; perhaps in these cases  $\dot{e}$  was sounded a little differently, almost as a bisyllable. in such words as the pronouns vér, bér or ér (you), mér, sér, bér (tibi): the particles hér (bere), hédan (bence), hérad, vél, él. sounded after g and k, and often spelt ie in MSS., gieta, giefa, kier, kierti; this sound is, however, better attributed to g and k being aspirate. Thorodd and the earliest MSS. 6 is marked with ' just like the other long or diphthongal vowels; but the accent was subsequently removed, and e and 6 are undistinguished in most MSS.: again, in the 15th century transcribers began to write is or se (mier or meer). In printed books up to about 1770 the is prevailed, then s, and lastly (about 1786) & (cp. the 5th and 6th vols. of Fél.): d is an innovation of Rask, and is used by many, but mattr, drattr, and rettr, slettr, etc. are etymologically identical, though the sound of  $\dot{e}$  is somewhat peculiar: the spelling je is also a novelty, and being etymologically wrong (except in 2 above) is not to be recommended.

Ebreskr, adj. Hebrew, Skálda 161, 167, Stj. 26.

Hebrew tongue, Ver. 11, Ann. (H.) 14.

eð, a particle, vide er.

eoal-, noble, in compds, borrowed from Germ. and rare.

EDDA, u, f. a great-grandmother, Rm. 2, 4; módir (mother) heitir ok amma (grandmother), prioja edda (the third is edda), Edda 108: this sense is obsolete. II. metaph. the name of the book Edda, written by Snorri Sturluson, and containing old mythological lore and the old artificial rules for verse making. The ancients only applied this name to the work of Snorri; it is uncertain whether he himself called it so; it occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the MSS. of Edda, viz. the Ub., written about fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death: Bok bessi heitir Edda, hann hefir saman setta Snorri Sturlusonr eptir beim hætti sem hér er skipat (viz. consisting of three parts, Gylfagynning, Skáldskaparmál, and Háttatal), Edda ii. 250 (Ed. Arna-Magn.); svá segir í bók þeirri er Edda heitir, at sá maðr sem Ægir hót spurði Braga. 532 (MS. of the 14th century); hann (viz. Snorri) samansetti Eddu, be put together the Edda, Ann. 1241 (in a paper MS., but probably genuine). As the Skáldskaparmál (Ars Poëtica) forms the chief part of the Edda, teaching the old artificial poetical circumlocutions (kenningar), poetical terms and diction, and the mythical tales on which they were founded, the Edda became a sort of handbook of poets, and therefore came gradually to mean the ancient artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems; it, however, never applies to alliteration or other principles of Icel. poetry: reglur Edda, the rules of Edda, Gd. (by Arngrim) verse 2, Lil. 96, Nikulas d. 4; Eddu list, the art of Edda, Gd. (by Arni) 79;—all poems of the 14th century. The poets of the 15th century frequently mention the Edda in the introduction to their Rímur or Rhapsodies, a favourite kind of poetry of this and the following time, Reinalds R. 1. 1, Ans R. 7. 2, Sturlaugs R.,

7. 1, 5, 11. 3, Dinus R. 2. 4, Konraös R. 7. 5;—all these in vellum and a query, exclamation, abrupt sentence, or the like, as Engl. or, what, the greater part of them belonging to the 15th century. Poets of the but; ek heiti Audgisl, edr ertú Hallfreðr, my name is A., or art thou 16th century (before 1612), Rollants R. 9. 6, 12. 1, Pontus R. (by Magnus Gamli, died 1591), Valdimars R., Ester R. 2. 2, 6. 3, Sýraks R. 1. 2, 6. 2, Tobias R. I. 2; from the first half of the 17th century, Grett. R., Flores R. 6. 3, 9. 2, Króka Refs R. 1. 7, Lykla Pétrs R. 4. 2, 12. 1, Apollonius R. 1. 5, Flovents R. 6. 3, Sjö Meistara R. 1. 7, 2. 1, 3. 8;—all in MS. In these and many other references, the poets speak of the art, skill, rules, or, if they are in that mood, the obscure puerilities and empty phrases of the Edda, the artificial phraseology as taught and expounded by Snorri; and wherever the name occurs (previous to the year 1643) it only refers to Snorri's book, and such is still the use of the word in Icel.; hence compd words such as Eddu-lauss, adj. void of Eddic art; Eddu-borinn, part. poetry full of Eddic phrases; Eddu-kenninger, f. pl. Eddic circumlocutions, Kötlu Draumr 85, e.g. when the head is called the 'sword of Heimdal,' the sword the 'fire or torch of Odin,' etc.; Eddu-kendr= Edduborinn; Eddu-bagr, adj. a bungler in the Eddic art, etc. The Icel. bishop Brynjolf Sveinsson in the year 1643 discovered the old mythological poems, and, led by a fanciful and erroneous suggestion, he gave to that book the name of Sæmundar Edda, the Edda of Sæmund; hence originate the modern terms the Old or Poetical and New or Prose Edda; in foreign writers Eddic has been ever since used in the sense of plain and artless poetry, such as is contained in these poems, opposed to the artificial, which they call Scaldic (Skald being Icel. for a poet); but this has no foundation in old writers or tradition. Further explanation of this subject may be seen in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopedia, s. v. Graagaas.

EDIK, n. [from Lat. acidum or acetum; A. S. eced; Germ. essig; Dan. edik]:—vinegar (qs. acidum vini); the word is modern in Icel., being borrowed from Danish, and probably first used in Matth. xxvii. 34, 48; edik galli blandað, Pass. 33. 1, 2.

EDLA (eyola, O. H. L. 27), u, f. [old Swed. ydbla], a viper, Hkr.

eola-, in compds [from Germ. edel-, Dan. adel-], noble, Pass. 48. 6, (rare and mod.)

EDLI, n., akin to and derived from obal, q.v.; old MSS. also always use the form øoli (eyoli, D. I. l. c.), Fms. x. 301, Hom. 47, 118, Greg. 48, O. H. L. 86, Eluc. 16, Hkr. i. 225, Hbl. 9, Bs. i. 335, 342; eðli is more modern, but öðli is still preserved:

1. nature; mannligt e., buman nature or character, 623. 19, Eb. 110, Fms. x. 301; natturligt e., buman condition, Mag. (Fr.); vera i e. sinu, to be in one's own nature or frame of mind, Fs. 59; eptir e., natural, ordinary, Fms. iii. 118; moti e., against nature, extraordinary; med likindum ok e., Edda 69; undrudusk er jörðin ok dýrin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman e. í sumum hlutum, 144 (pref.); eðli and náttúra (natura) are used synonymously, id.; engla öbli, the nature of angels, Eluc. 16; arnar ödli, the eagle's nature, Hom. 47; allt mannkyns öðli, Greg. 48; öðrlez (= öðlis) skepna, O. H. L. 86. origin, extraction, in the alliterative phrases, ætt ok öðli, Fms. i. 149; hann var Valskr (Welsh) at ætt ok eðli, vii. 56; Danskr at öðli, Danish by origin, Hom. 118; nafn ok öbli, name and family, Hbl. 9: the phrase, at alda-ödli, for ever and ever, D.I. i. 266: in mod. usage, frá alda ödli, from the birth of time, from the beginning, only used of 'past time: the Dan. ' fra Arildstid' is probably a corruption of the same phrase. embryo, Lat. fetus, Mar. 156. сомров: eölis-fræði, f. pbysic, (mod.) eolis-hestir, m. pl. constitution, Bb. 2. 14. eolis-skapan, n. and eölis-akepna, u, f. one's nature, Fms. v. 216, Hom. 123.

eðli-borinn, part. noble-born, well-born, Hkr. ii. 135.

ooli-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), natural, proper.

eolingr, m. = oolingr, poet. an 'etbeling.

col-vina, adj., probably corrupt, as a viper (?), Hdl. 45.

EDR or eoa, which is the more freq. form in mod. use, conj., [Goth. aubba; A.S. obe; Engl. or; Germ. oder]:-or; joining two nouns, verbs, or adjectives, hold eðr blóð, heitr eða kaldr, illr eða góðr, etc., esp. after the pronouns annaohvart, hvart, either; héradsektir e. utanferdir, Nj. 189; slikr vetr eða verri, Ísl. ii. 138; kaupmenn e. formenn, Fms. i. II; í Blálandi eðr Arabia, Bb. 468; kirkjum eðr klaustrum, H.E. i. 419; í skógum eðr í öðrum fylsnum, Fms. iv. 384; skjóta e. kasta, e. höggva e. leggja, Sks. 430; fyrr e. síðar, sooner or later, Hkr. ii. B. in comparison of two unlike things, the two things are connected with the disjunctive eda instead of the copulative ok, where the Engl. may use and, e. g. the proverb, sitt er hvað, gæfa eðr görfuleiki, there's a difference between luck and wit; er úglikt at hafa með sér góða drengi ok hrausta eðr einhleypinga, Ísl. ii. 325; úlíkr er þessi eða hinn fyrri, be is unlike and the first one, Mar. (Fr.); mun nokkut allikt, garpakapr Bersa edr stuldir porarins, i.e. can one compare the valour of B. and the thievishness of Thorarin? Korm. 142. y. after a comparative, or even, sooner; ek em eigi verri riddari en Salomon konungr, eor nokkuru betri, I am no worse a knight than king S., nay, rather somewhat better, pior. 161; eigi sior, ... eor nokkrum mun heldr, not less, but rather a little more, Barl. 97: otherwise, else, = ella, lykt skal landskyld vera fyrir sumarmál, eðr..., N.G.L. ii. 106 (rare): ellipt. = enn, than, meta hvárt þau sé meiri, eðr hennar föng sé, Js. 61.

Hallfred? Fms. ii. 80; ek heiti Önundr, ... eda hvert ætli bit at fara, but whither do you think of going? 81; nú vil ek gera at skapi þínu, eðr hvar skulum vit á leita? Nj. 3; sagði, at þeir mundi vera menn stórlátir, eðr hvat þeir mundi fyrir ætlask, Eg. 17; eðr með hverjum fórstu norðan? Finnb. 256; vituð ér enn, eðr hvat? Vsp. 22, 31, 38, 39.

oor, adv. still, yet, older form instead of 'enn,' only in poetry; eor of sór, one still bas to see, i.e. the next thing is . . ., Haustl. 14; stóð eðr í

hausi, stood, i. c. remains, still in his head, 19.

A. neut. subst., older form if, Barl. 114, 124, Hkv. l.c., Vellekla l.c., Hkv. Hjörv. 33:-doubt, used in plur., hver sé if, wbat doubt can there be? Vellekla: it still remains in the phrase, mer er til efs, I doubt; en par sem ef er å, wherever it is doubtful, K. Å. 28; hvervetna par sem ef er á nokkuru máli, 204; ekki er til efs, at þeir menn ríða at grindhliði, it cannot be doubted, tbat..., Lv. 19; sæmilig til efs, dubiously good, rather bad, Vm. 55; utan ef, without doubt, Fms. vii. 37, Stj. 421; fyrir utan allt ef, H.E. i. 519, Barl. l.c.

B. conj. [Goth. ibai; A.S. and Scot. gif; Engl. if; O. H. G. ipu; Germ. ob; lost in Swed. and Dan.]:—if, in case; en ef bit eigit erfingja, Nj. 3; ef eigi (unless) væri jafnhugaðr sem ek em, 264; ef þú átt þrjár orrostur við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 178; ef hann er varmr, if he is warm, 655 xxx. 1: very freq. as a law term = in ease that, Grág., N.G. L.; en ef þeir gjalda eigi, þá, i. 127; en ef (MS. en) þeir vilja eigi festa, id. 

β. in poetry often with subj. (as in Engl.); inn þú bjóð, ef Eirikr sé, if it be Eric, bid bim come in, Em. 1; nálgastu mik, ef þú megir, if thou may'st, Gm. 53; vega þú gakk, ef þú reiðr sér, if thou he wroth, Ls. 15; ef Gunnars missi, Akv. 11; ef hann at yðr lygi, Am. 31; ef sér geta mætti, Hm. 4; heilindi sitt ef maor hafa nái (better than náir), 67: ellipt. passages where 'if' is omitted, but the subj. retained, v. Lex. Poët.; skor er skapaðr illa eðr skapt sé rangt (= ef skapt sé rangt), Hm. 127; but indic. sometimes occurs, ef hann freginn erat, 30; ef bitt æði dugir (indic.) ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir (subj.), Vþm. 20: in prose the subj. is rare, and only in peculiar cases, e. g. nú munu vér á þá hættu leggja, ef (if, i. e. granted, supposed that) ek ráða ok binda ek við hann vináttu, Fms. iv. 82; ok bæta um þat, ef konunginum hafi yfirgefizt, xi. 283; þat var háttr Erlings, ef úvinir hans kæmi fyrir hann, vii. 319; en skotið á þá, ef þeir færi nær meginlandi, viii. 419; ef ek lifi ok mega'k ráða, Edda 34. if, whether, Germ. ob, with indic. or subj.; sjá nú, ef Jakob leysir hann af þessum böndum, 655 xxx. 3; þá spyrr Frigg, ef sú kona vissi, then Frigg asks, if the woman knew, Edda 37; hann kom opt á mál við konung, ef hann mundi vilja bæta þórólf, Eg. 106; Egill spurði, ef hann vildi upp ór gröfinni, 234; at Bölverki þeir spurðu, ef hann væri með böndum kominn, Hm. 109; hitt vil ek fyrst vita, ef þú fróðr sér, Vþm. 6; vittu ef þú hjálpir, see if thou canst belp, Og. 5:—this sense is now obsolete, and 'hvárt' (hvort) is used instead.

ofa, 20, in old writers usually spelt with i, ifa; efa occurs in Nj. 207, Hkr. ii. 326, Sks. 153, Stj. 256, Fms. ii. 42, iii. 115, vi. 184, Al. 43, Grett. 110 A, Bs. ii. 169, etc.; in mod. usage always with e:-to doubt, with acc.; engi ifar þat, Fms. x. 319: the phrase, efa sik, to besitate, Grett. l. c.; skulu þér eigi e. yðr (doubt), at ..., Nj. 307: used as neut to feel a doubt, ifi þér nokkut, at, Fms. v. 38, Hkr. l. c., 623. 33; ifa (ef2) um e-t, to doubt about a thing, Hkr. i. 223, Grag. ii. 47, Fms. ii. 2. reflex., efask (ifask) i e-u, to doubt or besi-283, v. 37, vi. 184. tate in a thing; i því má engi maðr ifask, at . . . Sks. 272 B; ekki efumk ek í því, 153, Stj. l. c.; Freysteinn efaðisk í, hvárt . . . , F. was in doubt, whether ..., Fms. iii. 115; þér efisk í um þeirra almátt, ii. 42; efask um e-t, to doubt about a thing, x. 392; hvárt ifisk ér um ok hræðisk, Niðrst. 2. β. absol. to doubt, besitate, Str. 22; statt upp ok ifask alls ekki, Hom. 119. y. with gen., efask e-s, to change one's mind in a matter, Grág. i. 312, 313.

efan, ifan, f. (almost always with i; efan, H. E. l. c.), doubt, besitation, COMPD: efanar-lauss, Barl. 149, H. E. i. 396, Bær. 14, Hom. 23. adj. undoubted, Stj., 655 xxvii. 2: neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Fms. ix. 347, El. 2, Str. 35, K. Å. 202.

ofan-laust, n. adj. undoubtedly, Hom. 15 (spelt ifan-).

efan-leikr, m. doubtfulness, Skálda 188.

efan-ligr (ifan-ligr), adj. doubtful, Skálda 188, Ld. 58, Fms. x. 317,

369 (in the last two passages spelt with i).

ofi, a, m., in old writers almost always ifi :- doubt, Greg. 37, Fms. iii. 8, x. 392, Hkr. i. 223; vera ifa, to be in doubt, Mar. 17; enn er eptir ifi i hug minum, 623. 26; án ifa (efa), without doubt, Fms. x. 336, Skálda 210: suspicion, Fms. x. 260. COMPDS: efa-lauss (ifalauss), adj. undoubted, clear, Nj. 87: neut. as adv. undoubtedly. Grág. ii. 189. ofa-lausligr, adj. id., Bs. i. 263. ofa-samr, ifaō-samr, efaö-samligr, adj. doubtful, Al. 5, Stj. 172. efa-samliga, adv. doubtfully, Bs. ii. 153. efa-semo an efa-sok, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73. efa-semo and efa-semi, f. doubt, Bs. i. 272.

EFJA, u, f. [Swed. äfja], mud, ooze, Fms. vi. 164, Hrafn. 26. EFLA, d, [afl and afli], to strongthen: I. act., a. to 8. denoting strong, build; efta veggi, to build walls. 655 xxv. 1; letu beir efta at

nýju Danavirki, they restored the Danish wall, Fms. i. 121. raise, endow; efla stad, kirkju, to endow or raise a church, bishopric, Barl. 65, Fms. iv. 110; e. bu, to set up one's bouse, Band. (MS.) 3: milit., e. her, lið, to raise troops, Fms. v. 279; e. flokk, to raise a party, 140; e. ófrið, to raise a rebellion, make war, xi. 268: e. e.-n, to aid, side with one, in a fight or lawsuit; efldi Dofri hann síðan til ríkis í Noregi, Bárð. 164; ok hét honum liðveizlu sinni at hann skyldi e. Steinar, Eg. 722; e. e-n til rangs måls, to belp one in a wrong case, Js. 8; Danir höfðu þá herrana eflt upp á Svíaríki, Fms. x. 50; bað liðit e. sik, Fagrsk. y. to perform solemnly; e. heit, to make a vow, Gisl. 90; ch. 179. e. blot, to perform a sacrifice, Nj. 158; e. at brullaupi, to bold a wedding, Fms. ix. 21: poët., e. dåð (dáð eflir, a bero); e. tafl, to play a game, Orkn. (in a verse), Lex. Poët. 8. neut. to be able; sem vér eflum ok 8. neut. to be able; sem ver eflum ok orkum, Stj. 149; sem þú eflir ok orkar, id., 186, (rare.) reflex. to grow strong; hversu stadrinn hefir efizk ok magnask, Bs. i. 59; hann fann at mótstöðumenn hans efldusk, grew strong; eflask at her, lidi, to gather, raise troops, Gisl. 7, Fms. i. 199, vii. 23; sidan var efldr (raised) flokkt i móti honum, iv. 140: eflask til ríkis, to win a kingdom, get a kingdom by force of arms, Bárð. 165: eflask við e-n (poët.)= mægjask, to marry into one's family, Hdl. 15.

of-lauss and if-lauss, adj. undoubted, Greg. 25, Mart. 121, Fas. ii. 539. ofling, f. growth, increase in strength and wealth, Bret., Greg. 43 strength, belp, assistance, Glum. 346, 347, Ld. 88, Hkr. iii. 185, Mork. 128. eflir, m. a belper, promoter, Lex. Poët.

EFNA, d, (ab, Nj. 189, Fms. ix. 453, xi. 286), [Swed. ämna; A.S. efuan, æfuan, = to perform]:—to perform, chiefly to fulfil a vow or the terms agreed upon; e. ord sin, to keep one's word, Fms. i. 4; pat efudi Gunnarr, Nj. 45; þat skal ek e. sem ek hét þar um, Fms. i. 217; e. sætt, to fulfil an agreement, Nj. 258: Ólast esnir vel við ambáttina, Olave behaved well to the handmaid, Ld. 156. B. reflex. to turn out so and so, come to a certain issue; esndisk hat ok vel, Nj. 72; hat esnask (better esnisk) opt illa, it comes to a bad end, 189.

II. esna, að, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements; ekki er þess getið at hann esnaði til um ségjaldit, Fms. xi. 286; hann esnaði har til vetrsetu, x. 1; þeir efiudu til vetrsetu i Oslo, ix. 453; par hafði Ólafr konungr efnat til kaupstaðar, king O. bad there founded a town, iv. 93; efnaði Ólafr konungr þá til ágætrar veizlu, king O. made a great feast, ii. 133; þeir Ingjaldr efna par scio, Ingjald made a great sacrifice, feast, Fs. 19.

ofnaor, adj. rich, baving ample means. ofnd, f. fulfilment of a pledge, promise, Sturl. iii. 170, Fms. vi. 29, vii. 121. EFNI, n. [Swed. amne = stuff, materia, and Dan. ævne = achievement] -a stuff, originally like Lat. materia, timber; and so the stuff or material out of which a thing is wrought; audskæf mærðar e., Ad. 16; at allir hlutir væri smidadir af nokkru efni, that all things were wrought (created) of some stuff, Edda 147 (pref.); skapa af engu efni, to create from nothing (of God), Fms. i. 304; efni (materials) til gardbóta, Grág, ii. 263, Sks. 287 (of a cloth); ek em görr af ústyrku efni, I am made of frail stuff, 543, Barl. 140, Stj. 17, 67; smíðar-efni, materials; efni-tré, a block, tree; efni i ljá, orf, etc., or of any piece fitted as materials. B. in a personal sense; manns-efni, a promising young man; karls-efni, a thorough man, a nickname, Landn.; the proverb, engi veit hvar sæls manns efni sitr, of youths of whom no one can tell what may be hidden in them; pegns e. = manns-efni, Stor. II; gott manns-e., gott bónda-e., promising to be an able man; and on the other hand, ónytt, illt manns-e., in wbom there is nothing. Y. merely in temp. sense, applied to persons designate or elect; konungs-e., a crown prince; biskups-e., a bisbop-elect; brudare., a bride-elect; konu-e., one's future wife. 8. a subject, of a story, book, or the like, Lat. argumentum, plot; yrkis e., Id. 11; e. kvzoa, a plot, subject for poetry; sogu-e., a subject for tales or bistory; in old writers it rarely occurs exactly in this sense: the contents of a written thing, bréfs-e., efni i bók; hence efnis-laust, adj. void, empty writing; efnis-leysa, u, f. emptiness in writing; Björn hafði ort flim um þórð, en þau vóru par efni i, at ..., but that was the subject of the poem, that ..., Bjarn. 42; þótti mönnum þar mikit um, hversu mikil efni þar vóru til seld, i. e. people thought the tale interesting, Ld. 200; eigi med sonnu efni, falsely, with untrue statements, Sturl. iii. 305; hvart efni beir höfdu i um rogit, bow they had made (mixed) their lies up, Eg. 59; meir en esni sé til seld, i. e. (related) more than what was true, the tale was overdone, Bs. i. 137; talar af sama efni (subject) sem fyrrum, Fms. ix. 252. metaph. a matter, affair; til sanninda um sagt e., Dipl. i. 8; segir konungi frá öllu þessu e., Sturl. i. 3; er þat merkjanda í þessu e., Rb. 250; fátt er betr latid enn esni eru til (a proverb), few things are reported better than they really are, Band. 2; fyrir hvert esni, for this reason. 

B. a cause, reason; latask baoir af því e., both died from this cause, Isl. ii. 197; med hverju e. Sturla hefdi þessa för gört, what was the reason of S.'s doing so? Sturl. ii. 132; gledi e., sorgar e., matter of joy, sorrow, etc.: the proverb, en hvert mal, er made skal dæma, verdr at lita a keypti hann landit, Hrafin. 22, H. E. i. 471; en þetta efni (for tbat reason) berry: oggja-fata, f. a bucket in which to gather eggs: oggja-kaka, f. an 'egg-cake,' omelet: oggja-leit, f. a gathering of eggs, etc.

EGG, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. eggjar, old dat. eggju, mod. egg;
Nj. 4; í úvænt efni, a bopeless state, Band. (MS.) 13, Ísl. ii. 225; ek veit

[Lat. acies; A. S. ecg; Engl. edge; Hel. eggja; lost in Germ.; Swed.

β. to found, to eigi gorla efni Gunnlaugs, I know not bow Gunlaug's matters stand, 240: Helgi kvað eigi þat efni í, at láta lausan þjóf fjölkunnigan, H. said that it would never do, to let a thief and wizard go, Sturl. i. 62; ef pess eru esni, if that be so, Grag. i. 76; ser, hvers esni i eru, be saw bow matters stood, Band. (MS.) II; sagoi hver efni i voru, said bow matters stood, Nj. 99; mér þykir sem málum várum sé komið í únýtt efni, ef..., 150; munu ill esni i, some mischief may bave bappened, Fs. 144; gott, bungt e., Karl. 402, Bs. i. 815; e-t gengr, kemr svá til efnis, bappens so and so, Mar. (Fr.); skipta sitt lif i betra e., to repent, id.; bera til efnis, to bappen, Pr. 410.

3. plur. means, ability; minni nytjamenn af meirum efnum en hann, Sturl. i. 126; eptir sínum efnum, to the best of their ability, Hom. 123; ok bjoggusk um eptir þeim efnum sem þeir höfðu til, Orkn. 360; sjái þér nökkuð ráð (possibility) eðr efni vár (means), 358; grunar mik, at Þórólfr muni eigi görr kunna at sjá efni sín, i.e. I fear that Th. will overrate his own means, power, Eg. 76; há væri hat efni nú i voru máli, it would be a chance for us, Fms. ix. 239; par voru engi efni önnur, there was no other chance, xi. 144; nú eru þess eigi efni, if that be impossible, Grág. ii. 140; hér eru engin efni til pess at ek muna svíkja hann, i. e. I will by no means deceive him, it is out of the question that I should do so, Eg. 60. 

B. in mod. usage, means, property, riches.

compos: efna-feed, f. want of means, Bs. i. 457. 

efna-lauss, 2dj. efna-leysi, n. want of means, Hrafn. 5. efnawanting means. litill, adj. poor; vera vel við efni, to be a well-to-do man.

efni-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), hopeful, promising, e.g. of a youth, Nj. 39, Eg. 147, 599, Fms. i. 17, v. 263, Orkn. 202; efniligt råð, a wise issue, Fms. xi. 21; sögðu allt hit efniligasta, made a flattering report, ix. 488; ekki efniligt, not advisable, Sturl. i. 186.

ofni-mark, n. a sign, 732. 17

effning, f. keeping (= efnd), Grág. i. 316. efni-tré, n. a block, timber, Gísl. 146, Fas. ii. 210, Stj. 618, Mork. 91. EFRI, compar.; EFSTR, superl.; older form öfri, Hkv. 2. 36, O. H. ch. 248 (in 2 verse), Greg. 42, N.G. L. i. 10, 384, Ib. 5, Hom. 116; ofstr, Fms. x. 394, 686 C. 2, Ls. 50, 51, Hbl. 18, Edda 115, 116 (Gl.); compar, and superl. without the positive [as Lat. superior, supremus, Gr. υπέρτερος], but formed from the root syllable 'of-,' cp. ofar, yfir; very old MSS, therefore mostly spell with  $\ddot{o}$ , a vowel change of o; the mod. form, as well as that of most MSS., is with e, efri, efstr, Am. 50, Og. I. the upper, higher; the phrase, bera efra skjöld, to carry the bigber shield, i. e. earry the day, Fms. x. 394 (MS. zefra): opp. to neðri = upper, at Mosfelli enu öfra, ib. 5: the adverb phrase it efra' denoting the upper or inland road, opp. to the shore; allt hit efta suor, Eg. 58; sumir fóru it efra til þríhyrnings-hálsa, Nj. 207; hit efra um Upplönd, Fms. i. 22: by land, opp. to the sea, Hkr. ii. 8: of the inner part of a building, opp. to fremri or the part nearest the door, Eg. 43: in the air, opp. to the earth, Sks. 115: superl. efstr, the bindermost, e. lior, the bindermost joint, 623. 32: neut. efst as adv. bigbest up, uppermost, efst á stólpanum, 655 xxv. 2. β. metaph. superior, better; er öllum öfri er, Greg. 43. II. the latter, last part: 1. temp., & efra aldri, in the decline of life, Eg. 4; inn öfri, the latter, opp. to fyrri, N. G. L. i. 342; efri hluti sumars, in the decline of summer, Eg. 712; Olass-messa hin öfri (=síðari), the latter (i. e. second) day of St. Olave (viz. Aug. 3), opp. to Olafs-messa fyrri (July 29), N.G.L. i. 10; efsti dómr, the last judgment, Sti. 58; öfsti dómr, id., 686 l.c.; efsta vika, the last week of Lent = the Passion week, Orkn. 386, Mar. 78; öfsti dagr Paska, the last day in Easter, N.G.L. i. 348; essta bæn, the last prayer, 623. 50; beim gef ek erni efstum bráðir, Fas. i. 429 (in a verse); efsta sinni, for the last time, 227; bo ver ritim hana öfri en adrar, Hom. 2. loc., where aptari and aptastr or eptri and eptstr are the common words; fyrstr and efstr are opposed, foremost and last, in a rank, Ls. l.c.; sá fyrstr er efstr gekk inn, Grág. i. 32.

EFSA, t. [cp. Swed. efsing = thrum, stump], to cut; e. e-m skör, to cut one's head off, Sighvat, (απ. λεγ.)

egðir, m., poët. an eagle.

Egőskr, adj. from Agőir, a county in Norway, Fms., Landn.

EGG, n. [A. S. ag; Engl. egg; Swed. agg; Dan. ag; Germ. ei], an egg, Eg. 152, Grág. ii. 340; arnare., zoare., álptare., hrafuse., dufu-e., kriu-e., etc., an eagle's egg, eider duck's, swan's, raven's, dove's, etc.; also, höggorms egg, a snake's egg: eggja-hvita, f. the white of an egg: eggja-rauoa, f. or eggja-blomi, m. the yolk; verpa eggjum, to lay eggs; liggja e eggjum, to sit on eggs, brood; koma, skríða ór eggi, of the young, to come out of the egg, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse): an egg is glænýtt fresh, stropað balf-batched, ungað batched; vind-egg, a wind-egg, addled egg; fúl-egg, a rotten egg; vera lostinn fúlu eggi, proverb of a sad and sulky looking fellow that looks as if one bad pelted him with rotten eggs, Gisl. 39 (in a verse); fullt hús matar og finnast hvergi dyrnar á, a riddle describing an egg; but fullt hús drykkjar og finnast hvergi dyrnar á, the

dgg; Dan. ag]:-an edge, Eg. 181, 183, Nj. 136: the phrase, með oddi ok eggju, with point and edge, i.e. by force of arms, with might and main, O. H. ch. 33, Grág. ii. 13, Nj. 149, 625. 34; oddr ok egg, 'cut and thrust,' Hom. 33; drepa i egg, to blunt: as the old swords of the Scandinavians were double-edged (only the sax had a single edge), egg is freq. used in pl.; takattu á eggjum, eitr er í báðum, touch not the edges, poison is in both of them, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse); the phrase, deyfa eggjar, vide deyfa: the sword is in poetry called eggjum-skarpr, m. with sharp edges; and the blade, tongue of the bilt, Lex. Poët.; sveros-eggjar, sword edges; knifs-egg, öxar-egg, the edge of a knife, axe. metaph.. fjalls-egg, the ridge of a mountain, Hkr. ii. 44; reisa & egg, to set (a stone) on its edge, opp. to the flat side, Edda 40: eggja-broddr, m. an edged spike, Fms. x. 355.

egg-bitinn, part. bitten, smitten by an edge, Bs. i. 644.

egg-dauor, adj. slain by the edge of the sword, Lex. Poët.

egg-elningr, adj. baving an ell-long edge (of a scythe), Grág. i. 501. egg-farvegr, m. the print of an edge, pord. 54 new Ed.

egg-fránn, adj. sbarp-edged, Lex. Poët.

egg-hvass, adj. sbarp, Lex. Poët.

egging, f. an egging on; eggingar-fift, n., v.l. for eggjunar-fift,

Nj. 52.

eggja, 20, to egg on, incite, goad, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; (e. e-n e-s), er þá eggjaði hins vesta verks, Nj. 213; allmjök muntu eggjaðr hafa verit þessa verks, Fs. 8; e. lið, a milit. term, to encourage, cheer troops just before battle, Fms. v. 73: proverb, illt er at e. óbilgjarnan, 'tis not good to egg on an overbearing man, Grett. 91; e. e-n & e-t, to egg one on to do a thing, Nj. 21, Pass. 22. 9: absol., er bat gráta á annari stundu er eggja á annari, Þorst. St. 52. 2. reflex., láta at eggjask, to yield to another's egging on; eigi mun konungr láta at eggjask um öll níðingsverk þín, Eg. 415; Haraldr konungr lét at eggjask, Fms. xi. 23; eggjask upp a e-n, to thrust oneself upon one, provoke one, Róm. 120: recipr. to egg one another on in a battle, eggjudusk nú fast hvárirtveggju, Nj. 245.

eggjan (eggjun), f. an egging on, Fms. v. 75, vii. 260, Eg. 473, 623.
19. compos: eggjunar-fifi, n. a fool, a car's paw, Nj. 52; vide eggingar-fifl. eggjunar-orð, n. pl. egging words, Fms. ii. 290, viii. 219. eggjari, a, m. an egger on, inciter, Barl. 52.

egg-leikr, m., poët. the play of edges, battle, Gkv. 2. 31.

egg-moon, adj., poet. epithet of the slain in a battle-field; e. valr, mown by the sword, Hom. 31, Gm. 53; no doubt from má, to mow, not from móðr, weary.

egg-skurn, n. (mod. egg-skurmr, m.), an egg-sbell, Edda 12, Stj. 10. egg-sléttr, adj. 'edge-plain,' i. e. quite plain, of a meadow to be mown.

egg-steinn, m. an edged, sbarp stone, Edda (Ub.) 290.

egg-teinn, m. 'edge-rim,' one of the two rims running along the ancient swords, with a hollow between them; blanaor 'annarr' eggteinninn, Nj. 203; svá at fal báða eggteina, the blade sank so deep that both edge-rims were bidden, 125, Isl. ii. 55, Fas. ii. 415; ritad gullstöfum fram eptir egg-teinum, of the sword of Charlemagne, Karl. 178.

egg-tio, n. 'egg-tide,' the egg-season (May), Edda 103.

egg-ver, n. 'egg-field,' a place where the eggs of wild fowl are gathered in quantities (cp. sel-ver, sild-ver, silpta-ver), Grag. ii. 263, 338, Jb. 217, Eg. 42: gathering eggs = varp, Bs. i. 350; eggvers-hólmi = varphólmi, Jm. 1.

egg-völr, m. the slope on the edge (as of scissors), Fbr. 142, Bs. ii. 94. egg-bunnr, adj. tbin-edged; c. öx, Ann. 1362.

Egipzkr, adj. Egyptian; Egiptaland, n. Egypt, Al., Fms., etc.

EGNA, d, [agn], to bait, with dat. of the bait, Edda 154, Hym. 22: the prey for which the bait is set either in acc., e. örrida, to bait for trout, Sighvat; e. veiði, to set bait for the prey, Sturl. i. 18; or in mod. use, e. fyrir fisk: even used, e. neti (better acc.), to cast a net, Fms. ii. 140; e. snörur, gildru, Mar. passim; egnd snara, Grett. (in a verse). 2. metaph. to provoke, Sks. 232, Fas. i. 39; reiði Drottins þá uppegnd er, Pass. 40. 3.

egning, f. = eggjan; egningar-kviör, m. a kind of verdict, v. kviör. EI and ey (cp. also &), adv. [cp. Gr. aldw; Lat. aevum; Goth. aivs = eternity, everlasting time: hence are derived the O. H. G. eva, A. S. &, Hel. êo, in the metaph. sense of law (the law being symbolical of what is everlasting), which word still remains in the mod. Germ. ebe = marriage; whence the mod. Germ. echt = genuine, mod. Dan. ægte, mod. Icel. ekta, q. v. (Grimm)]:-ever; the phrase, ei ok ei, or ey ok ey, for ever and ever; gott ey gömlum mönnum, gott ey ungum mönnum, Landn. 45; öllungis muntu hafa þau ei ok ei, Hom. 15, Al. 120; hans ríki stendr ei ok ei, 160; Guds ei lifanda, Blas. 43: the proverbs, ey sér til gyldis gjöf, Hm. 146; ey getr kvikr kú, 69; ey lýsir mön af mari, Vþm. 12; ey bao hon halda, Hkv. 1. 4; ey var mér týja, Akv. 27; lifa ey, Hm. 15, 34; er ok ey eða ei þat er aldregi þrýtr, Skálda 172; ei at vera, 677. 3; til hins sama var ey at ætla, Bs. i. 108. II. [Dan. ei, Swed. ej], not ever, not, properly a contraction from ei-gi, in the MSS. freq. spelt 6 or eg; ei is often used in mod. writers, but not in speech; it is also used now

2. ey in a negative sense; ey manni, no man, Vbm. 55; genuine. vide eyvit.

EID, n. an isthmus, neck of land; mjótt e., Eg. 129; rastarlangt eid, Fms. ix. 402; hence the names of places, Satiris-eid, the Mull of Cantire, Orkn. 152; Skalp-eið, Scalpa (in Orkney), 244; Eiðar (a farm), Eiðaskógr (in Sweden), Eiða-fjörðr, Eiðs-berg, Eiðs-vágr, Eiðs-völlr (in Norway), Eid = Aith (in Shetland).

EIDA, u, f. [Ulf. aibei; Finn. aiti], a mother, Edda 108; an obsolete word, which only occurs once or twice in old poetry; perhaps akin to

edda, q. v.

eio-brooir, m. an oath-brother, confederate, Fms. ix. 294, Bær. 16: metaph., arnar e., the oath-brother of the eagle, the raven, Fagrsk 4 (in a verse).

eio-bundinn, part. bound by oath, Hkr. iii. 26.

eiö-byggjar, m. pl. inhabitants of an isthmus, Fms. viii. 194. eiö-fall, n. 2 law term, failing in one's oath, Grag. ii. 22, Glum. 387, K. p. K. 146.
eid-falli, 2, m. one who fails in an oath, N. G. L. i. 431.

eio-færa, d, a law term, to charge one with a thing by an oath, Grag. i. 244, 245, Sturl. iii. 98, (in a case of alimentation.)

eiö-færing and eiö-færsla, f. charging by an oath, Grag. i. 235, 244,

eiö-færr, adj. able, competent to take an oath, Fb. i. 555.

eio-hjalp, f. a Norse law term, 'oath-belp,' metaph. last belp, issue; svá er, segir Þórarinn, ok er þó nokkur í eiðhjálpin, Band. (MS.) 16, H. E. i. 467, v. l.

eið-laust, n. adj. witbout an oath, K. p. K. 72.

EIDR, m. [Ulf. aips; A.S. ab; Engl. oatb; North. E. aitb; Swed. ed; Dan. eed; Germ. eid]:—an oatb; vinna eid, but also sverja eid, to take an oath, to swear, Glum. 387, Nj. 36, Grag, Sdm. 23; ganga til eiða, to proceed to the taking an oath, Nj., Grag.; eiðar, orð ok særi, Vsp. 30; fullr e., a full, just oath, Grett. 161; rjúfa eið, to break an oath (eið-rofi); perjury is mein-særi, rarely mein-eior (Swed.-Dan. men-ed, Germ. meineid); eidar úsærir, false, equivocal oatbs, Sks. 358; hence the proverb, litio skyldi i eioi usært, with the notion that few oaths can bear a close scrutiny, Grett. 161; trúnaðar-e., hollustu-e., an oath of fealty, allegiance: cp. the curious passages in Sturl. i. 66 and iii. 2, 3; dýr eiðr, a solemn oath; sáluhjálpar-e., sverja dýran sáluhjálpar-eið, to swear an oath of salvation (i.e. as I wish to be saved). In the Norse law a man was discharged upon the joint oath of himself and a certain number of men (oatb-belpers, compurgators, or oatb-volunteers); oaths therefore are distinguished by the number of compurgators,-in grave cases of felony (treason etc.), tylptar-e., an oath of twelve; in slighter cases of felony, settar-e., an oath of six, (in N.G.L. i. 56, ch. 133, 'vj à hvara hönd' is clearly a false reading instead of 'iij,' three on each side, cp. Jb. pb. ch. 20); grímu-eiðr, a mask oath, a kind of séttar-e.; lýrittar-e., an oath of three; and lastly, ein-eidi or eins-eidi, an oath of one, admissible only in slight cases, e.g. a debt not above an ounce; whence the old law proverb, eigi veror einn eior alla, a single oath is no evidence for all (cases), Sighvat, Fms. iv. 375, v.l., Bjarn. 22, Nj. 13: other kinds of oaths, dular-e., an oath of denial; jafnadar-e., an oath of equity, for a man in paying his fine had to take an oath that, if he were plaintiff himself, he would think the decision a fair one; vide N.G.L. i. 56, 254-256, 394, Jb. and Js. in many passages. In the Icel. law of the Commonwealth, oaths of compurgators are hardly mentioned, the kvior or verdict of neighbours taking their place; the passage Glúm. ch. 24, 25 is almost unique and of an extraordinary character, cp. Sir Edmund Head's remarks on these passages in his notes to the Saga, p. 119, cp. also Sturl. iii. 2; but after the union with Norway the Norse procedure was partly introduced into Icel.; yet the Js. ch. 49 tries to guard against the abuse of oaths of compurgators, which led men to swear to a fact they did not know. As to the Icel. Commonwealth, it is chiefly to be noticed that any one who had to perform a public duty (lög-skil) in court or parliament, as judge, pleader, neighbour, witness, etc., had to take an oath that he would perform his duty according to right and law (baug-eior ring-oath, bók-eiðr gospel-oath, lög-eiðr lawful-oath), the wording of which oath is preserved in Landn. (Mantissa) 335, cp. pórð. S. (Ed. COMPDS: eiőa-brigði, n. breach of oath, 1860) p. 94, Band. (MS.) Band. 6. eiða-fullting eiða-fullting, n. an oath belp, Fas. ii. 204. eiða-konur, f. pl. women as compurgators, Grett. 161. eiða-lið, n. men ready to take an oath, Eg. 503, referring to Norway, the men elected to an oath of eiða-sekt, f. a fine eiða-mál, n. an oatb affair, Sturl. iii. 2. for an (unlawful) oath, N.G.L. i. 211. eiða-tak, n. giving security for an oath, bail, N.G.L. i. 314, 321. II. a pr. name, Landn. eid-rof, n. breach of an oath, perjury, K. A. 148.

eio-rofi (eio-rofa), a, m. a perjurer, violater of an oath, Fms. viii.

387, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 152, 429, Edda 43. Eið-sifjar, m. pl. 'Oatb-sibs,' the name of a confederation of kinglets in southern Norway: whence the name Eiosifja-log, m. pl. a collection of The word is differently spelt, Heidsifjar, Heidsævi, and then in Edd, of old writers, though it is doubtful whether it is there etc. But the syllable eid- may be derived from eid, an isthmus, because

eiò-spjall, n. delivery of an oath, in the Icel law phrase, hlyða til eið-spjalls e-s, to listen to one's oath, Nj., Grág. i. 39, 76, etc.

eio-stafa, ao, to say the oath formula for another to repeat, D. N. eio-stafr, m. the form or wording of an oath; sverja med bessum

eiostaf, Ghl. 7, Fms. vi. 53, viii. 150, x. 418. eio-svari, 2, m. a confederate, one bound by oath, Nj. 192: a liegeman bound by a hollustu-e., Orkn. 106, Fms. v. 44 (Hkr. ii. 333).

eiö-seerr, 2dj. such that it may be sworn to, absolutely true, Eg. 347 (in a verse, MS.; Ed. auðsært).

eio-unning, f. the taking an oath, Grag. i. 57.

eiö-vandr, adj. 'oath-fast,' religious as to an oath, Lex. Poët.

eio-varr, adj. cautious (conscientious) as to an oath, Isl. ii. 08.

eið-vinning, f. = eiðunning, K. þ. K. 156. eio-vætti, n. testimony on oath, ]b. 448.

EIGA, pret. átti; pret. subj. ætti, pres. eigi; pres. ind. á, 2nd pers. átt (irreg. eigr, Dipl. v. 24), pl. eigum, 3rd pers. pl. old form eigu, mod. eiga; imperat. eig and eigou; sup. att; with suffixed neg. pres. ind. 1st pers. á'k-at, and pers. átt-attu; pret. subj. ættim-a: [Gr. exw; Goth. aigan; A. S. agan; Hel. Egan; O. H. G. eigan; Swed. aga; Dan. eje; Engl. to owe and own, of which the former etymologically answers to 'eiga,' the

latter to 'eigna']:—to bave, possess. A. Act. I. denoting ownership, to possess: proper sense; allt þat góz sem þeir eiga eðr eigandi verða, D. N. i. 80; hann eigr hálfa jörðina, Dipl. v. 24; Björn hljóp þá á skútu er hann átti, Eb. 6; Starkaðr atti hest góðan, Nj. 89; þau attu gnótt í búi, 257; hón á allan arf eptir mik, 3; átti hón auð fjár, Ld. 20; ef annarr maðr ferr með goðorð en sá er á, Grág. i. 159; annat vápnit, ok á þat þorbjörn, en porgautr á petta, Ísl. ii. 341; eignir þær er faðir hans hafði átt, Eb. 4; í ríki því er Dana konungar höfðu átt þar lengi, Fms. xi. 301, Rb. 494, Eb. 54, 118, 256, 328, Sturl. ii. 60, Eg. 118; e. saman, to own in common, Grág. i. 199; ef tveir menn eigo bú saman, ii. 44; e. skuld (at e-m), to be in debt, Engl. to owe; en ef hann átti engar skuldir, if be owed no debts, i. 128; þar til átti honum (owed bim) meistari þorgeirr ok þá mörk, D. N. iv. 288 (Fr.); e. fé undir e-m, to be one's creditor, Nj. 101; in mod. usage, e. fé hjá e-m, or ellipt., e. hjá e-m. 2. in a special an ind. usage, e. ie nig. e-in, of e-in, of e-in, of e-in, of e. ja e-in, of sense; a. eiga konu, to bave ber to wife; hann átti Gró, Eb. 16; hann átti Ynghvildi, 3; porgerðr er (acc.) átti Vigfúss. . . Geirriðr er (acc.) átti Þórólfr, 18; hann gékk at eiga Þóru, be married Tbora, id.; puriði hafði hann áðr átta, Tborida bad been bis first wife, 42; enga vil ek bessa e., I will not marry any of these, Nj. 22; Björn átti þá konu er Valgerðr hét, 213, 257; faðir Hróðnýjar er átti Þorsteinn, Landa. 90; Ásdísi átti síðar Skúli, S. swas A.'s second busband, 88; Þorgerðr er átti Önundr sjóni, 89; Vigdís er átti Þorbjörn enn digri, 87; Ámþrúðr er átti Þórir hersir, 66; Húngerð er átti Svertingr, 61, 86, and in numberless passages: old writers hardly ever say that the wife owns her husband—the passages in Edda 100 (vide elja) and Nj. 52 (til litils kemr mér at eiga hinn vaskasta mann á Íslandi) are extraordinary—owing to the primitive notion of the husband's 'jus possessionis' (cp. brúðkaup); but in mod. usage 'eiga' is used indiscriminately of both wife and husband; Icel. even say, in a recipr. sense, eigast, to own one another, to be married; bau attust, they married; hann vildi ekki at bau ættist, hann bannadi peim ad eigast, be forbade them to marry:—to the ancients such a phrase börn, to bave children, of both parents; áttu þau Jófriðr tíu börn, J. and ber busband bad ten bairns, Eg. 708; hann atti dottur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þau þorsteinn ok Unnr attu son er Steinn hét, Eb. 10, Nj. 91, 257; áttu þau Þórhildr þrjá sonu, 30; e. móður, föður, to bave a motber, father, Eb. 98; vænti ek ok, at þú eigir illan föður, id. Y. the phrase, e. heima, to bave a bome; þeir áttu heima austr í Mörk, Nj. 55; því at father, Eb. 98; vænti ek ok, at þú eigir illan föður, id. ek tek eigi heim í kveld, þar sem ek á heima út á Íslandi, 275; in mod. usage = to live, abide, in regard to place, cp. the questions put to a stranger, hvað heitir maðrinn? hvar áttu heima? used in a wider sense than búa. 8. eiga sér, to bave, cp. 'havde sig' in Dan. ballads; Höskuldr átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, Nj. 3; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25, (freq. in mod. use.) 3. without strict notion of possession; e. vini, òvini, to bave friends, enemies, Nj. 101; hverja lioveizlu skal ek þar e. er þú ert, what help can I reckon upon from thee? 100; e. ván e-s, to have bope of a thing, to reckon upon, 210; e. til, to have left; ekki eigu it annat til (there is nothing left for you) nema at bibja postulann, Joh. 623. 22: in mod. usage e. til means to own, to bave left; hann a ekkert til, be is void of means, needy; eiga góða kosti fját, to be in good circumstances, Ísl. ii. 322; e. vald á e-u, to bave within one's power, Nj. 265: the phrase, e. hlut at e-u, or e. hlut i e-u, to bave a sbare, be concerned with; eptir bat átti hann hlut at við mótstöðumenn Gunnars, 101, 120; þar er þú ættir hlut at, where thou wast concerned, 119; mik uggir at hér muni eigi gæfu-menn hlut í e., 179: hence ellipt., e. í e-u, to be engaged in, chiefly of strife, adversity, or the like; thus, e. í stríði, fátækt, baráttu, to live, be deep in struggle, want, battle, etc. II. denoting duty, 1. to be bound, etc.; peir menn er fylgo attu in a strait, Eb. 108; e. erindi, to bave an errand to run, 250; en er peir right, due, obligation:

their parliament was held on an isthmus, Eid, now called Eidsvold; vide med konungi, the men who owed following to (i.e. were bound to attend) the king's person, Fms. vii. 240; & ek bar fyrir at sia, I am bound to see to that, Eg. 318; Tylptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, Eb. 48; þeir spurðu hvárt Njáli þætti nokkut e. at lýsa vígsök Gunnars, Nj. 117; nú áttu, Sigvaldi, now is thy turn, now ought thou, Fms. xi. 109, Fs. 121; menn eigu (men ought) at spyrja at þingfesti, Grág. i. 19; þá á þann kvið einskis meta, that verdict ought to be void, 59; ef sá maðr á (owns) fé út hér er ómagann á (wbo ought) fram at færa, 270; nú hafa þeir menn jammarga sem þeir eigu, as many as they ought to have, ii. 270; tíunda á maðr fé sitt,...þá á hann þat at tíunda,... þá á hann at gefa sálugjafir, i. 202:—'eiga' and 'skal' are often in the law used indiscriminately, but properly 'ought' states the moral, 'shall' the legal obligation,—elska skalt þú föður þinn og móður, þú skalt ekki stela, where 'átt' would be misplaced; sometimes it is merely permissive, gefa & maor vingjafir at ser lifanda, ef hann vill, a man 'may' whilst in life bequeath to bis friends, if be will, id.; maor a at gefa barni sinu laungetnu tolf aura, ef hann vill, fyrir ráð skaparfa sinna, en eigi meira nema erfingjar lofi, a man 'may' bequeath to the amount of twelve ounces to his illegitimate child without leave of the lawful heir, etc., 203; ef pat & til at vilja, if 2. denoting claim, right, to own, be that is to bappen, Fas. i. 11. entitled to, chiefly in law phrases; e. dom, sakir, to own the case, i. e. be the lawful prosecutor; ok & s& peirra sakir, er . . . , Grág. i. 10; eðr eigu peir eigi at lögum, or if they be not entitled to it, 94; e. mál & e-m, to bave a charge against one, Nj. 105; e. rett & e-u, to own a right; sa sem rétt á á henni, who has a right to her, K. Á. 16; peir sögðu at þeim þótti slíkr maðr mikinn rétt á sér e., such a man had a strong personal claim to redress, Nj. 105; hence the phrase, eiga öngan rétt á sér, if one cannot claim redress for personal injury; bá eigu beir eigi rétt á sés, then they have no claim to redress whatever, Grág. i. 261; e. sök, saka-staði á e-u, to bave a charge against; þat er hann átti öngva sök á, Nj. 130; saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; kalla Vermund eigi (not) eiga at selja sik, said V. bad no right to sell them, Eb. 116: hence in mod. usage, eiga denotes what is fit and right, pu att ekki ab göra það, yos ought not; eg ætti ekki, I ought not: in old writers eiga is seldom strictly used in this sense, but denotes the legal rather than the moral β. eiga fé at e-m (mod. e. hjá e-m), to be one's creditor, Grág. i. 90, 405, Band. 1 C: metaph. to deserve from one, ok áttu annat at mét, Nj. 113; e. gjafir at e-m, 213; in a bad sense, kváðusk mikit e. at prani, they bad much against Thrain, 138. Y. the law phrase, e. útkvætat, fært, to bave the right to return, of a temporary exile, Nj. 251: at hann skyli eigi e. fært út hingat, Grág. i. 119; ok á eigi þingreitt, is not allowed to go to the parliament, ii. 17; e. vígt, Grág., etc. III. denoting dealings or transactions between men (in a meeting, fight, trade, or the like), to keep, bold; þætti mér ráðliga at vér ættim einn fimtardóm, Nj. 150; e. orrustu við e-n, to fight a battle, Fms. i. 5, Eg. 7; e. högg við e-n, to exchange blows, 297; e. vápna-viðskipti, id., Fms. ii. 17; eiga handsöl at e-u, to shake bands, make a bargain, x. 248; e. ráð við e-n, to consult, bold a conference with, Nj. 127; e. tal vio e-n, to speak, converse with one, 129; e. mál við e-n, id., Grág. i. 10; e. fund, to bold a meeting, Nj. 158; e. þing, samkvámu, stefnu, to bold a meeting, Eg. 271; petta haust áttu menn rétt (a kind of meeting) fjölmenna, Eb. 106; e. kaupstefnu, to bold a market, exchange, 56; e. féránsdóm, Grág. i. 94; e. gott saman, to live well together, in peace and goodwill, Ld. 38; e. illt við e-n, to deal ill with, quarrel with, Nj. 98; e. búisifjar, q. v., of intercourse with neighbours, Njarð. 366; e. drykkju við e-n, to be one's 'cup-mate,' Eg. 253; e. viò e-n, to deal with one; ekki á ek þetta við pik, this is no business between thee and me, Nj. 93; gott vilda ek vid alla menn e., I would live in goodwill with all, 47; e. viò e-n, to fight one; eigum vér ekki við þá elligar (in a hostile sense), else let us not provoke them, 42; eor hvart vili it Helgi e. við Lyting einn eor bræðr hans báða, 154; brátt fundu þeir, at þeir áttu þar eigi við sinn maka, Ld. 64; Glúmr kvað hann ekki þurfa at e. við sik, G. said be bad no need to meddle with him, Glum. 338; e. um ab vera, to be concerned; ekki er við menn um at e., Nj. 97; þar sem við vini mína er um at e., where my friends are concerned, 52; við færi er þá um at e., ef Kári er einn, there are fewer to deal with, to fight, if K. be alone, 254; við brögdótta áttu nú um, Fms. v. 263; ætla ek at oss mun léttara falla at e. um við Svein einn, iv. 80; Sveinn svarar, at þeir áttu við ofrefli um at e., that they had to deal with odds, 165.

B. almost as an auxiliary e., that they had to deal with odds, 165. verb; e. skilt (skilit), to bave stipulated; hasa gripina svá sem hann átti skilt, Fms. vi. 160; þat átta ek skilit við þik, ii. 93; sem Hrani átti skilt, iv. 31; e. mælt, of oral agreement; sem vit áttum mælt með okkr, xi. 40; þá vil ek þat mælt e., 124: in mod. usage e. skilit means so deserve, eg á ekki þetta skilit af hér, etc. y. sometimes used much like geta; við því átti Búi eigi gert, B. could not guard against that, Fms. i. 117, cp. xi. 109: -also, e. bagt, to be in a strait, poor, sickly; e. heimilt, to have at one's disposal, Eb. 254. IV. to bave to do; skal borleifr eigi (not) e. at því at spotta, Eb. 224; e. hendr sínar at verja, to bave to defend one's own bands, to act in self-defence, Nj. 47; e. e-m varlaunao, to stand in debt to one, 181; e. um vandræði at halda, to be

Attu um petta at tala, when they had to talk, were talking, of this, Stj. 391; e. rikis at gæta, to bave the care of the kingdom, Nj. 126; en þó á ek hverki at telja við þik mægðir né frændsemi, i. e. I am no relation to thee, 213; ok ætti þeir við annan at deila fyrst, III; e. mikið at vinna, to be much engaged, hard at work, 97; e. e-t eptir, to have left a thing undone, 56; e. for, ferd, to bave a journey to take, 11, 12; hann atti har fé at heimta, 261; e. eptir mikit at mæla, 88. 2. metaph. in the phrases, e. mikit (litib) 'at' sér, or 'undir' sér, to bave much (or little) in one's power; margir menn, beir er mikit bottusk at ser e., Sturl. i. 64; far þú við marga menn, svá at þú eigir allt undir þér, go with many men, so that thou hast the whole matter in thy hands, Ld. 250; en avalt atta ek nokkuð undir mér, Vígl. 33; kann vera at hann eigi mikit undir sér, Fas. i. 37; eigum heldr undir oss (better keep it in our own bands), en ganga i greipar þeim mæðginum, Fs. 37; sem þeir, er ekki eigu undir sér, who are belpless and weak, porst. St. 55; e. bykisk hann nokkut undir ser, i. e. be bears bimself very proudly, Grett. 122; petta ráð vil ek undir sonum minum e., I will leave the matter in my sons' bands, Valla L. 202; e. lif sitt undir e-m, to bave one's life in another's bands, Grett. 154; mun ek nú senda eptir mönnum, ok e. eigi undir ójöfnuði hans, and trust bim not, 110: hence in mod. usage, e. undir e-u, to risk; eg pori ekki ab e. undir því, I dare not risk it: e. saman, to bave or own in common; the saying, það á ekki saman nema nafnið, it bas notbing but the name in common; rautt gull ok bleikt gull á ekki saman nema nafn eitt, Fms. v. 346: the proverb, þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Ülf. 3. 44; e. skap saman, to agree well; kemr þú þér því vel við Hallgerdi, at it eigit meir skap saman, you are quite of one mind, Nj. 66; eigi veit ek hvart við eigum heill saman, I know not whether we shall bave luck, i. e. whether we shall live happy, together, 3. \(\beta\). to deal with one another (sam-eign); er vér skulum svá miklu úgæfu saman e., that we are to have so much mischief between us, Nj. 201; e. e-t yfir höfdi, to bave a thing hanging over one's head, Sks. 742.

V. to agree with, to fit, to suit one:

1. with acc., had a ckki vid mig, it suits V. to agree me not, it agrees not with me. 2. with dat., medic. to agree, beal, the sickness in dat., thus the proverb, margt á við mörgu, cp. 'similia similibus curantur,' Vidal. ii. 109. 8. absol. to apply to; at hann skyldi eigi trúa lágum manni rauðskeggjuðum, því at meistarinn átti betta, the description suited to the master, Fms. xi. 433; hat muntu ætla, at ek muna e. hinn bleika uxann, that the dun ox means me, Vapn. 21. B. REFLEX., in a reciprocal sense, in the phrase, eigask vio, to deal

with one another, chiefly to fight; en er þeir höfðu langa hríð við átzk, when they had fought a long time, Eb. 238, 74; eigask vid deildir, to be engaged in strife, 246; áttusk þeir höggva-viðskipti við, they came to a close fight, Fms. i. 38; áttusk þeir fá högg við, áðr ..., they bad a short fight before .... Eg. 297; fatt attusk peir vid þjóstólft ok þorvaldt, Thostolf and Thorwald had little to do with one another, kept aloof from each other, Nj. 18; var nú kyrt þann dag, svá at þeir áttusk ekki við, that day passed quietly, so that they came not to a quarrel, 222. marry, vide above (A. I. 2).

eiga, u, f. ownership, property; bá er af hans e., Grág. ii. 304, Gbl. 312; alla eigu sina (al-eiga), Nj. 11; eiga i eigunni (mod. eigu sinni), to own, possess, Fms. vii. 156, 280; kasta eigu sinni á, to take in posses-COMPD: eigu-ligr, adj. worth baving, precious, Fms. i. 294, v. 260, Sks. 696, Sturl. i. 2.

eigandi, pl. eigendr, part. possessor, owner, Grag. i. 419, 420, 623. 21. ei-gi, sometimes (though rarely) egi, or even contracted ei, adv. (vide ei 2, p. 117); [the negative eigi is particular to the Scandin., mod. Dan. ei, Swed. ej]:-not. Old Icel. writers usually make a distinction between ekki, neut. adj. = nullum, nibil, and eigi, non; but in mod. usage ekki has, as adv., taken the place of eigi (whilst ekkert is used as the neut. adj.), e. g. ekki góðr, ekki vel, where the oldest writers use eigi góðr, eigi vel; this use of ekki is, however, very old and freq. used, e.g. in the Njála, and even in as old a vellum MS. as the Miracle-book (Bs. i); in most cases ekki and eigi are difficult to distinguish, because of the contraction in MSS. (vide ei); editors commonly print eigi:-that old poets used eigi, not ekki, may be seen from rhymes such as eigi varð ens ýgja, Fms.

vi. 420: vide the negative -gi.
eigin, n. [Ulf. aigin = ovola], one's own, of property; sitt eigin, bis own, Stj. 448; girnask annars eigins, Hom. 54, Fms. ix. 453, v.l., Gråg. ii. 191 (rare), vide eign. II. a seed, Edda (Gl.); cp. the Norse iend or ejende = the first sprouts of corn, Ivar Aasen.

eigin-bondi, m. one's own busband, K. A. 122, 655 xxxi. 3.

eigin-bruor, f. one's own bride, Lex. Poët. eigin-bygo, f. one's own county, Fms. ii. 185. eigin-dóttir, f. one's own daughter, Stj. 516.

eigin-gipt, f. part. one's own wife, H. E. ii. 111. eigin-giptask, dep. to marry, Bs. ii. 167.

eigin-girnd and eigin-girni, f. selfishness, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 396.

eigin-gjarnligr and eigin-gjarn, adj. selfisb, Sks. 528. eigin-húsfrá, f. one's own bousewife, Stj. 251.

eigin-kona, u, f. one's own wife, Eg. 342, Grag. i. 376, K. A. 122, Fms. vii. 306, x. 265, Sturl. ii. 197.

eigin-kvángsőr and eigin-kvæntr, part. lawfully married, 671 B. 17, Sturl. i. 226.

eigin-kyn, n. 'own-kind,' peculiarity, Stj. 22.

eigin-leikr (-leiki), m. peculiarity, quality, Skálda 174.

eigin-ligr, adi. (-liga, adv. properly), one's own. Fms. v. 232, x. 230, Magn. 496, K. A. 432: gramm., e. nafn, a proper name, Skálda 185. eigin-maðr, m. one's own wedded busband, K. A. 136, Titus i. 6.

eiginn, adj. [A. S. agen; Engl. own; North. E. ain; Germ. eigen; Swed.-Dan. egen]:-own, one's own; this word is in mod. usage indecl. in case and number, only marking the gender, e.g. min, minnar, minum eigin..., but mitt eigib, etc.; old writers use a full declension, til eiginnar konu, K. A. 110; eigna konu, Str. 20; sínum eignum bróður, Hom. 158; spýju sína eigna, 159; í sínu eignu fóstrlandi, Stj. 103; fyrir sinum eignum sonum, 240; hafa at eignum manni, one's own busband, Fagrsk. 10; eiginnar konu barn, 13.

eigin-org, n. as a law term, ownersbip, possession, Grág. i. 417, ii. 259, h. a8: fá at eiginorði, to get into possession, Eg. 511. O. H. 98; fá at eiginordi, to get into possession, Eg. 511. a wedding, betrotbal, Korm. 74, Grag. i. 162, 174, 310, Vigl. 20.

eigin-spusa, f. = eiginkona, Str., (for. word.)

eigin-tunga, u, f. one's own native tongue, Edda 153 (pref.)

eign, f. property, possession, patrimony; ríki þessu er ek kalla mína eign, fms. i. 201; fá til eignar, to get, Stj. 484; kasta sinni eign á e-t, to take into possession, fms. iv. 238, Eg. 466. B. chiefly in pl. estates, landed property, opp. to lausafé or movable; hann átti eignir í Vík austr, Eg. 466, K. Á. 84: sing., en ef eign (a landed estate) er í þegngildi, Gþl. 131; eignir eða lausafé, N. G. L. i. 121; eignir er hann tekr, 122. COMPDS: eigna-lauss, adj. without estates, Fagrsk. 33. eignarbur, n. one's own barn, N.G.L. i. 383. eignar-hluti, m. private sbare, property, Dipl. ii. 6: part of an estate, Bs. i. 762. eignar-jörð, eignar-kona, f. = eiginf. a patrimony, landed inheritance, Bs. ii. 11. kona, Fms. z. 152, K. Á. 136. eignar-lýðr, m. one's own people, Stj. eignar-lýrittr, m., vide lýrittr, Grág. ii. 204. eignar-maðr, m. an owner, possessor, Jb. 371, Dipl. v. 9. ownersbip (on cattle), Jb. 121. eigns eignar-mark, n. a mark of eignar-nafn, n. a proper name, Stj. 258, Fms. xi. 444. eignar-akipti, n. [mod. Dan. mageskifte], exchange of land, Jb. 192, D. N. eignar-vitni (-vætti), n. a witness of ownersbip, Jb. 191.

eigna, ad; e. e-m e-t, to attribute to one, Stj. 25, Grett. 147 A, Fms. v. 277: to dedicate, name after one, mikit hof ok eignat þór, i. 294; kirkju ok e. hinum helga Kolumba, Landn. 43; eigna daga vitrum mönnum heiðnum, Bs. i. 237; eigna sér, to declare a thing to be one's own property; fé minu ok eignir ykkr Helgu, say that you and Helga are the owners, Nj. 257; e. sér land, to take land into one's own bands, Fms. v. 168: the proverb, sér eignar smalamaðr fé, þó enga eigi hann kindina, the shepherd calls the flock his own, though he owns not a sheep. reflex. to get, become the owner of, Grag. i. 4, Nj. 94, Fms. i. 28, iv. 79, Edda 145 (pref.): part. eignaor, baving possession, Fms. iv. 23, v.l.

ei-goor, adj. 'ever-good,' dear, beloved, a nickname, Fms. eigra, 20, to walk beavily, denoting pain from age or debility, Fas. ii. 130 (in a verse), now freq.

eigu-ligr (eigur-ligr, Barl. 205), vide eiga.

EIK, gen. eikar, pl. eikr, [O. H. G. eik; Germ. eiche; A. S. âc; Engl. oak; North. E. aik; Swed. ek; Dan. eg]:—an oak, Skálda 151. used in Icel. (where are no trees) in the general sense of tree, Lat. arbor; and wherever found it is a sure test of Icel. authorship; brotna eikmar fyrir því, Fb. i. 133; í skóg við eik eina, Fs. 69; hann reist á honum kviðinn ok leiddi hann um eik, Nj. 275, Fms. xi. 9, 12 (Jómsv. S.), (an oak' with apples); átu hverjar aðrar því eikrnar með skyndi, Núm. 2.98; saepius ventis agitatur ingens pinus' (of Horace) is by Stefan Olafsson rendered, opt vindar 'eik' þjá ef að hún er mjög há, Snót 87: but in the oldest proverbs the sense is probably that of oak, e.g. pat hefir eik er af annari skefr, cp. one man's meat, another man's poison, Hbl. 22, Grett. 53 new Ed.; or, þá verðr eik at fága sem undir skal búa, Eg. 520;—this last proverb seems to refer to an old custom of building houses under an old oak as a holy tree. eiki, n. oak timber, Lex. Poët.

eiki-688, m. an eaken beam, El. 12. eiki-kylfa, f. an oaken club, Lex. Poët. eiki-köstr, m. a pile of oak-wood, Gh. 20. eikinn, adj. savage (of a bull), freq. in mod. use; in Skm. 17, 18 it is II. oaken, Edda i. 430 (in a verse). used of wild-fire. eiki-akógr, m. an oak-sbaw, oak-wood, Fms. vi. 426, xi. 224. eiki-stobbi, a, m. the stump of an oak, Flov. eiki-stokkr, m. an oak-stock, Fms. vii. 37 eiki-súla, u, f. an oaken column, Róm. 148. eiki-tindaör, part. with oaken pegs, Sks. 418. eiki-viðr, m. an oak-wood, Sks. 415.
eiki-vöndr, m. a twig of an oak-tree, Sks. 416.
EIKJA, u, f. [eikja, Ivar Aasen], a small ferry-boat, Hbl. 7, Fms. iv., 185, viii. 37, N. G. L. i. 239, 243; for Bs. i. 674 vide eykr.
ei-ligr, adj. eternal, 677. 2, 3, (rare.)

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ei-lifo, f. everlasting life, eternity, Mar., (freq. in mod. use.)
 ei-lifi, n. = eilifd, Barl. 76, 93.
 ei-lifleikr, m. eternity, Stj. 8.
 oi-lifliga, adv. to eternity, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 322, Eluc. 3, Fær. 137,
655 xxxii. 10, N. T.
 ei-lifligr, adj. everlasting, eternal, N. T.
 ei-lift, adj. everlasting, eternal, 625. 188, Fms. i. 75, K. Á. 228, N.T.;
at eilifu, for ever and ever, Niorst. 8, Hkr. i. 19.
 ei-litill, adj. 'ever-little,' very little.
 EIMR, m. and eimi, a, m. [this word may be akin to O. H. G. atam;
Germ. atbem; Fris. etbma, adema, omma; A. S. âdm,—a Scandin. con-
tracted form would be sounded eim; Dan. em; Norse æm, Ivar Aasen]:
  -reek, vapour, from fire or embers, different to gusa, steam from boil-
ing; eimr ok reykr, Stj. 58; e. ok aldrnari, vapour and fire, Vsp. 57;
eim hratt, vapour gusbed out, Orkn. (in a verse); eimr skaut hrimi, the vapour sent forth soot, Lex. Poët.: when the poets (Edda Gl.) call fire
eimr, this can only be in a metaphorical sense; the sword is poët. called
eimnir, m. reeking (with blood).
                                        β. in mod. usage eimr is also used
of sound, a faint sound, tune; fyrir songlistar sætan eim, Bb. 1. 4.
 ei-muni (and ey-muni), a, m. an ever-memorable thing; pat er peim
eimuni, they will never forget, Fms. iv. 249; pat man ber eymuni, thou
wilt never forget it, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse); eymuni hinn mikli (name of a
                                     B. nickname of a Dan. king, the ever-
very severe winter), Ann. 1291.
beloved, Fms. xi; vide ein-muni.
 eim-yrja, u, f. [Dan. æmmer; Ivar Aasen eimor], embers; in allit.
phrases, eldr ok e., Fms. iii. 180, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse), or eisa ok e.; hann
var borinn i eimyrju, Greg. 57; akin to eimr, qs. eim-myrja, a quantity
of eimr, q. v.
 EIN- in compds denoting only, or only one in an intensive sense, vide
the following words.
 ein-angr, m., Lat. angustiae, a narrow passage: metaph. a great
strait; the proverb, margr verðr vaskr í einangrinum, þótt lítt sé vaskir
pess & milli, many a man is bold in perils, though ..., Eb. 60; útilleitinn
(unprovoking) en öruggr i einangri, but bold if put in a strait, Grett. 120.
 ein-angra, ad, to put one in a strait, drive into a corner, Stj. 71.
 einaro-liga, adv. firmly, Fms. ix. 509, v.l.: beartily, 625. 195; vel
ok e., well and beartily, Fms. x. 35; eigi mjök e., not very beartily, 99.
 einaro-ligr, adj. firm, trusty looking, Fms. ii. 39.
 ein-aror (qs. ein-haror), adj. firm, and metaph. bonest, sincere; einord
trú, firm belief, Hom. 38, 159; röskr maðr ok e., a bold and trusty man,
Nj. 223; e. ok skelegt, firm and undaunted, Sturl. iii. 217; djarfr ok e.,
daring and bold, Fms. iv. 204: faithful, trusty, ix. 256, opposed to tvi-
drægr. II. single; einörð sæng, a single bed, D. N. ii. 94 (Fr.);
bæta einördum rétti, to pay a single fine, N. G. L. i. 69, 71,—this sense
is Norse and obsolete and rarely occurs in Icel. writers; einart pak, a
single thatch, Ld. 280; en hann slitr af sér böndin eigi seinna en ein-
aroan vef, Stj. 416. Judges xiv. 12 ('like a thread,' A. V.)
 einart, mod. einatt, or even einlagt, adv. incessantly; gékk annarr
maor út en annarr inn einart, one went out and another in incessantly,
Fms. iv. 261; sitja einart við drykk, xi. 366; mærin grét einart, the
girl 'grat sore,' kept on weeping, Eg. 481; fylgja e., to follow on one's beels, 371; Ogmundr var e. (always) með Karli, Sd. 171; sóttusk c. í ákafa, Ísl. ii. 268; hann ferr einart (straight, directly) til himna-ríkis, Hom.
159; boginn má eigi e. uppi vera, a bow must not be ever bent, 623. 19;
lá þó allr herrinn Dana ok Svía einart í skotmáli, Fms. ii. 313.
  ein-asta, adv. only, solely, Sks. 439: in mod. usage also adj. indecl.
  ein-bakaör, part. once-baked, Stj. 279.
  ein-bani, a, m., poët. the only, i.e. the great, slayer, Hým. 22, Hkm. 3.
  ein-baugr, m. a single ring, opp. to tvi-baugr, a double ring.
  ein-beittr, adj. resolute.
  ein-berni, mod. ein-birni, n. [barn], the only bairn, only beir, Grag.
ii. 183, Eg. 25, 83.
  ein-berr, adj. sheer, pure.
  ein-beygor, part. (cp. baugr II. 4), in the phrase, e. kostr, dire neces-
sity, only chance, Hkr. ii. 172, Orkn. 58.
  ein-bjargi (ein-bjarga), adj. able to belp oneself, Bs. i. 328.
  ein-bregoa, brá, to braid a single knot.
ein-breiðr, adj. of a single breadth, balf a yard broad, of stuff, opp. to tví-breiðr, N. G. L. iii. 114.
  ein-bui, a, m. a single dweller, Eg. 109.
  ein-bæli (ein-býli), n. [ból], a single housebold, opp. to tví-býli, Fms.
iv. 93, Fagrsk. 57.
  ein-daga, að, to fix a day for pay or the like, with acc.; e. fe, þing,
brullaup, etc., Grág. i. 102, 266, 391, Gpl. 212.
  ein-dagi, a, m. a term for pay or any other duty to be done, Grag. i.
3, 383, Fms. v. 278, N. G. L. i. 7, 27, 83.
  ein-dreginn, part., e. vili, decided, firm will.
  ein-drægni, f. (ein-drægr, adj.), unanimity, barmony, Ephes. iv. 3.
  ein-dæll, mod. and more freq. inn-dæll, adj., prop. very easy: metaph.
                                                                                 maor, eingin kona); this form also occurs in old MSS., though rarely,
                                                                                 e. g. engin hafði þess gáð, Stj. 6; einginn karlmaðr, 206; eingin atkvæði,
agreeable, Fas. ii. 492; vide inndæll.
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ein-demi, n. a law term, the right to be an absolute, sole umpire or

judge in a case, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. ii. 11, O. H. L. 36; cp. sjálí-dæmi. a single example, Sks. 649: an unexampled thing, cp. the proverb, eindæmin eru verst, Grett. 93 A, vide dæmi; cp. also endemi. ein-eggjaðr, part. one-edged, Stj. 383. ein-eiði, n. (eins-eiðr, m., K. A. 150, Gpl. 25), a single oatb (vide eiðr), Gpl. 196, 361, K. p. K. 42, Jb. 119, 120, 123, 126, 443, passim. ein-eigis, adv. with sole ownership, D. N. ein-eign, f. sole ownership, D. N. ein-elti, n. the singling one out. ein-eygör (ein-eygr), adj. one-eyed, Bárð. 178, Fas. i. 379. ein-falda, 20, to 'single,' address with 'thou,' Sks. 303. ein-faldleikr (ein-faldleiki), m. simplicity, Stj. 34, 44, Hom. 67. ein-faldliga, 2dv. simply, Stj. 60, K. A. 224: specially, singularly, Skálda 190, Alg. 354. ein-faldligr, adj. simple, singular, Skálda 190. ein-faldr, adj., prop. baving 'one fold,' Lat. simplex, simple, single, Vm. 135: metaph. simple, plain, of men or things, Bs. ii. 39, 147, Hom. 49, Hkr. iii. 97, Fas. i. 76: simple, silly, (mod.) ein-farir, f. pl. walking alone, Hkr. ii. 106; fara einförum, with the notion of melancholy, (freq.)
ein-feldr, part. [fella], resolute, bent on one thing, 1sl. ii. 36. ein-fyndr, adj. as finder entitled to the whole, N. G. L. ii. 146, l. 9, 13. or belonging only to the finder, id. 1. 13, 14. ein-færr, adj. able to do for oneself, Fas. ii. 113, Glum. 344 ein-fætingr, m. a one-legged man, Rb. 344, cp. porf. Karl. 432. ein-fættr, adj. one-legged, Grett. 87. EINGA- [from einigr; Ulf. ainaba; A. S. anga; Germ. einig], only, single; only used in compos: einga-barn, n. an only bairn, Barl. 174. pior. 130, Sturl. ii. 197, Ber. 14. einga-brúðr, f. the only beloved bride, Lex. Poët. (the Church, the bride of Christ). einga-dóttir, f. an only daughter, Fas. i. (in a verse), Stj. 407. Judges xi. 34, Þiðr. 224, Fas. i. 76. einga-dróttinn, m. the only Lord, Hom. 74. eingasauor, m. an only sheep, Stj. 516. 2 Sam. xii. 4. einga-sonr, m. an only son, Mar. 43, Gg. 2, Karl. 209. einga-vinr, m. an only friend, bosom friend, Nj. 77. In mod. usage einka- (q. v.) is used instead of einga-, which is an obsolete form; and even in old MSS. both forms occur, e.g. Stj. (l. c), v.l.; pior. 130 spells 'einka-,' and it even occurs in old vellums as 623, p. 41; einka-sonr, Luke vii. 12. ein-ganga, u, f. = einfarar, N. G. L. iii. 36: eingöngu, as adv. solely. ein-getinn, part., eccl. only begotten, Clem. 40, Sks. 604 (of Christ). EINGI, einginn, in old writers more freq. spelt 'eng' (which accords with the mod. pronunciation), engi, enginn, qs. einn-gi from einn, one, and the negative suffix -gi:-none. A. THE FORMS vary greatly: 1. the adjective is declined, and the suffix left indeclinable; obsolete forms are, dat. eino-gi or einu-gi (nulli), ægishjálmr bergr einugi, Fm. 17; einugi feti framar, not a step further, Ls. 1; svá illr at einugi dugi, Hm. 134; in old laws, ef maðr svarar einugi, Grág. (þ. þ.) i. 22; acc. sing. engi, engi mann, Hkv. 1. 37; engi frið, Hm. 15; engi jötun (acc.), Vþm. 2; engi eyjarskeggja, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse); also in prose, engi mann, O. H. 68; engi hlut, 33, 34; engi liðsamnað, 36, Mork. passim; engi knút fékk hann leyst, ok engi álarendann hreift, Edda 29. 2. the -gi changes into an adjective termination -igr; gen. sing. fem. einigrar, Hom. 22. Post. 645. 73; dat. sing. fem. einigri, Hom. 17; acc. sing. fem. einiga, Fas. i. 284 (in a verse); nom. pl. einigir, Jd. 1; fem. einigar, Grág. i. 354; gen. pl. einigra, Post. 73; dat. einigum: this obsolete declension is chiefly used in the sense of any, vide below. 3. declined as the pronom. adj. hverr or nekverr (=nokkur); dat. sing. fem. engarri; gen. pl. aungvarra, Fms. ix. 46, Stj. 70; dat. sing. fem. aungvarri, Mork. 187; hereto belongs also the mod. neut. sing. ekkert. 4. the word is declined as the adj. pröngr, with a final v; nom. fem. sing. öng sorg (no sorrow), Hm. 94; nom. masc. öngr or aungr, Skv. 2. 26, Nj. 117 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 42 (Sighvat), i. 132 (Vellekla), etc. 5. adding -nn, -n to the negative suffix, thus einginn, fem. eingin, neut. pl. eingin (or enginn, engin); in the other cases this ne disappears. Out of these various and fragmentary forms sprung the normal form in old and modern writings, which is chiefly made up of 1, 4, and 5: old writers prefer nom. engi or eingi, but modern only admit einginn or enginn; gen. sing. masc. neut. eingis, einskis or einkis (enskis, Grág. i. 163; einskis, 25 C), engis or eingis, Eg. 74, 714, 655 xxxii. 10; einkis, Fms. x. 409: in mod. usage einskis and einkis are both current, but eingis obsolete: neut. sing. ekki assimilated = eit-ki or eitt-ki, in mod. usage ekkert, a form clearly originating from 3 above, but which, however, never occurs in old MSS.,—Fms. iii. 75, Landn. (Mant.) 329. Gpl. 343 (cp. N.G.L. ii. 110), are all paper MSS.,—and only now and then in those from the end of the 15th century, but is common ever since that time; the N. T. in the Ed. of 1540 spelt ekkirt: in the nom. sing. old writers mostly use eingi or engi alike for masc. and fem. (eingi maor, eingi kona), whereas modern writers only use einginn, eingin (einginn

Fms. v. 318; eingin hey, Isl. ii. 138; chiefly in MSS. of the 14th or 15th

centuries: acc. sing. masc. engan or öngan is in MSS. much commoner than eingi (engi), see above, e. g. engan haska, Fms. ii. 322; fyrir engan mun, Ghl. 532, etc.: in the other cases the spelling and pronunciation are at variance. Editions and mod. writers usually spell engra, engrar, engri, engum, engu, engan, enga, engir, engar, but these forms are pronounced throughout with ö or au, öngra, öngrar, öngri, öngum or öngvum, öngu or öngvu, öngan or öngvan, önga or öngva, öngir or öngvir, öngar or öngvar; that this is no mod. innovation is amply borne out by some of the best vellum MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, O. H., Fb., Mork.; öngum manni, Nj. 82; öngri munuð, 10; öngvar sakir, 94; önga fárskapi, 52; aungu vætta, Stj. 208; öngvan þef, 7; öngu nýtr, Fb. i. 284, 365; öngvan hlut, 166; öngum, 25; aungum várum bræðra, 63; avngir, Ö. H. 184; öngva, 146; öngu, 184 (freq.); avnga menn, Ísl. ii. 349 (Heið. S. MS. Holm.); öngvir diskar, 337; öngum, Grág. i. 27; avngver menn, Bs. i. 337 (Miracle-book); öngom, 346, 347; önga björg, 349; en sér öngu at una, Hm. 95, Mork. passim, etc.: these forms are clearly derived from above. [The word is exclusively Scandin.; Dan. ingen, neut. intet; Swed. ingen, inga, intet; Ivar Aasen ingjen, neut. inkje.]

B. The sense:

I. 'not one;' used as adj, with a subst.

none, no, not any; þeir vissu sér eingis ótta ván, Eg. 74; man hann einigrar (= ongrar) ömbunar vætta af Guði, Post. 73, and in numberless 2. used absol. (Lat. nemo) as subst. none, naught; ekki cases. er mér at eigna af þessu verki, Fms. ii. 101; enda virðask einkis vætti þau er þeir bera, Grág. i. 25; enginn konungs manna, Fms. i. 104; ok lét þá ekki (naught) hafa af föðurarfi sínum, Eg. 25; eingi þeirra, Skálda 165; fur hann var enskis örvænt, Isl. ii. 326; en svarar engu, Ld. 202; at öngu, for naught, Fms. iv. 317; öngum þeim er síðarr kemr, Grág. i. 27; þá skal enga veiða, none of them, ii. 338; engi einn, none, Fms. v. 239; sem engin veit fyrri gert hafa verit, K. Á. 28; ekki skorti þá (ekkert, Ed. from paper MS.), Fms. iii. 75. β. neut. ekki with gen. pl. in a personal sense, ekki manna, 'nought of men,' = engir menn or enginn madr, no man, not a single man, O. H.; ekki vætta, nought, Fms. viii. 18; öngu vætta, nought (dat.), xi. 90; ekki skipa, not a single ship, etc. (freq. in old writers): einskis-konar, adv. in nowise, Sks. 713: 3. neut. ekki is freq. used as engan-veginn, adv. noways. adv. = eigi, q. v., Edda 20, Fms. ii. 81, vii. 120, xi. 22, Grág. i. 206, Eg. 523.

II. any; this sense is rare and obsolete, and probably also etymologically different from the preceding (cp. A. S. ânig): a negative; á hón eigi at selja fjárheimtingar sínar, né sakar einigar, Grág. i. 354; er eigi saurgisk í einigri líkams úhreinsun, Hom. 17; hvat sem engi segir, þiðr. 178; aldregi skalt þú þat heyra né engi annarra, 128; aldri fyrr i engri herferð, 29; má eigi þar fyrri undir búa eingi sá er tempraðan bólstað vill hafa, Sks. 45 new Ed.; né önnur eingi, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; því at hann má hvárki vaxa né þverra, né á engi veg skapask í sínu at kvæði, 166; eigi skal maðr gildra í mörku annars til einigra dyra, N.G.L. i. 242. β. after a comparative; prettvísari en ekki annat kvikendi, Mar.; þíðari ok fegri en engi maðr annarr, Stj. 524; sæmilegri en engan tima fyrr hafði hann verit, 196; um þat fram ( = framar) en engi hans frænda hefir haft fyr hánum, Fagrsk. 11. ein-girni, n. [garn], single-tbreaded yarn.

ein-hagi and ein-agi, a, m. a piece of ladies' dress, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn.

42 (in 2 verse).

ein-hama and ein-hamr, adj. 'one-shaped,' as equivalent in the phrase eigi e., 'not single-shaped,' a werewolf; it is also used with berserkr, q. v.; sem háttr er þeirra manna sem eigi eru einhamir...er af þeim gengr berserks-gangrinn, Eb. 136; þrándr var kallaðr eigi e. (Tbrand was thought to be a werewolf), medan hann var heidinn, en há tók af flestum tröllskap er skírðir vóru, 306; þykkir sem hann hafi eigi síðan dyggilega e. verit, Fb. i. 260; því at þú ert eigi e., Ísl. ii. 29: without a preceding eigi (less correctly), at hann hasi sterkastr madr verit . . . sá er e. hesir verit, i. e. of those who were not berserkers, Fb. i. 524, Fas. ii. 261; cp. hamr, hamramr, hamremi, hamask, etc.

ein-hendis, adv. straight, off-hand, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

ein-hendr, adj. single-banded, Edda 17, Landn. 186.

Ein-herjar, m. pl. the 'only' or great champions, the dead warriors in Valhalla; about this mythological word vide Edda (Gg.) 23-25, Em. 1, Hkm. 16, Gm. 23, Vpm. 40, 41: sing. voc. einheri, thou great champion! (of Thor), Ls. 60: the name Einarr is properly = einheri; cp. einardr bold, einörð valour, all kindred words.

ein-hjal, n. secret gossip, O. T. 2.

ein-hleypi, n., einhleypis-maor, m. = einhleypingr, Ghl. 94.

ein-hleypingr, m. one who goes alone, hence a vagabond or person without bearth or home (cp. Scot. landlouper), Hrafu. 13; e. fülausir, Stj. 398. Judges ix. 4 ('vain and light persons,' A. V.)
ein-hleypr, adj. a single man without fixed household, unmarried, K. Å.

126, N.G. L. i. 142; opp. to buandi, 26.

ein-hlitr, adj. [hlita], trusting to oneself alone, self-confident, not needing the belp of another; vera sér e. i e-u, Eb. 90, Orkn. 283; láta sér e-t einhlitt, to think it enough, rest satisfied, Fms. iv. 78; pat var mælt at hon leti mik eigi einhlitan, it was said that she was untrue to me (2 euphemism), Sturl. i. 44; svá mundi þá, ef hón hefði bónda sinn einhlítan 👃

12ł gjört, Dropl. o; vera e. um e-t, to bave to decide a thing; eigi em ek e. um svör þessa máls, ok vil ek ráðask um við móður hennar, Ísl. ii. 159. ein-hugsa, 20, to make up one's mind, Fs. 18. ein-hverfa, o, to decide upon, determine, with acc., Fms. v. 39. ein-hverfr, adj. determined, Sturl. i. 213. ein-hverr, v. einn. ein-hyrndr, adj. baving one born, Stj. 69. ein-hyrningr, m. 'one-born,' a unicorn, Karl. 386. ein-hæfr, adj. only fit for one thing. einigr, v. eingi eining, f. unity, Hom. 55, Ver. 46, Fms. i. 281, Sks. 604. EINIR, m. [Swed.en], juniper, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 396, Hjalt. einir-ber, n. berries of the juniper, Hjalt. einir-lauf, n. leaves of the juniper, Björn. ein-jarnungr, m. all of one piece of iron, e.g. a knife, Krók. 40. einka, að, to appoint for a peculiar use; hann einkaði til bess eitt hús, ks. 622; hlutr einkaðr kirkjunni, H.E. i. 258; ok var þar til einkaðr Guomundr prestr, Bs. i. 452: to dedicate, Karl. 301. EINKA- (rarely einkar-), in compos denoting, personal, particular: einka-gjöf, f. a special gift, Lex. Poët. grio, n. special truce, N.G.L. i. 417. einka-gripr, m. a special family beir-loom, Glum. 339; bæði runar ok e., runes and tokens, Fms. vi. 274. einka-hlutr, m. a special, particular, personal thing, 625. 195. einka-jartein, f. a special token, Skálda 167. einka-leyfi. n. 2 law term, an especial leave, Grag. i. 364, ii. 491, 492: (mod.) a privilege. einka-lof, n. id., Grag. i. 6. einka-lækning, f. an einka-maor, m. a person of special rank, especial remedy, Hom. a dignitary, Sks. 271, N.G.L. i. 4. elnka-mál, n. pl. a special, personal agreement, treaty, Eg. 37, Fagrsk. 179, Fms. i. 23, ii. 290; binda sætt eiðum ok einka-málum, vii. 282: a privilege, e. ok réttarbætr, Bs. i. 699, Js. 47, Játv. 8. einkar-eöli (einka-ööli), n. especial nature, Skulda 171, 677. 3. einkar-nafn, n. a special name, proper name, Edda 108. einka-skriptargangr, m. a special confession, Hom. 74. einka-seela, u, f. bappiness, beatitude, Greg. 18. einka-vinr, m. a particular friend, Bárð. 173, Nj. 77, v.l., Orkn. 448, II. only: einka-dóttir, -barn, -sonr, etc., (vide einga-vinr.) vide einga- above. einkan-liga, adv. especially, particularly, Fms. i. 20, 191, K. A. 216, 230, Bs. i. 771. einkan-ligr, adj. especial, Stj. 6, H. E. i. 502, 655 xxxii. 8: extraordinary, Bs. ii. 18, 159, 170. ein-kanna, 20, = einka, to attribute, N.G.L. ii. ein-kanna- in einkanna-hlutr, m. an especial thing, Fms. vii. 120. einkar- prefixed to adjectives or adverbs = Scot. unco = specially, greatly, very; e. vel, very well, Fms. xi. 18; e. fagr, very fine, beautiful, ii. 300; e. skjótt, with great speed, Eg. 354; e. trauði, very unwilling, Fms. xi. 98; e. mjök, very much, viii. 186; e. lítill, very small, Fbr. 99 new Ed.: cp. Lex. Poët., (very freq. in mod. use.) ein-kenna, d, to mark, signalise, Stj. Josh. ii. 18, Hkr. iii. 264, v. l. ein-kenniligr, adj. especial, particular, Str. 3, 39. ein-kenning, f. distinction, Karl. 288. ein-kili, m. [cp. Swed. kela; Dan. kjæle = to fondle], a fondling, Edda (Gl.); hence einkilju-legr, 2dj. fondled, spoilt, Björn. ein-kleyfr, adj. clear, unequivocal, Hkr. iii. 203, v.l. einkum, dat. used as adv. 'unco,' chiefly, especially, Landn. 282, Fms. xi. 25, viii. 102, Fs. 21, K.p.K. 162. 2. = cinkar, very; e. góð, Hom. 111; e. vel, 655 xxx. 7; e. lítið, Sks. 188; e. bezt, Mork. 79. particularly, Fms. xi. 45, 127. ein-kunn, f. a mark, sign, Grag. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, Hkr. iii. 364. ein-kunna, að, = einkenna, Grág. ii. 345. ein-kynna, t, = einkenna, esp. of marking sheep or cattle, to brand or mark their ears, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, 348. ein-lagi, adj., vera, gerask e. um e-t, to act alone in a thing, Ld. 266, Fms. iv. 87. ein-lat, n. pl. 'letting alone,' deserting one's wife, Grag. i. 178.

ein-leikit, part. neut., in the phrase, það er ekki e., of an uncanny thing, not by fair means.

ein-leitr, adj. singular, odd, particular, Mar.

ein-litr, adj. of one colour, Stj. 45, H. E. i. 492, Rd. 251.

ein-lyndr, adj. odd, strange, stubborn, Nj. 184, Sks. 435.

ein-lægni, f. sincerity, earnestness.

ein-lægr and einlæg-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sincere.

ein-leeti, n. = einlát, Hkr. i. 245.

ein-man, n. solitude, in the phrase, i einmani; nú ef maor býr i einmani ödrum mönnum fjarri, in solitude, far from other men, N.G.L. i. 340; nú er maðr staddr í einmani, 343.

ein-mani (ein-mana), adj. solitary, alone, lonely; e. svá langt frá öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 48, iii. 227: with the notion of a belpless, orphan state, hottisk hann nú mjök e., left alone, Nj. 260; har hu ert kominn her e. (single-banded), Fbr. 154; ungrok e., young and friendless, Fms. viii. 3; hversu e. (bow bereft) margir fara, Sl. 48. ein-mall, adj. one-sided in speech, Skalda 164.

'ein-manuor, m. the 'single month,' i.e. the last month of the winter, thirty days long, beginning on the Tuesday between the 9th and 15th of March (old style), Grág. i. 166, Edda 103, Rb. 516. compp: ein-mánaðar-samkváma, u, f. a meeting beld (in northern and eastern Icel.) at the beginning of the Einmanad, mentioned in Sturl. iii. 311, Lv. 65, Vapn. (Ny Fél. xxi. 124), Jb. 301, Fs. 67.

ein-menningr, m., drekka e., to toss off a bumper at one draught, Eg. 551.

ein-mitt, n. adj. as adv. just, exactly. ein-muna, adj. 'alone remembered,' memorable, always in a good sense; e. blior, exceedingly mild; e. veor, fine weather, cp. eimuni.

ein-munaligr, qs. ein-manaligr, adj. lonely.

ein-mæli, n. private talk or conference, Eg. 54, 741, Nj. 10, Sks. 363, Fms.i. 204, iv. 123, 303: common talk, var þat allra manna e., Fagrsk. 179. ein-mæling, f. = einmælt, Mar. 155. ein-mælis, adv. once a day, N. G. L. ii. 359.

ein-mælt, n. adj. [mál = meal], one meal a day; eta, matask e., Fms. viii. 447; fasta e., K. p. K. 102.

ein-mæltr, part. spoken by all, Fms. ix. 501, Eg. 514, Eb. 310.

EINN, adj., pl. einir, acc. sing. einn, but also einan, esp. in the sense al-einan etc.; [Gr. els, &v; Lat. unus, and early Lat. oinos; Ulf. ains; A.S. an; Engl. one, in E. Engl. proncd. like stone, bone; Scot. ane;

Swed. en; Dan. een]:-one. A. Cardinal number, one; einn, tveir, þrír ..., opp. to báðir, fleiri, etc.; einum eðr fleirum, Grág. i. 108; eina sök eðr fleiri, 78; unnu báðir eins verk, Fas. i. 515; einum ok einum, one by one, ii. 252; tveir menn veðmæltu um einn grip, Grág. i. 412. 2. in old poems it is used as an ordinal number; Urð hétu eina, aðra Verðandi, Vsp. 20; segðu þat it eina ..., opp. to pat it annat, Vpm. 20; hjálp heitir eitt, belp ranks first, Hm. 147, Vkv. 2; but this use is quite obsolete. notion of sameness, one and the same (unus et idem); i einu husi, in the same bouse, Grag. ii. 42; ein ero lög um, hvart sem ero naut edr saudir, i. 422; allt á eina leið, all one way, Fms. ii. 315; til einnar gistingar báðir, vii. 274; í einu brjósti, Alm. 36; allr einn, the very same, Nj. 213. II. indefinite, a, an, a certain one; einn vett, a winter, Fms. i. 57; einn dag, x. 11, Fas. i. 514; eitt kveld, Ld. 38; einn hinn versti maor, Fær. 91; Breiblingr einn, a man from Broaddale, Sturl. ii. 249; einn vinr poris, a certain friend of Thorir, Fms. vi. 277: einn as the indefinite article is hardly found in old writers; and though it is freq. in the Bible, sermons, hymns, etc., since the Reformation, it was no doubt borrowed from the German, and has never been naturalised. before numbers; ein tvau hundruð vaðmála, about two bundred pieces, Sks. 30; einar fimm þúsudir, about three thousand, Al. III, - obsolete, in mod. usage hérum-bil or the like. III. alone, Gr. μόνος, Lat. solus, used both in sing. and plur.; Guðrún skyldi ein ráða, Ld. 132; Hallr tók einn upp fang, 38; láta einan, to let alone; láttu mig Drottinn einan ekki, Pass. 34. II; as a law term, to let one's wife alone, ba let hann eina Guðrúnu, Fms. x. 324 (cp. einlát); Gunnarr mundi vera einn heima, Nj. 113; sjá einn hlutr, that one thing only, 112; pau ein tídendi (plur.), only such news, 242. β. if put after the noun, einn denotes, only, but, sbeer, and is almost adverb.; segja betta prett einn, a mere trick, Sturl. ii. 249; raufar einar, all in boles, Nj. 176; urdu bordin i blodi einu, the tables were bedabbled with blood all over, 270, O. H. 116; öll ordin at hvölum einum, all turned into whales, Fas. i. 372; gabb eitt ok håð, sheer mockery, Sks. 247; otð ein, mere words, Nj. 123; ígangs-klæði ein, Eg. 75; vin eitt, wine only, Gm. 19; heiptyrði ein, Fm. 9; hamingjur einar, Vhm. 49; ofsamenn einir, Ld. 158; bá nótt eina, for that one night, N. G. L. i. 240: also after an adj., litid eina, only a little, Stj. 177; pat eina, er hann ætti sjálfr, Eg. 47, Fms. v. 303; nema góðs eina, naught but good, Eg. 63; fatt eitt, few only, but few; vilt eitt, but what is agreeable, Hm. 125; mikit eitt skala manni gefa, a proverb, 'small gifts sbew great love,' 51; sá einn, er..., be only, wbo..., 17; satt eitt, sooth only, Fm. 9; the sense differs according as the adj. is placed before or after the noun, einn Guð, the One God; but, Guð einn, God only, IV. plur. in a distributive sense, single; ein gjöld, a single weregild, opp. to tvenn, þrenn, fern, double, triple, quadruple, Grág. ii. 232; thus Icel. say, einir sokkar, skór, vetlingar, a pair of socks, shoes, gloves; einar brækr, a pair of breeches; also with nouns which have only plur., e. g. ein, tvenn, prenn Jol, one, two, three Christmasses (Yules); einar (tvennar) dyrr, a single ... door; eina Páska, one Easter. V. gen. pl. einna is used in an intensive sense; einna manna bezt, best of all single men, Fms. ix. 258; i mesta lagi einna manna, foremost of all single men, Bjarn. 65; fatt er svá einna hluta, at druzent sé at hitti annat slíkt, O. H. 75. β. ellipt., manna, hluta, or the like being omitted, einna becomes almost an adverbial phrase, by far, exceedingly; at engi viti einna miklogi görr (= einna manna), ibat no one (no single man) shall know it much better, Grág. i. 2; einna verst, by far the worst, Orkn. 162, Nj. 38; einna sizt, by far the least, least of all, Fms. i. 37; einna mest verðr, Ld. 8; er einna var ríkastr, who was the mightiest of all, Fms. i. 297; engan rétt einna meir kunnan at göra (=einna rétta meir), Sks. 22; engi er einna hvatastr (=e. manna), there is none so mighty but he may find his match, Hm. 63: in mod. usage | einninn syngja i kirkju, Bs. (Laur. S.)

einna, joined with a superlative, is used adverbially, e. beztr, e. fljótastr, the best, the fleetest, but in a somewhat depreciatory sense. VI. used adverb.: 1. gen. sing. eins, a. eins ok, as, as if; eins ok væri hann med öllu óttalauss, Hkr. iii. 275; allt eins ok (just as) rakkar β. likewise, in the same way; mikill porri metja með tungu, Stj. 392. var þat er þær sögðu eins báðar, Landn. (Hb.) 320; this use of eins is very rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. use; in the spoken language at least 'eins' (= as) has almost replaced the old 'sem.' y. only; er ek hefi 8. at eins, only, but, Grag. i. áðr spurn til eins, Fms. iv. 139 (rare). 235; vel at eins, ironically, well enough, Ld. 248; eigi at eins, not only, Fms. i. 266; med sinum at eins kostnadi, vii. 184; pvi at eins, only in that case, Nj. 228; par at eins, Îsl. ii. 400; allt eins, not the less for that, 216: in mod. use, just as (vide allr A. V. 5).

2. dat. at einu = at eins; údauðr at einu, Ld. 242; því at einu - því at eins, Fms. iv. 195; því at einu er rétt ..., Grág. i. 164; svá at einu, id., Nj. 103; sá eykr syndir sinar at einu, be but adds to bis sins, Hom. 157; allt at einu, all the same, Isl. ii. 216, v. l.: af því einu, only because, Mork. 140.

B. Joined to another pronominal adj. or adv.: hverr, adj. pron., in old writers usually in two words and with a double declension (see below), but now and then (and in mod. usage always) in a single word, einn being indecl.; einhverja (acc. f.), Hbl. 30; einhverjum (dat. sing.), Hm. 122, Fms. x. 71; einhverjo héraði, Al. 98, Nj. 2; einhverra (gen.), Fms. iv. 75; einhverir (nom. pl.), viii. 202; einhver, einhverir, etc.: the form eins-hverr is peculiar, keeping the gen. indecl. through all the cases, nom. einshverr, N. G. L. i. 6; acc. einshverja, Stj. 156, 655 xxxii. 18, Gpl. 135; dat. einshverjum, Stj. 22, 442, 448; this form seems to be chiefly Norse, is very rare in old writers, and now quite obsolete; neut. sing. eitthvert, Vm. 73, or eitthvat, Stj. 442, the mod. usage makes a distinction, and uses eitthvert only as adj., eitthvað as subst.: 1. each one, each single one; maör er einn hverr, Edda 108; pær eru svá margar, at ein hver må vel endask, Eg. 414; ór þeirra fjórðungi sem ór einum hverjum öðrum, 1b. ch. 5; skal einn hverr (each) þeirra nefna sér vátta, Grág. i. 74; jafnmikinn arf sem einn hverr (each) sona hans, Sturl. ii. 77; fátt er svá herra einhverra hluta, of any single thing, β. joined to a superl. it strengthens the sense; ágætastr Fms. iv. 175. madr einn hverr, one of the very first men, Nj. 282; vinsselastr höfdingi einhverr, bigbly popular, Fms. vii. 4; einhver drengilegust vom, ix. 2. in an indefinite sense, some, somebody, a certain one; eitthvert ríki, Sks. 350; eina hverja nótt, some night, 686 B. 4; eitthvert sinn, once, sometime, Sturl. i. 77, Nj. 79; einhverju sinni, id., 2; einhvern dag, some day, Fms. v. 177, 1sl. ii. 212; eina hverja pessa tið, about this time, N. G. L. i. 355; til einnar hverrar stefnu, to some meeting, Fb. i. 354; eins-hverja hluti, Stj. 156; með eins-hverjum sveini, 442; at ekki sé minna vert, at hlyða prests-messu nývígðs hinni fyrstu, heldr en biskupsmessu einhverri, Bs. i. 131. β. used as subst.; einn hverr várr búandmessu einhverri, Bs. 1. 131. p. used as subst.; enin nveri vari puanuanna, Fms. i. 34; einn hvern manna hans, Eg. 258; einhverr i hverjum dal, Ld. 258, Nj. 192. y. einhver-staðar (eins-hver-staðar, Fms. vii. 84), adv. somewbere, Grett. 130, Fms. iv. 57, Sd. 181. II. einn-saman, adj. 'one togetber' (vide einsamall), i.e. quite alone; maðrinn lifa ekki af einu-saman brauði, Matth. iv. 4; með einni-saman sinni sýn, með einni-saman sinni þefan, Stj. 93; ef útlegðir fara einarsaman, if it be solely a matter of outlay (fine), Grag. i. 103; ef pat færi eitt-saman, ii. 10: of a woman, vera eigi ein-saman, to be not alone, to be with a child, Fms. iii. 109. III. with other words; einir . . ymissir, 'one and sundry,' various, mixed, Stj. 88, 204; eina hluti ok ýmissa, Fb. i. 191. B. hvert ok einn, 'each and one,' every one, 677. 1, H. E. i. 393, Rb. 492; fyrir hvern mun ok einn, Fas. i. 396. ok sér-hverr, one and all. 8. einn ser, apart, for oneself, alone; Muspells-synir hafa einir sér fylking, Edda 41; einn sér, sole, Fms. ii. 308; ser einir, Sturl. ii. 53: metaph. singular, peculiar, ein var hon ser i lyosku, Fs. 30. e. ser-hverr, adj. every one, q. v.: eins-konar, adv. of one kind, Skalda 165; mod. indef. of a certain kind, a kind of: sinskostar, adv. particularly, Isl. ii. 322, Mork. 81. none; in old writers usually so, but now and then contracted neinn (q. v.), and in mod. usage always so; né eina sekő, Grág. i. 136; né eitt úhreint, Stj. 409; né einu sinni, not once, Fms. xi. 13; né eins, not a single thing, 112; né eina herferd, vii. 28. n. fáir einir, only a few, in mod. usage in one word, nom. fáeinir, dat. fáeinum, gen. fáeinna: ein-stakr, single, q.v.: al-einn, alone, q.v.: ein-mana, q.v. (cp. Gr. μόνοε): einum-megin, adv. on one side, Nj. 248 (vide vegr).

ein-nefna, d, to appoint specially, Grag. i. 11.

einn-ig (einn-eg, einn-og, einn-ug), in mod. pronunciation and in MSS. of the 15th century einninn or einneginn (qs. einn veginn), adv. [from einn and vegr, qs. einn veg; cp. hvernig, bow; pannig, thus; hinnig, otherwise]: - in the same way, likewise, also; the subst. notion is still seen in the phrase, & einneg, in the same manner, 686 B. 12, Hom. (St.) 64; ek vil sjá hvernog þú markar þinn hlut, at eigi markim vit einnog báðir, Hkr. iii. 59; eigi þótti öllum einnug, Isl. ii. 352; Torfa Svartsson einnig (likewise), Sturl. i. 103; einneginn Ölver, O. likewise, Fas. iii. 470; fylgir honum ok einninn sá kappi, Fas. i. 419; létu þeir

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ein-nættr, adj. one night old, Sturl. i. 174, Hm. 85.
 ein-raoit, sup., hasa e., to bave resolved, made up one's mind, Greg.
60, Eg. 424, Fms. ii. 266, v. 44, Orkn. 34: masc., Mork. 84.
 oin-ráor, adj. self-willed, Ld. 314, Fms. xi. 246, Fas. ii. 113, Bjarn. 70.
 ein-reikull, adj. straying alone, Bs. i. 243.
ein-rendr, part. baving a single stripe (of cloth), Nj. 96, v.l.
 Ein-riði, a, m., pr. name, also Eind-riði, mod. Indriði, but freq. in
good MSS. spelt ein-, Mork., O. H., Orkn.; it properly means the great
           β. nickname of Thor the god of thunder from his driving in
the clouds, Edda (Gl.); cp. reio, thunder.
 ein-rum, n. a privy; i einrumi, privately.
 ein-reoi, n. self-will, obstinacy, Fms. ii. 254, Ld. 4, 188, Mork. 83.
 ein-rænligr, adj. singular, strange, odd, Fms. vi. 217.
 ein-reenn, adj. of singular temper, self-willed, Eg. 573, Fms. ii. 154,
iii. 202, Bs. i. 144, in the last passage probably a false reading, = einvænn.
 ein-samall, adj., einsömul, einsamalt, pl. einsamlir, etc., alone, rarely,
in old writers, who use einn saman in two words, and it only occurs in
later MSS., Fas. i. 91, iii. 469 (paper MSS.)
 ein-seta, u, f. bermitage, Hom. 26, Mart. 125.
                                                            compos: einsetu-
kons, u, f. a female ancborite, Bs. i. 478, Ld. 332, Hkr. i. 316. ein-
setu-lif, n. and einsetu-lifnaör, m. the life of an ancborite, Bs. i. 204,
Stj. 154, 158.
                    einsetu-maör, m. an anchorite, Fms. i. 145.
setu-munkr, m. a bermit, Greg. 70, 655 iii. 4. ein-setjs, setti; e. sér, to resolve firmly.
 ein-skapan, f. the right to fix one's own terms, Orkn. 214, Fms. xi. 24.
 ein-skepta, u, f. stuff woven with a single west, a kind of flannel.
 ein-skilt, n. adj. taken aside for a private purpose, (Fr.)
 ein-skipa, adj. with a single ship, Fms. ii. 5, vii. 214, ix. 499.
 ein-skirr, adj. quite clear; e. veor, Njaro. 374.
 ein-skjaldar, gen. as adv. under one shield, acting together, Fms. ix. 249.
 ein-skora, ab; e. hug sinn, to make one's mind up, Bær. 11.
 ein-skærligr, adj. pure; e. rödd, a pure voice, Thom. 151.
 ein-skerr, adj. pure; c. nao, pure grace.
 ein-akopuor, m. a sole judge or umpire, Lex. Poët.
 eins-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), alone, by oneself, Sks. 2: singly, Fms. i.
139, Stj. 184: especial, Magn. 512: gramm. singular, Skálda 185, 191.
 ein-staka, adj. single, isolated (with the notion of few, now and then,
bere and there); e. víg, Fms. xi. 99; e. slög ok skeinur, Háv. 50; e. kossar,
Fb. i. 304; e. visur, extemporised ditties (hence staka, a ditty), Fbr. 69.
ein-staka, adj. = einstaka.

β. mod. famous, notorious, chiefly in a
 ein-stakr, adj. = einstaka.
bad sense; e. armingi, svíðingr, þjófr, galdramaðr, etc.
 ein-stapi, a, m. a kind of fern, pteris aquilina, Str. 45.
ein-stigi, a, m. a single path, so narrow that only one can pass, Eg. 576, 577, 583, Fær. 267, Rd. 246, 247, Fms. ii. 110, viii. 49.
 ein-strengja, d, to resolve firmly, Fms. iii. 49: reflex. to grow bold, ix. 50.
 ein-stæðingr, m. an orphaned (bereft) person. einstæðings-skapr,
m. a state of bereavement.
 ein-stwör, adj. left alone, bereaved, widowed, Hom. 5.
 ein-sýnn, adj. = eincygr, one-eyed, Fas. i. 41, Fms. ii. 138, x. 301.
at einsynu, clearly, evidently, Hom. 5.
 ein-sætt, n. adj. evident, what clearly ought to be done; e-t er e., i. e.
that and nothing else is to be done; ok er per e. at pjona eigi lengr fjanda,
Fms. ii. 39, 124, vi. 154, 242, vii. 19, 25, 27, Boll. 342, Orkn. 408.
ein-tal, n. private conversation, Nj. 103, Fms. i. 205, iv. 145, 308, vi.
11, vii. 103, Mork. 176.
 ein-talat, part., verba e-t um e-t, to speak of nothing but that, Isl. ii. 245.
 ein-teiti, adj. quite merry, in bigb spirits, Eg. 526, Fms. iv. 167.
 ein-tomi, adj. at one's ease, undisturbed, Orkn. 266.
 ein-tómis, adv. alone.
 ein-tomr, adj. sole, alone, sheer.
 ein-trjanungr, m. made of one piece of wood, Karl. 96, v. l.
 ein-vala, adj. ind. chosen, excellent (Lat. egregius); e. kappi, a great
champion, Stj. 512; e. ker, a chosen vessel, of a saint, Orkn. 226, Bs. ii.
148; e. lid, chosen, picked troops, Fær. 79, Stj. 480; e. madr, a choice
man, Blas. 37; e. riddari, a fine borseman, Stj. 450.
ein-vald, n. monarchy, sovereignty, Stj. 499; koma einvaldi á landit, to make the country (i. e. the Icel. Commonwealth) submit to the monarch,
Fms. ix. 435; tíundi vetr einvalds hans, the tenth year of his reign, x. 161.
COMPDS: einvalds-höfðingi, a, m. a monarch, Ann. 492.
                                                                     einvalds-
konungr, m. an absolute king, Fms. i. 4, Eg. 6, 118, 263.
                                                                     einvalds-
riki, n. an empire, Stj. 576, Fms. i. 19.
 ein-valdi, a, m. and ein-valdr, s, m. a monarch, Fms. i. 2, iv. 126,
Eg. 6, Fb. i. 40.
 ein-valinn = einvala, Bs. ii. 70, 183.
 ein-veldi, n. = einvald.
 ein-verðugr, adj. = einvirðuligr, (Fr.)
 ein-vili, 2, m. self-will, Fms. x. 418.
ein-virðing, f. one's own choice, Bs. ii. 46, H. E. i. 523.
 ein-virðis, adv. in particular, Mar. 49, 139
 ein-virouliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), especially, Lv. 37, H. E. i. 518.
 ein-virki, also ein-yrki, a, m. [verk], a single worker, one who works
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123 single-banded, a poor busbandman that has no servants; the einytki is reckoned partly as bondi, and not cottager; he could serve as a neighbour (bui) in case of his property amounting to two cows' value per head of his household (wife and children), Grag. i. 145, defined in ii. 42, 43: the Norse sense of the word, Ghl. 438, cp. Jb. 184: in N.G.L. i. 199 distinction is made between bændr, einhleypingar, and einyrkjar. ein-vist, f. in the phrase, vera einvistum, to live alone, 625, 88, Bs. ein-vigi, n. [A. S. ânvig], a single combat; distinction is made between the hólmganga (q. v.) and einvígi, the rules of einvígi being plain, cp. the curious passage in Korm. 84; Edda 18, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 220. einvigis-madr, m. one who fights in single combat, Fms. z. 88. ein-voldugr, adj. absolute, Fs. 17. ein-vænn, adj. [ván]: medic., liggja e., to lie in a bopeless state, to be sinking fast, Bs. i. 353; hón hafði aldri orðit einvænni, ber life bad never been in greater danger, id.; fylgdi bædi svefnleysi ok matleysi, ok þótti hann ba einvænn vera, and they thought be was in a hopeless state, 144, (Ed. einrænn, which no doubt is a misspelling in the MS.) ein-voroum, adv. specially, D. N., Sks. 787. ein-bykkr, adj. (ein-bykkni, f.), stubborn, self-willed, Fb. i. 543. ein-seri, n. [ár], a term of one year, D. N. ein-cerr, adj. lasting one year, D. N. ein-æti, n. pl.; eta einætum, to eat 'off-band,' Glum. 340, cp. Edm. Head's Transl. 24. ein-örö, mod. einurö (Norse form einarö), f. [einarör], frankness, boldness, fairness; vit ok e., Fms. ix. 333; ef þú vilt heldr trúa lygi . . . en e., rather to believe a lie than simple truth, Eg. 63; e. ok vinátta, frankness and friendsbip, Isl. ii. 234; bá munu bér ætla, at sá muni eigi e. til hafa við at ganga, that be bas not the fairness (boldness) to confess, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 32; nú vilju vér sýna e. várrar frásagnar, we will shew the fairness of our story, viii. 48. 

β. faith, fidelity; at engi skjoplisk i einurðinni (fidelity) við annan, O. H. 61; að landfólkit mundi smáit frá einörðinni við konung, 177; fáir munu nú vera í Noregi þeir er einörð sinni haldi nú við mik, 194. γ. in mod. usage, einurð means frankness, as opp. to sbyness; thus einaroar-lauss, adj. = sby: einaroar-leysi, n. sbyness: einaroar-litill, adj. rather sby, whereas in old writers these words mean faitbless or irresolute; verda einardar fatt, to fail in courage, Nj. 208; einardar-lauss, wavering, Al. 71, Sks. 357, N. G. L. ii. 420: einaroar-maor, m. a stedfast, trusty man, Sturl. ii. 64: einarðar-skortr, m. = einurðarleysi, Nj. 208, v. l. EIR, m. [Lat. aes; Goth. aiz; A.S. âr; Engl. ore; O.H.G. er; Hel. erin; Germ. erz]:-brass, Stj. 340, 656. 7, Greg. 80, Hkr. i. 265, COMPDS denoting brazen, of brass: eir-altari, m. a Fms. x. 284. brazen altar, Stj. eir-baugr, m. a brazen ring, Fb. i. 370. eirhestr, m. a brazen borse, Merl. eir-hjálmr, n. a brazen belmet, Stj. eir-ketill, m. a brass kettle, Grag. i. 504, Eg. 396. kross, m. a brazen cross, Vm. 49. eir-kyrtill, m. a brazen cloak (used for torment), Blas. 46, 655. 14. eir-lampi, a, m. a brass lamp, Jm. 2. eir-ormr, m. a brazen serpent, Stj. 333. Numb. xxi. 9. eir-penningr, m. a penny of brass, Post. 645. 78. eir-skjöldr, m. a brazen shield, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 6. eir-stolpi, a, m. a pillar of brass, Stj. 564. eir-teinn, m. a wire of brass, Fms. ii. 129. uxi, a, m. an ox of brass (image), Stj. 2 Kings. xvi. 17. EIR, f. peace, clemency; this word occurs several times in old poetry (Kormak), but not in prose, cp. Lex. Poët., and in compos: eirar-samr (eir-samr), adj. mild; eirar-lauss and eirar-vanr, adj. merciless, II. one of the beathen goddesses, Edda. eira, 8, [A.S. arian = parcere], to spare, with dat.; hafa allir hlutir unnit eiða at e. Baldri (not to burt Balder), Edda 37; hann eirði öngu hvárki i orðum né verkum, be spared naught either in word or work. Nj. 184, Fms. vii. 312; at þeir skyldu e. konum ok kirkjum, spare women and churches, Sturl. iii. 40; e. undan e-u, to yield; höfum vér lengi undan eirt fjandskap yðrum, Ld. 204; kvað hann þá ekki mundu tjá at letja sik, kvaðsk lengi hafa undan eirt, Fms. vii. 244; ok meir bykjumk vér undan eira, Sturl. i. 72; eptir þetta ríða þeir Ögmundr í brott, ok eirir hann undan þá enn fyrst, iii. 103. 

B. impers., e-m i brott, ok eirir hann undan þá enn fyrst, iii. 103. eirir e-t illa, it displeases one, i. e. to feel ill at rest with a thing; illa eirði mér fall þitt, Flóv. 29; Eiríki konungi eirði þetta stórilla, Fms. i. 19; honum eirir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 236; Bergi eirði hit versta, Fs. 53; eira vel (ironically), to be well pleased, meira efni hefir hann til eldingar en honum megi vel eira inni at vera, 45: to do for one, vitum hve oss eiri öl þat er Bárðr of signdi, let us see how Bard's draught will agree with us, Eg. ch. 44 (in a verse); Egill fann, at honum mundi ekki svå buit eira, E. felt that this would not do, Eg. 552. In mod. usage, eira means to feel at rest (= una), of a man or beast who is restless or runs from one place to another,—it is said 'hann eirir hvergi,' be can nowbere rest; the other senses are obsolete.

. 2. mod. rest, quietness; pl. ú-cirbir, uproar, tumult.

eiro, f. clemency, mercy, Fms. ix. 36, v.l., Hkr. iii. 257, Gullp. 48,

eirinn, adj. forbearing, Bs. i. 766; 6-eirinn, overbearing, mod. restless.

eira, u, f. rest, = eiro.

eir-ligr, adj. brazen, Stj. 377.

EISA, u, f. [Swed. ässia; Norse eisa and esja], glowing embers, Edda

(Gl.), esp. in the allit. phrase, eisa ok eimyrja.

eisa, 2d, in the phrase, e. eldum, to shower down embers, Fas. ii. 469: poët., ganga eisandi, to go dashing through the waves, of a ship, Hkv. 1.2; lata skeidr e., id., Sighvat; vargr hafs eisar, the sea-wolf (the ship) goes dasbing, Edda (in a verse); eisandi uor, foaming waves, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.

eiskald, n., poët. the beart, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: in pl., eisköld, Fm. 27. eiskra, að, to roar or foam, rage; gékk hon útar ok innar eptir gólfinu eiskrandi, Ísl. ii. 338; görvir at eiskra, enraged, Hðm. 11; hann eiskraði þá mjök ok hélt við berserksgang, Fas. i. 524; eiskraði sút í berserkjunum, 425: in mod. usage, það ískrar í honum, it roars within bim, of suppressed rage.

EISTA, n., gen. pl. eistna, a testicle, Sturl. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 342, Bs. i.

615, Fb. ii. 161; sels-eista, a nickname, Fbr.

EITILL, m. a nodule in stone, iron, or the like; hence the saying, hardr sem e., 'bard as a flint,' poët. name of a giant, Edda (Gl.) eitla, 20, in the phrase, eitla augum, 'to set the face as a flint,' Sks. 230 B. EITR, n., gen. eitrs, [A.S. ator; O.H.G. eitar; Dan. ædder; Old Engl. atter-cop; the spider is in A. S. ator-coppa, whence Dan. adder-kop = cup of poison]: -poison, Bær. 15, Fms. vi. 166, viii. 303, Edda 155 (pref.), Al. 49, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse).

eitra, 20, to poison, Ann. 1360: part. eitraor, empoisoned.

eitr-á, f. a poisonous stream, Edda 42.

eitr-blandaör (eitr-blandinn), part. poisoned, Rb. 358.

eitr-blastr, m. inflammation from poison, Bs. ii. 95, 157.

eitr-bólginn, part. swoln with poison, Greg. 79.

eitr-dalr, m. dales with rivers of poison, Vsp. 42. eitr-drep, n. deadly poison, mortification, Stj. 97.

eitr-dropi, a, m. a drop of poison, Vsp. 44.

eitr-drykkr, m. a poisoned draught, Fas. iii. 302.

eitr-eggjaör, part. baving a poisoned edge, Fms. iii. 78.

eitr-far, adj. glittering (of poison), venomous (of snakes), Edda (Gl.)

eitr-fluga, f. a venomous insect, Bs. ii. 183.

eitr-fullr, adj. full of poison, Magn. 470.

eitr-heror, part. tempered in poison (of steel), Bret. eitr-kaldr, adj. deadly cold, Lex. Poët.

eitr-kveisa, f. venomous sore, a nickname, Fms.

eitr-kvikendi, n. a poisonous animal, Sks. 88, Stj. 253, Al. 1, 623. 26.

eitr-kvikja, u, f. poisonous yeast, Edda 3.

eitr-ligr, adj. poisonous, Stj. 91.

eitr-maökr, m. a venomous maggot, Stj. 97.

eitr-naora, a, u, f. a poisonous adder.

eitr-ormr, m. a viper, Stj. 37, 96, Rb. 344, Fms. vi. 164.

eitr-tandraðr, adj. = eitrfár, Al. 168.

EK, pers. pron., mod. eg, proncd. ég or jeg; eg occurs as early as in MSS. of the 15th century, Arna-Magn. 556 A; jak, Fms. x. 287, cp. the mod. Swed. form and the mod. Icel. jeg; old poets make it rhyme with ek, as, Halldórr ok ek | höfum engi prek, Korm. 154 (in a verse), cp. Ld. 108: [Ulf. ik, but ek on the Golden horn and on the stone in Tune; A. S. ic; Engl. I; Germ. ich; old Swed. jak, mod. jag; Dan. jeg; cp. Lat. ero. Gr. eyw]:—I, Nj. 10, 30, 132, etc.

2. in poetry and old prose a pronominal 'k or 'g is suffixed to the verb; em'k buinn annan í at nefna, Grág. i. 103; ek em'k, 623, 56, Blas. 41, Mork. 89, 94, 99, 104, Vþm. 8, Ls. 14, Ad. 1, Post. 645, 33; jók'k, '*I eked'* (added), lb. (pref.); vas'k þar fjórtán vetr, ch. 9; þá er ek var'k á bænum, Blas. 10. Hen. 12; ek bað'k, Post. 645. 54; ek kom'k, Skm. 18; ek sit'k, Mork. 168; ek finn'k, 141; ek nam'k, 73; sá'k, 75; ek sé'k (video), 103, 168, Fms. xi. 110; mun'k-at ek, Mork. 50; svá ek vind'k, Hm. 156; ok rit'k á þessa lund, Skálda (Thorodd) 166; sjá'k (sim), Mork. 183: g before k becomes by assimilation k, e. g. hyk'k = hygg'k, Skm. 5: the pronominal k is inserted between the suffixed negative and the verb, ek skal'k-a, hef'k-a, mon'k-a, sá'k-a, má'k-a, veit'k-a, or skal'k-a ek, hef'k-a ek, etc.: even a double & after a diphthong, siá'kk (sim), Mork. 89, 134, but chiefly in poetry with the suffixed negative, e.g. ek sé'kk-a: this form is obsolete, whereas the suffixed g (or k) in bisyllables or after a vowel is more freq.; svá at ek fæ'k eigi leyzt mik, Edda 20; er ek vilda'g helzt, Fms. xi. 146; eigi munda'k trua, Edda 32; ef ek lifi ok mega'k ráða, 34; þá hafða'k bundit með gresjarni, id.; sem önga frægð muna'k af hljóta, 20; sýnda'k bæði þeim ok Sæmundi, Íb. (pref.); þá er ek var heima heyrða'k sagt, Edda 81; er ek æva kenni'g, Hm. 164; draums ætli'g þér, Hdl. 7; þorða'g, Ad. 1; ræka'g, mætta'g, Stor. 8; skýt ek ok ræ'k (ræ'g, v.l.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse); líkara at ek vitja'g hingat þessa heita, Eg. 319; næða'k (or næða'g), if I could reach, Eb. 70 (in a verse); at ek nemni þá menn alla ok beiði'g, Grág. ii. 317; vilja'k, I will, Ht. 1; þvíat ek ætla'g, O. H. 59; ok náða'k svá öllu ríki peirra, 74; þvíat ek trúi'k yðr bezt, 88; ek setta'k, Mork. 62; flytta'k, 94; geri'k, heyroa'k, 36; mæli'g, 39; ek vetti'g, 175; tefli'g, 186; setta'g, lagoa'g, id.; vilda'g, 193; vide Lex. Poët. and the word '-at'

bjargi'g-a'k, Hm. 153; stöðvi'g-a'k, 151; hversu ek má'k, Fms. vi. 102; vide Lex. Poët. and Frump. 228 sqq.

B. DAT. AND ACC. are from a different root:—dat. mer, [Ulf. mis; Germ. mir; lost in Dan.], Nj. 10, etc. etc.; acc. mik, mod. mig, which form occurs even in MSS. at the beginning of the 14th century, e.g. Hauks-bók: mek occurs now and then in MSS., e.g. O. H. L., N. G. L., Sks. B, else it is rare and obsolete, Al. 42, O. H. 107, [Ulf. mik; A. S. mec; Engl. me; Germ. mich; Dan. mig.] As the word is so common, we shall only mention the use of mik which is special to the Scandinavian tongue, viz. its use as a verbal suffix. The ancients had a double form for the reflexive; for 1st pers. -mk, i. e. mik suffixed to the plur. of the verb; for the 3rd pers. -sk, i. e. sik suffixed to sing. and plur. alike; thus, ek (vér) þykkjumk, I (we) seem to myself (ourselves); but hann bykkisk, be seems to bimself; peir bykkjask, they seem to themselves: the -mk was later changed into -mz, or -mst of editions and mod. use; but this is a grammatical decay, as if both -mst and -st (bykjumst and bykist) arose from the same reflex. sik. 1. the subject may be another person or thing (plur. or sing.) and the personal pronoun mik suffixed as object to the verb, a kind of middle voice found in very old poems, and where it occurs freq. it is a test of antiquity; in prose it is quite obsolete: jötna vegir stooun'k yfir ok undir, the ways of giants (i. e. precipices) stood above and beneath me, Hm. 106; er lögðum'k arm yfir, the lass who laid her arms round me, 108; mögr hétum'k fögru, my son promised me fair, Egil; hilmir budum'k lod (acc.), the king gave me leave, i. e. bade me, sing, Höfudl. 2; ulfs bagi gafum'k ihrott, the wolf's foe (Odin) gave me the art (poetry), Stor. 23; Ragnarr gafum'k reidar mana, R. gave me the shield, Bragi; pat erum'k synt, it is shewn to me, id.; stöndum'k ilmr fyrir yndi, the lass blights my joy, Kormak; hugr tjáðum'k, courage belped me, Egil; snertum'k harmr vid hjarta, grief touches me to the beart, Landn.; stöndum'k til hjarta hjörr, the sword pierces me to the beart, Fm. 1; feldr brennum'k, my cloak catches fire, Gm. 1; draum dreymoum'k, I dreamed a dream; grimt várum'k hlið, the gap (breach) was terrible to me, Stor. 6; hálf ván féllum'k, half my hope failed me, Gráfeldar-drapa; heidnir rekkar hnekdum'k, the heathen men turned me out, Sighvat; dísir hvöttum'k at, the 'dísir' booted us, Hom. 29; gumi görðum'k at vígi, the man made us fight, id.; lyst várum'k, it list me, Am. 74: very common is erum'k, 'tis to me (us); erum'k ván, I (we) bave to expect; mjök erum'k tregt tungu at hræra, 'tis bard for me to move the tongue, i. e. the tongue cleaves to my mouth, Stor. 1, 17, Ad. 16. sometimes oneself is the subject, freq. in prose and poetry, either in deponent verbs or as reflex. or recipr.; at vit skilim'k sáttir, O. H. 119; at vér komim'k, that we shall come, 85; finnum'k her þá, 108; ef ver finnum'k, 111; ek skildum'k við Ólaf konung, 126; ef ek komum'k í braut, 140; sigrom'k, if I gain the victory, 206; zôrom'k, 214; ef ek öndum'k, if I die, Eg. 127; ek berum'k, I bear myself, Grag. ii. 57, Mork. passim; ek þykkjum'k, þóttum'k, ráðum'k, látum'k, setjum'k, bjóðum'k, skildum'k, kveljum'k, etc., = ek þykisk, þóttisk, ræðsk, lætsk, setsk, býðsk, skildisk, kvelsk, etc.: even at the present day the forms eg bykjumst, búttumst are often used in writing; in other words the suffix -mst (-mk) is almost  $\beta$ . the obsolete interjection or mik = I am; vel or mik, well is me (= bless me!'), O. H. L. 71; z er mik, ab me! 64; kendr er mik, I am known, 66: with a reflex. notion, hvat er mik at bvi, what is that to me? Skv. 1. 28; er mik þat undir frétt þeirri, that is my reason for asking, Grag. i. 19:—this 'er mik' is clearly the remains of the old

C. DUAL AND PLUR. also from a different root: 1. dual vit. mod. viö, a Norse form mit also occurs, Al. 170, 171, [cp. mi, Ivar Aasen]:-we two; gen. and dat. from a different root, okkar and okkr, [cp. Goth. igggis; A. S. inc and incer; O. H. G. incb and incbar; Ivar Aasen dikke and dykk]:—our. 2. plur.: 4. nom. vér Ivar Aasen dikke and dykk]:-our. and veer, the last form now obsolete, [Goth. veis; A.S. and Engl. we; Germ. wir; Dan. vi]:-we. β. gen. vár, mod. vor, Eg. 524, Fms. y. dat. and acc. oss, [Goth. uns (acc.), unsis viii. 213, 398, etc. (dat.); A.S. us; Germ. uns; Swed. oss; Dan. os]:-us: it need only be noticed that in mod. familiar usage the dual-við, okkr, okkar-has taken the place of the plural, vér, oss; but that in written books the forms vér, oss are still in freq. use, except in light or familiar style; old writers, on the other hand, made a clear distinction both in speech and writing

EKJA, u, f. [aka], a carting, carrying in a cart; toku bá sumir til ekju, en sumir hlóðu heyinu, Eb. 260; cp. Swed. åska, vide áss [p. 46].

COMPD: ekju-vegr, m. a cart-road, D. N.

EKKI, a, m. [akin to öngr, Lat. angustus], as a medic. term, a convulsive sobbing, caused by the repression of tears, Fél. ix. 208, Hkv. 2. 43, Skv. 1. 20, Gisl. 64 (in a verse), Rafns S. (in a verse), Am. 44, Hkr. iii. (in a verse of Sighvat), Stor. 2, where we ought to read, by at ekki stendr höfugligr i (not 'or') hyggju stað, because a beavy sobbing oppresses, stifles my breast; angrs ok ekka, Stj. 428, (freq.)

ekki, adv. not, vide eingi.

ekkill, m. a widower, akin to the preceding; freq. in mod. use; that [p. 2]: sometimes a double pronoun occurs, g and k, matti'g-a'k, Og. 32; uno reference from an old writer is on record seems to be a mere



accident. Ekkilsjurt, Acbillaea L., Bb. 3. 75. ekkja, u, f. [Swed. enka and Dan. enke shew that the root consonants are nk; this word is peculiar to the Scandin. tongue; even Ulf. renders xhpa by vidovo, which is the Lat. vidua]:—a widow, Grág. i. 108, 306, Blas. 21, Bs. ii. 161, Fas. i. 223. COMPDs: ekkju-búnaðr, m. widow's ekkju-dómr, m. widowbood, Stj. 197. weeds, Stj. 197. nafn, n. a widow's name, widowbood, Fas. i. 223, Am. 98 (MS. ekkiunam clearly a false reading = namn). ekkju-skapr, m. widowbood, ekkju-sonr, m. a widow's son, 656 A. ii. In Edda Fms. x. 433. 108 there is a distinction between hæll, a widow whose bushand is slain, and ekkja, the widow of one who died a natural death; hall is merely a poët. word and obsolete, but ekkja is in full use. In old poetry ekkja is used = a lass, girl, cp. Lapp. akka = Lat. mulier; cp. also Lex. Poët. ekla, u, f. dearth, want, Sks. 218, v. l.; Vell-ekla, Dearth of Gold, the name of a poem, Hkr.; suml-e., scarcity of drink, Eg. (in a verse): the word is rare in old writers, but still in use in Icel., e. g. hey-e., scarcity of bay; matar-e., dearth of meat; vinnu-folks-e., scarcity of servants. ekla, adv. scarcely; þeir Helgi tóku e. til matar um kveldit, konungr spurði hvárt þeir væri sjúkir, Fms. v. 317 (ἄπ. λεγ.) EKRA, v, f. [from akr, p. 10], an acre, corn-field, Landn. 125, Al. 52, N. G. L. i. 217, Stj. 400. Judges ix. 32. ektar- and ekta-, [Germ. ecbt], adj. genuine, mod. (vide ei). wedded; taka til ekta, to marry: chiefly used in compos, ekta-maor, m. a busband; ekta-skapr, m. matrimony, etc.; ektar-kona, u, f. a wedded wife, occurs in D. N. i. 591, (mod.) **ÉL**, n., spelt iel, Edda (Kb.) 72, Fms. xi. 136; él, Hom. 109; gen. dat. pl. éla, élum; mod. élja, éljum, inserting j; [cp. Dan. iling]:—a snow-sbower; the proverb, öll él linna um sídir, every 'él' comes to an end; él eitt mun vera, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, Nj. 200; þá görði él mikit ok illuiðri, Fms. i. 175; élum ok hreggi, x. 135, xi. 136, 137; drífu-él, Orkn. 414; meðan él dró á, 396; í éli einnar stundar, 656 B. 12; él augna (poët.), tears, Edda 72. 

B. metaph. a sbock, uproar, Hom. 109: a bot figbt, ok verðr et harðasta él, Fms. xi. 32. 

61ja-drög, n. pl. (qs. élja-dróg, f.?), streaks of snow-sbowers seen far off, etc.
elda, d, mod. also 28, [eldr], to light, kindle a fire, with dat. of the fuel; e. viði, Grág. ii. 211, 338; ef þeir e. görðum, grindum eðr andvirki, Gbl. 422: absol., at vér eldim úsparliga í Hvammi, Sturl. i. 67: to beat, warm, pá skulu þeir e. hús at manntali, Jb. 225; e. ofn, Hkr. iii. 115: metaph., elda hug e-s, to kindle one's mind, Hom. 107; ek skal yora huo e. knáliga meo klungrum (make you smart), Stj. 395; e. vita, to kindle a beacon, Orkn. 264; en bo eldi her lengi af med beim brædrum, the spark of resentment was long felt among the brothers, Lv. 34; e. járn, to forge iron, Rkv.; the phrase, elda grátt silfr, to be bad friends, is a metaphor taken from smelting drossy silver that cannot stand the fire; þeir Stórólfr eldu löngum grátt silfr, en stundum vóru með þeim blíðskapir, Fb. i. 522. 2. to cook, or gener. to expose to II. reflex. to be kindled; má vera at eldisk hér langr ópokki af, it may be that long ill-feeling will be kindled therefrom, Lv. 50. eldask, d, [aldr], to grow old; eldisk árgalinn nú, Fms. vi. 251; er þá tók mjök at eldask, viii. 108; hann tekr nú at eldask (MS. öldask) mjök, xi. 51; ek finn at ek eldumk, en þverr kraptrinn, Orkn. 464; peir hrymask eigi né eldask, Rb. 346. β. part. eldr, old, worn by age; Gísli kvaðsk eldr vera mjök frá úfriði, Sturl. iii. 10: equivocal is the phrase, eldir at ráðum ok at þrotum komnir (in the dream of king Sverrir), Fms. viii. 108, cp. Orkn. ch. 34. y. impers. in the phrase, nott (acc.) eldir, the night grows old (cp. elding); pá er nótt eldir, Fas. i. 147. eld-bakadr, part. baked on embers, Stj. 595. I Kings xix. 6. eld-beri, 2. m. a brasier, lantern, H. E. ii. 107, Pm. 26, 73, Jm. 12, Vm. 164; eldbera-ker, id., Pm. 106. eld-borg, f. a volcanic crag, vide borg. eld-bruni, a, m. fire, conflagration, D. N. eld-böllr, m. a fire-ball, Dipl. v. 18. eld-fimr, adj. inflammable, easily catching fire, Sks. 427. eld-fjall, n. a fire-bill, volcano. eld-feeri, n. pl. an apparatus for striking fire, tinder-box, Jb. 145. eld-gamall, adj. [from Dan. ældgammel = Icel. elli-gamall], stone old, (mod. word.) eld-glæringar, f. pl. 'fire-glare,' seen in darkness. eld-gos, n. 'fire-gusb,' a volcanic eruption. eld-gróf and eld-gróf, f. a 'fire-groove,' Ísl. ii. 405, 417, Eb. 272, v.l. eld-gýgr, m. a crater. eld-gögn, n. pl. cooking-vessels, D. N. eld-heitr, adj. bot as fire.

eld-hraun, n. a 'fire-field,' lava-field.

skáli, but opp. to stofa, the ladies' room; stofa, eldhús, búr, Grág. i. 459;

stofu-hurð, búr-hurð, eldahús-hurð, Ghl. 344, H. E. i. 495; eldhús eðr

stofur, Grag. i. 468; ganga milli stofu ok eldhúss, Fbr. 164; cp. Gísl. & floor, N. G. L. i. 256.

II. poët. name of a sea-king, Edda (Gl.): botan., 41, 15, 97, (Mant.) 324, Eb. ch. 52, vide new Ed. 98, v. l. 1, 3, 4; gékk Þorgerðr þegar inn í eldahús, Eg. 603; eldhúss dyrr, Lv. 89, Ld. 54, Sturl. iii. 218, 219; eldhúss-skot, n. id., cp. Eg. 397; eldhús-hurð, f. the burdle of an e., N. G. L. i. 38, Ghl. l. c.; eldhús-fifi, n. a 'fireside fool,' an idiot who sits all day by the fire, Fas. ii. 114; in Sturl. iii. 219 eldahús and skáli seem to be used differently. used of any room having a hearth and fire, eldahús . . . var bat brott frá öbrum húsum, Eg. 203; and even of a kitchen, 238, cp. Nj. 75. In mod. usage eldhús only means a kitchen. eldi (elbi, Grag.), n. [ala], feeding, maintenance, Grag. i. 117, 143: the person maintained, 236: in mod. usage esp. of keeping another's lambs, sheep, in winter, hence lambs-eldi, 'lambs-keep,' an obligation on every householder to feed a lamb for the priest in winter; elda-skildagi, m. the time when the lambs are sent back (middle of May); the phrase, skila ur eldum, to send back (lambs): eldis-hestr, m. a borse kept in stall, 2. a thing born; mislit eldi, Stj. 179. Gen. opp. to útigangs-hestr. xxxi. 8; e. þat er fram fer af kviði konunnar, 656 B. 7; skaltú þiggja pat af Guði at hann gefi þér gott eldi, Mar. 3, 6, 19; komask frá e. sínu, to be delivered of a child, Fas. iii. 276; cp. upp-eldi, breeding. eldi-brandr, m. fire-wood, fuel, Grág. ii. 261, Fms. ii. 82, viii. 358, v.l., Fbr. 97: a fire-brand, Stj. 402, Fs. 45, þiðr. 332, Grett. 117: metaph., Post. 645. 84. eldi-ligr, adj. elderly, Fas. i. 120, Mag. 5.
elding, f. firing, fuel, Scot. eilding, Grág. ii. 338, 358, Fs. 45; eldingarsteinar, (bituminous?) stones to make a fire, Karl. 18: smelting metals, gull er stenzk e., gold which resists the heat of the crucible, Grag. i. 501; cp. II. lightning, also in plur., Fms. x. 30, xi. 136, elda grátt silfr. Fas. i. 372, Sks. 229, Stj. 300, Al. 41: eldinga-flug, n. a flash of lightning, Rb. 102: eldinga-manaor, m. the lightning month, id. elding, f. [aldr], the 'eld' or old age of the night, the last or third part of the night; allt fra eldingu ok til mids aptans, Hrafn. 7; vakti þórhildr upp sína menn þegar í elding, Fms. ii. 231; í elding nætr, vii. 214; kómu í elding nætr á Jaðar, Ó. H. 117. The ancients divided the night into three equal parts, of which the last was called either otta (q. v.) or elding, (bá er priðjungr lifir nætr, i. e. wbere the third part of the night is left): the mod. usage is, það er farið að elda aptr, it begins to rekindle; and aptr-elding, rekindling, as though 'daybreak' were from fire 'eldr;' but in old writers 'aptr' is never joined to these words (Anal. 193 is taken from a paper MS., cp. Fb. iii. 405, l. 6); the phrase elding 'nætr' also shews that the word refers not to daylight, but to night, and means the last part of the night, opp. to midnight, mid-nætti. eldi-akio, m. a log of fire-wood, Fs. 6, bior. 262; loganda e., a firebrand, Stj. 413.
eldi-stokkr, m. a log of fire-wood, Glúm. 338. eldi-torf, n. turf for firing, Isl. ii. 112, Dipl. v. 23, Bs. ii. 135. eldi-vior, m. fire-wood, Fms. ii. 82, vii. 97, K. p. K. 90: but, as Icel. is barren of trees, eldivior means fuel in general, peat, etc., Orkn. 16; torf-skurð svá sem hann þarf til eldiviðar, digging peat for fuel, Vm. COMPDS: eldivioar-fatt, n. adj. wanting fuel, Fbr. 97. eldiviðarlauss, adj. sbort of fuel. (fuel), Fms. vi. 146, Stj. 150. eldividar-leysi, n. want of fire-wood eldiviðar-stika, u, f. a stick of firewood, Stj. 268. eld-ker, n. = eldberi, Am. 5. eld-knöttr, m. a fire-ball. eld-kveykja, u, f. kindling fire, Nj. 194: metaph., 625.74, Mork. 7. eld-ligr (elligr, Al. 65), adv. fiery, of fire, Greg. 19, Niorst. 6, Fas. iii. 414, Sks. 208, Rb. 442, Stj. 98. eld-neyti, n. fuel, Ghl. 369. eld-næmr, adj. easily catching fire, Sks. 427, Fms. xi. 34, Mork. 7. ELDR, m., gen. ellds, also spelt ellz, [a word that may be taken as a test of Scandin. races; Dan. ild; Swed. äld; for the Teut. nations use the word feuer, fire, which is wanting in Scandin., though used by old Icel. poets, who probably borrowed it from A.S.; on the other hand, Ulf. constantly renders  $\pi \hat{v} \rho$  by fon, Icel. funi, q.v.; in A.S. poetry and in Hel. äled = incendiary occurs a few times, and älan = Lat. urere (Grein and Schmeller); Rask suggests a Finn. origin]:-fire. In cold climates fire and life go together; hence the proverb, eldr er beztr med yta sonum, ok solar syn, fire is best among the sons of men, and the sight of the sun, Hm. 67: in reference to the healing power of fire, eldr tekr við sóttum, fire consumes (cures) fevers, 138; sá er eldrinn heitastr er á sjálfum brennr, Grett. 136 new Ed.: allit., e. né járn, fire nor iron, Edda 82; hvárki egg né eld, 162; eldr (sparks of fire) hraut or sverðum þeirra, Flóv. 29; e. þótti af hrjóta er vápnin kómu saman, Sturl. iii. 187, vide Fms. i. 392, vi. 153, vii. 338 (MS. ell), viii. 74, 202, x. 29, Nj. 74, Eluc. 19, 625, 178. B. the eruption of a volcano, Bs. i. 803, 804; eld-hús (elda-hús, Eg. 397, 603, Sturl. iii. 219, Ghl. 344), n. the jard-eldr, 'earth-fire,' subterranean fire. compos: elds-bruni, a, m. burning of fire, Stj. elds-daunn, m. smell of fire, Finnb. 242. 'fire-bouse,' i. e. the ball or parlour, one of the chief rooms in ancient gangr, m. the raging of fire, Fms. i. 128, x. 29, Sturl. iii. 132, Bs. i. 327, dwellings, where the fire was kept up, used synonymously with elda-

elds-gneisti, 2, m. a spark of fire, Greg. 74. elds-golf, n. a bearth-floor, N. G. L. i. 256. elds-gogn, n. pl. materials for firing, Vm.

elds-glor, n. glare of fire, Fas. iii. 471.

Orkn. 368, 458, Sks. 141.

elds-hiti, a, m. fiery beat, Fms. x. 379. 177. elds-liki, n. a likeness, shape of fire, Clem. 30, Rb. 388. elds-litr, n. orbs of fire, Nj. 194, Rb. 336. elds-ljós, n. fire-light, Fms. ix. 49. el matr, n. food of fire, Th. 19. elds-logi, a, m. a flame, Stj. 414. elds-neyti, n. pl. fuel, Band. 10, Fms. ix. 339, Fas. i. 84. elds-stolpi, a, m. a pillar of fire, Stj. 326. elds-uppkváma, u, f. the eruption of a volcano, Landn. 269, Bs. i. 148, 498. elds-vélar, f. pl. fire devices, Flov. 43. elds-vimr, m. 'fire-wbims,' flickering fire, of the aurora borealis, fire-gleam, Sks. 203. eldsvirki, n. a tinder-box, Fms. vii. 225, Orkn. 208, Band. 30. esp. in plur. a fire on the bearth; the proverbs, vid eld skal öl drekka, by the fireside shalt thou drink ale, Hm. 82; allir eldar brenna út um sidir, all fires (beacons) burn out at last (of the death of an aged man): allit., eldr á arni (vide arinn). In the old halls in Scandinavia an oblong hearth was built in the middle of the hall, and the fires kindled were called langeldar, long fires, with an opening in the thatch called ljóri for a chimney; the benches in the hall were ranged on both sides of the langeldar, vide Edda 82 (the hall of king Adils); hence the phrase, bera öl um eld, to band the ale round the fire, viz. to one's cup fellow on the opposite bench, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Grett. ch. 10, new Ed. p. 23; eldaskálar vóru stórir á bæjum, sátu menn við langelda á öptnum, þá vóru bord sett fyrir menn fyrir (innan MS. Holm.), svafu menn upp (ut MS. Holm.) frá eldunum, Kristni S. ch. 2; þá vóru görvir eldar stórir eptir endilöngum skálanum, sem í þann tíma var títt, at drekka öl við eld, Bs. i. 42; cp. Orkn., eldar voru a golfinu, on the floor, ch. 18, where the fire seems to have been made in a pit (vide eldgrof) in the middle of the floor, cp. also kipti honum upp at pallinum, vide bakeldr: again, at the evening and morning meals people gathered round the 'meal-fires' (maleldar), hence the phrases, sitja vio elda, to sit at the fire; voru görfir máleldar hvert kveld í elda-skála sem siðr var til, sátu menn löngum við eldana áðr menn gengu til matar, Eb. ch. 52: máleldr, the 'meal-fire' or the small fire, is distinguished from langeldr, the great fire, 276; pat var í þann tíma er þeir Snorri sátu við málelda (yfir málborði, v. l.), ch. 26; höfðu menn orðit vátir ok vóru görvir máleldar (langeldar, v. l.), Nj. ch. 8; ok er skálabúinn var mettr sat hann við eld, Fs. 6; snyr at dyrum, er menn sátu við langelda (in the evening), Korm. ch. 15; um kveldit er menn satu við elda, Orkn. 448: the phrase, sitja milli elda, to sit between two fires, to be in a strait, vide Gm. COMPDS: elda-hús, n., vide eldhús. olda-akáli, a, m. = eldhús, Eb. l. c., Grett. l. c., cp. Eb. 170; einn laugaraptan sat Helga í elda-skála, Ísl. ii. 274; hafði hann lagzt niðr í eldaskála eptir dagverð, Gísl. 97; Þrándr hafði látið göra elda mikla í elda-skála, Fær. 183; ekki lagðisk Ormr í elda-skála, Fb. i. 521, Eg. 238. elda-skára, u, f. (elda-skári, a, m., Lex. Run.), a 'fire-rake,' poker, Nj. 236. elds-görő, f. making fire, Fs. 45. III. a beacon, IV. in old poetry the fire of wounds or of bale-fire, Gs. 18.

eld-fjall, eld-gjá, etc. eld-rauör, adj. fiery-red.

ignis fatuus.

eld-sokn, f. fetching fire, Grett. 89.

eld-stokkr, m. a burning beam, Nj. 202.

eld-stó, f., pl. stóar, a 'fire-stove,' bearth, Bard. 2 new Ed., Nj. 236, Fb. iii. 446, Fas. ii. 115, Mork. 9; sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6.

Odin = weapons, the fire of the sea = gold; hauga-eldar, magical fire in old cairns; maur-ildi, a glow-worm; hrævar-eldr, a Will o' the wisp,

Eld-rio, etc.: in names of places it denotes volcanic ground, Eld-borg,

V. as a prefix to pr. names, Eld-grimr, Eld-járn,

eld-súrr, adj. bot as fire, of vinegar or the like. eld-sætr, adj. always sitting by the fireside, as a spoilt boy; Oddr var eldsætr í æsku ok seinlegr ok kallaðr kolbítr, Landn. 235 (Hb.); Grímr var mikill ok eldsætr, ok þótti vera nær afglapi, Gullþ. 14, Krók. 33 (Ed. eldseti), Fas. ii. 112 (Ed. eldsætinn).

eld-tinna, u, f. a flint stone, Fas. i. 447.

ELFR, f., gen. elfar, acc. dat. elfi, a pr. name of the three rivers called Elbe, Lat. Albis, viz. Gaut-Elfr, the Elb of the Gauts (a Scandin. people) = the River Gotha of the present time; Sax-E., the Elb of the Saxons, the Elbe; Raum-E., the Elb of the Raums (a people in Norway), i. e. the present Glommen and Wormen, Bær. 3, Nj. 42, Fms. i. 6, ii. 128, iii. 40, iv. 121, ix. 350, 393, 401, x. 292: Elfar-bakki, the bank of one of these Elbes, Bær. 3, Fms. ix. 269, 274; Elfinar-bakki, Fms. i. 195, of the river Ochil in Scotland, is a false reading = Ekkjals-bakki, vide Orkn. 12. compos: Elfar-grimar, m. pl. dwellers on the banks of the Gotba, Fms. vii. 17, 19, 321. Ellfar-kvislir, f. pl. the arms of the Gotha, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, ix. 274; used of the mouths of the Nile, Edda 148 (pref.) Elfar-sker, n. pl. the Skerries at the mouth of the Gotha, Fms., Fas.; cp. álfr, p. 42. 2. meton. used of any great river, (rare in Icel. but freq. in mod. Dan.)

Elfakr, adj. a dweller on one of the Elbe rivers, Landn., Fms. ii. 252. elgja, d, to belch.

ELGR, m., gen. elgs or elgjar, [Lat. alces; O. H. G. elab; Engl. elk], an elk, Ghl. 449, Fms. viii. 31, Fas. i. 54; elgja-grof, f. an elk pit, a hunting term, D.N.; elgja-veior, f. bunting elks, Ghl. 448; elgjar-galgi, a, m., poët. 'elks-gallow,' the ice, as elks were hunted on the ice, Stor. 15; eleven; Germ. eilf; Swed. elfva; Dan. elleve: - 'lif' is an obsolete word,

elds-kveykja, f. but some explain the phrase = tree, cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 27. deep pools of balf-melted ice; akin to olga, ylgr.

elg-skógr, m. a forest with elks, Gpl. 449.

oligr, adj. [Swed. elig], vile, Hom. 151; e. ambatt, a poor bandmaid, Stj. 484. I Sam. xxv. 24; afleitt eor elikt, vile and refuse, 456. I Sam. xv. 9; illr ok e., Hb. 31: it is probably akin to el-, Germ. elend, vide aulandi, p. 34.

11.

Eli-vágar, m. pl. the Ice-waves, a mythol. name, Edda.

ELJA, u, f. a concubine, as opp. to a wedded wife; this word is either akin to eljan in the sense of zeal, jealousy, or to the word eligt, as these women were often captives of war and handmaids; cp. the case of Melkorka, Ld., cp. also Gen. xxi. 10:—the word is defined in Edda 109,—þær konur eru eljur, er einn mann eigu, those women are called 'eljur,' who are wives of one man; stattú upp ór binginum frá elju minni, Nj. 153; en elja hennar görði henni jafnan skapraun, Stj. 428. I Sam. i. 6 ('and her adversary also provoked her sore,' of the two wives of Elkanah); systur konu þinnar skaltú eigi taka til elju hennar, Stj. 320. Lev. xviii. 18: in poetry the earth is called the elja of Rinda, one of Odin's wives, Fms. vi. (in a verse): this word points to the remotest time; the sole passage where it occurs in an Icel. hist. work is Nj. (above), where it is wrongly used, the wedded wife being called the elja by the concubine: cp. arin-elia.

ELJAN, f. (in mod. usage elja, u, f.), [Ulf. aljan = ζηλοε; cp. A.S. ellian; Hel. ellan], endurance, energy; eljun ok styrk annarra manna, Fms. vii. 228; heilsu ok eljun, 277; afl ok eljun, Fas. i. (in a verse); atfero ok eljun, Ld. 318; ok fari bar e. eptir ok öll tilræði, Fs. 4. COMPDS: eljanar-lauss, adj. [ellennlæss, Ormul.], weak, feeble, Al. 100, Fbr. 157. eljunar-leysi, n. weakness, want of energy, Fms. iv. 163. oljunar-maor, m. an energetic man, Fms. iv. 163, viii. 447. mod. usage elju-lauss, adj., elju-leysi, n., with the notion of impatience; hann hefir enga elju á e-u, be is too restless to perform anything.

oljara-glotta, u, f. [cp. elja], pertness, sauciness, Skyr. 53 (pref.)

Elj-uonir, m. the ball of Hela, Edda (Gl.)

61-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, epithet of a stream, Yt. 23.

ELLA, adv., in Norse laws freq. ellar, and so in Fms. vi. 214, vii. 17. 115, etc.; in mod. Icel. usage ellegar; elligar, O. H., Grág., Mork., passim, etc., which seems to be the original form, qs. ell-vegar, 'otherways, cp. pann-ig, hinn-ig, einn-ig; ella, though it is the usual form in the MSS., would be an apocopated form, the r being dropt: [A.S. elles; Engl. else; Swed. eljest; cp. Lat. alius, Gr. άλλοε]:-else, otherwise; er yor nú annat-hvárt til at leggja í brott þegar, ella búisk þér við sem skjótast, Nj. 44; en þann þeirra e. er réttari er, Grág. i. 78; en ella jamt skerða sem at skuldadómi, 84; ella liggr á þér víti, Fms. iv. 27; hann hét vináttu sinni ef þessu vildi játa en elligar afarkostum, Ó. H. 141; ella man ek láta drepa þik, Nj. 74; eða—ella, or—else, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse); eda heit hvers manns nidingr ella, or else be called the 'nithing' of every man, Nj. 176; eða drepit hann ella, Fms. xi. 100; eðr

stökki hann af eignum sinum ellar, vii. 17. ELLI, f. indeci. [Dan. alde], 'eld,' old age; the saying, öllum hefir elli á kné komit, old age bas brought all on their knees, cp. the tale in Edda 33, 34, where the old giantess Elli wrestles with Thor, whence in poetry she is called 'the antagonist of Thor,' Eg. (in a verse); engi hefir sá orðit..., at eigi komi ellin öllum til falls, Edda 34; fyrir elli sakar, COMPDS: elli-belgr, Eg. 107; eigi er þat síðr en elli..., Nj. 171. m., in the mythol. phrase, kasta e., to cast the 'slough of age,' to be elli-bjugr, adj. bowed down with young again, Mag. 3, (freq.) age, Mag. elli-dagar, m. pl. old days, Stj. 190, Sks. 458. dauor, adj. dead (dying) from old age, Nj. 58, Fms. i. 117, Edda 18. elli-domr, m. old age, Stj. 192. elli-gamall, adj. exceeding old, Stj. 190, Sks. 92, Al. 3. elli-glop, n. pl. dotage from old age, Fas. i. elli-hamr = ellibelgr (of serpents shedding their slough), Stj. 98. elli-hrumr, adj. tettering from old age, Stj. 432. elli-hærur, f. pl. the boariness of age, Stj. 214. elli-karl, m. an old carls, Barl. elli-lyf, f. medicine to bar old age, elixir vitae, (mythol.), Haustl. 9, cp. Edda 63. elli-moor, adj. worn, weary from age, Ld. 12, elli-sjúkr, adj. sick from age, pior. 30. Landn. 117. elli-stoð, f. the stay of old age. elli-tio, f. time of old age, Hom. 13. elli-vafur, n. pl. wavering from age, decrepitude, Bret. 162 (of king Lear); in Eg. 756 (the verse), the old poet said, vals hefi'k vafur elli = elli-vafur; the comparison with the passage in Bret. is decisive, and the explanation in Lex. Poët. s. v. váfur is undoubtedly wrong. elli-vam, n. the being a dotard, Bret. 162. elli-pokki, a, m. looking old; hratt hón af sér ellipokka, Stj. 627. 2 Kings ix. 30 (of the old queen Jezebel).

ellioi, a, m. a kind of ship with a high poop, Edda (Gl.), Fas. ii. 5; hence Ellion-oy, f. the name of an island, from its resemblance to these old-fashioned ships, Landn., Eb.; Elliði, a, m. a farm, Korm.; Elliða-Grimr, m., pr. name of a man, Landn., Nj.

ellifti, mod. ellefti, ord. numb. the eleventh, Landn. 199, Fms. ix.

ellifu, mod. ellefu, ord. numb., the Goth. ainlif: A. S. ellefne; Engl.

denoting ten, so that 'eleven, twelve' are formed just like thirteen, four- Ffms. ix. 305: Icel. now say, eltask við e-n, e.g. of catching a horse, teen, etc.

él-ligr, adj. [él], stormy, Vápn. 51.

ellri (eldri), compar. elder, and ellstr (eldstr), superl. eldest; vide

olma, u, f. [almr], a branch, twig, Mar. 183.

-eln, adj. in compds, tvi-e., pri-e., etc., two, three . . . ells long.

elna, ad, [cp. Goth. aljanon; A. S. elnjan = aemulari], to wax, grow, a medic. term, in the phrases, soft elnar & hendr e-m, the fever grows upon one's bands, i.e. becomes worse; en sott elnadi & hendr Gizuri biskupi, Bs. i. 69; þá elnaði sótt á hendr Kveldúlfi, en er dró at því at hann var banvænn, etc., Eg. 126; e-m elnar sótt, id.; ok elnar honum sóttin, Band. 14; en Lopthænu elnaði sóttin (of a woman in labour), Fas. ii. 162; sótt elnaði við Lopthænu, 504.

elptr, f. = álpt, a swan, Str. 52, 62, etc.

elrir, m., and elri, n. the alder-tree, Lat. alnus, A. S. alor, aler, Germ. erle, Edda (Gl.), O. H. 250, Fbr. 10.

elska, að, to love, love dearly, with acc.; elskaðr sem sá er framast elskaði sannan Guð, Fs. 80; konungr elskaði Hákon meir en nokkurn annan mann, Fms. i. 17; Birkibeinar elskuðu því meir sveininn, sem..., ix. 244; halt vel trú þína ok elska Guð, ii. 255; Hrafnkell elskaði ekki annat goð meir enn Frey, Hrafn. 4; kona þess hins ríka manns elskaði Jóseph, Sks. 455; hann sá at Guð elskaði Davíd (acc.), 708; ok er svá 2. reflex., elskask at e-m, to auðr svá sem hann er elskaðr til, 442. grow fond of; porkell var lengi með jarlinum ok elskaðisk at honum, Fms. iv. 217 ('elskaði' at jarli, act., O. H. 93, is scarcely right). β. recipr. to love one another; höfðu þau Jón elskask frá barnæsku, Bs. i. 282; þessir ungu menn elskask sín í millum mjök hjartanliga, 655 xxxii. 20. Icel, have a playful rhyme referring to lovers, running thus—elskar hann (hún) mig, af öllu hjarta, ofrheitt | harla lítið og ekki neitt, which calls to mind the scene in Göthe's Faust, where Gretchen plucks off the petals of the flower with the words, liebt mich-nicht-liebt mich-nicht.

ELSKA, u, f. (zlska, Barl. 6, O. H. L.), [this word is peculiar to the Scandin. races; it is probably derived from 61 and an inflexive sk, and properly means storm, whence metaph. passion; the Swedes and Danes have not the single word, but älskog and elskov, qs. elsk-hogr; Icel. elskhugi or elskogi]:-love; með Guðs elsku ok náungs, Hom. 48; hafa elsku á e-m, to love one, Bs. i. 36; mikla elsku hafði jarl á konungs syni, Fms. ix. 242; vit höfum lengi saman haldit okkarri elsku, vii. 140; svá mikla ást sem þú hefir á hinum digra manni ok elsku við hann lagt, iv. 182. COMPDS: elsku-band, n. a bond of love, Mar. elskubrago, n. a deed of love, Mar. 220. elsku-fullr, adj. full of love, Barl. elsku-geő, n. a loving kindness, Pass. 30. 11. elsku-gras, n. love's flower, vide brönugrös s. v. brana, p. 76. loveless, and elsku-leysi, n. want of love, Lex. Poët. elsku-lauss, adj. elsku-merki. n. a love token. elsku-semi, f. lovingness. elsku-váttr, m. a love token. Elska never occurs as a verb or noun in old heathen poets; Arnor is the first poet on record who uses it; old writers prefer using ást; with Christianity, and esp. since the Reformation, it gained ground; dyaπar of the N. T. is usually rendered by elska (to love) and dyaπη by elska (love) or kærleiki (charity); so, mann-elska, humanity, hindness.

elskandi, part. a lover, Greg. 30. elskan-liga, adv. lovingly, 655 xxxii. 17. elskan-ligr, adj. beloved, N. T.

elskari, a, m. a lover, Barl. 88, 187, Karl. 545, Mar. 197, (rare.)

elsk-hugi or elsk-ogi, a, m. [Swed. älskog; Dan. elskov], love, Edda 21; vináttu ok elskhuga, Stj. 8; ástúð ok e., 130, Bev. 8 (Fr.); elskugi (ælskugi), Barl. 6: a sweetheart, minn sæti herra ok ágætr elskugi (my love), Fb. i. 514.

elskr, adj., in the phrase, e. at e-m, fondly attached to one, fond of one, of the attachment of children, or to children; hann var elskr at Agli, be loved the boy Egil, Eg. 187; Egill (the father) unni honum mikit, var Böðvarr (the child) ok e. at honum, 599: also used of animals, ok svá elskir hvárr at öðrum, at hvárr rann eptir öðrum, two steeds that never left one another, Nj. 81; hann (the ox) er mjök elskr at mér, Fms. iii. 132; hence mann-elskr, of pet lambs or tamed animals (but never used of cats, dogs, or animals that are constant companions of man); heima-e., bome-loving, one who never leaves the hearth, Fs. 4.

elsku-liga, adv. lovingly, beartily, Fms. i. 140.

elaku-ligr, adj. loving; e. alvara, warm affection, Fms. iii. 63, K. A. 22: dear, beloved, bitt e. andlit, 655 xxxii. 7; e. sonr, Th. 7; var henni mjök e., Fms. i. 81; αγαπητός of the N. T. is usually rendered by elskuligr.

61-skur, f. a snow-sbower, Sks. 227.

ELTA, t, to chase, with acc.; beir eltu einn hjört, Flov. 27; elta dýr á spori, Barl. 199; e. saudi, to run after sheep, in order to fetch them back, Nj. 27, Korm. 28 (in a verse); eltu þjálfa, Hbl. 39; þeir höfðu elt af skipum Tryggva konung, they had driven king T. from his ships, Fms. i. 37; Styrkarr elti þá suðr í Karmsund, ix. 54; hljópu á land upp ok eltu bá, iv. 304, Gullb. 21; e. öxn med vendi, to drive cattle with a goad, Karl. 471.

sheep, when grazing wild in an open field. II. to knead, work; 2. a tanner's term; elta leir, to mix lime, Stj. 247, cp. Exod. i. 14. e. skinn, to tan a bide, i. e. rub, scratch it, so as to make it soft; ek skal yðra húð elta með klungrum, Stj. 395. Judges viii. 7; elt skinn, tanned bide; óelt skinn, rough bide, (freq.)

8. = velta, to overtbrow, in the Runic phrase, at rita sa varbi es ailti stain bansi eba heban dragi, Rafn 188, 194.

elting, f., chiefly in pl. pursuing, chasing, Fms. vii. 128, 294, Fs. II. botan., proncd. elking, [Swed. ältgras], spearwort,

equisetum vulgare, arvense, Björn.

eltur, f. pl. pursuing, Fms. vii. 407, viii. 406, Róm. 276.

Embla (in Ub. spelt Emla), u, f. a mythol. word, which only occurs in Vsp. 17; and hence in Edda (where it is said that the gods found two lifeless trees, the askr (asb) and the embla; of the ash they made man, of the embla woman), it is a question what kind of tree the embla was; some suggest a metathesis, qs. emla from almr, elm, but the compound emblu-askr, in one of Egil's poems, seems to shew that the embla was in some way related to the ash,

embætta, tt, mod. 20, to attend, wait upon, with dat.; e. gestum, to wait upon guests; kann vera at Guð yðvarr sé á málstefnu, eðr eigi gestum at e., Stj. 593. I Kings xviii. 27; eigi samneytti hon, heldr e. hon, she ate not with the people, but waited on them, 655 xxxi A. 3; e. fé, to serve the cattle, to milk, Îsl. ii. 334, 482.
 2. eccl. to say mass, to celebrate the eucharist, D. N.
 β. in mod. usage since the Reformation, to officiate as a clergyman.

embætti (embuő, Anecd. 38), n. [Germ. amt; Dan. embede; as to the root vide ambatt, p. 19], service, office; bjóða e-m af e., to depose one from office, Bs. i. 550; Guds e., Hom. 121, 160, Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13; mikit e., bard work, a great task, Hom. 153; veita e-m e., to serve one, Fms. viii. 332, 406; bindask i e-s e., to enter one's service, Sks. 357; fremja e., to perform a service, Bs. i. 426; Gubligt e., boly service, Fms. ii. 198; heilagt skirnar e., boly baptism, i. 148: officiating at mass, D. N. 2. in mod. use, a. divine service, answering to 'mass' in the Roman church; fyrir, eptir e., before, after service. secular sense, [Germ. amt, Dan. embede], a public office. COMPDS: embesttis-færr, adj. able to perform one's duties, Ann. 1332. bættis-görð, f. officiating (of a clergyman), Bs. i. 811. en emembættislauss, adv. bolding no office (of a priest), Sturl. ii. 118. maor, m. a minister (priest), Hom. 119, Sks. 162, Fms. v. 146: in mod. use, embættismaðr, -lauss, etc. (=Germ. beamter, Dan. embedsman) mean an officer, chiefly in a secular sense.

emenders, 20, to amend (Lat. word), Fb. i. 517.

EMJA, ad, to bowl, Fms. vi. 150, x. 383, Fas. i. 213, 656 B. 10, Fagrsk. 8.

emjan, f. bowling, Fs. 44.

EN, disjunctive conj.; in MSS. spelt either en or enn, [a particle peculiar to the Scandin.; in Danish men; in Swedish both men, an, and endast; Norse enn and also men, Ivar Aasen]:-but; en ef hann hefir, pá..., but if be bas, then..., Grág. i. 261; en ef menn gefa peim mat, id.; en heima mun ek sitja, but I will stay at bome, Fms. vi. 100; en fjöldi féll, but a great many fell, Fas. ii. 514; eyrum hlydir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; en ekki eigu annarra manna orð, Grág. i. 84, 99, 171; en Skíðblaðnir skipa, en jóa Sleipnir, en hunda garmr, Gm. 44; en or sveita sjår, en or beinum björg, Vpm. 21; and passim. It is even used with a slight conjunctive sense; þykki mér sem því muni úhægt saman at koma, kappi þínu ok dirfð 'en' skaplyndi konungs, *metbink*s it will be bard to make the two things go together, thy vehemence and rashness 'and' (on the other hand) the temper of the king, Eg. 521; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar 'en' kappsemd Egils, I know the devices of Gunnbilda ' and' (on the other band) Egil's eagerness, 257: used in narratives to begin a sentence, merely denoting the progress of the tale, much the same as 'and,' cp. the use of auk III, p. 33; thus in Yt. some verses begin with 'en,'-En dagskjarr ..., 2, 3, 14, 23; En Gunnlaugr grimman tamði, Hlt.; En Hróalds á höfuðbaðmi, Ad. 19, without any disjunctive notion.

EN, temporal adv., better spelt enn, [prob. akin to endr and eor, q.v.]:-yet, still; þú hefir enn eigi (not yet) heyrða kenning Drottins, Mar. 656 A. ii. 14; vildi hann enn svá, Fms. i. 11; at hann mundi enn svá göra, vi. 100; þá ríkir hann enn fyrir mik, Al. 29; til betri tíma en 2. before a comparative: (tban) enn (still) er kominn, Sks. 596 B. enn sibarr, still later, N.G.L. i. 94; enn betr, still better; enn fyrr, still later; enn verri, still worse; enn æðri, still wortbier; enn hærri, still bigber; enn firr, still further off; enn nær, still nearer; enn heldr, still more, Sks. 304: separated from the comparative, enn voru fleiri dætr Haralds, the daughters of H. were still more, i. e. H. had more daughters yet, Fms. i. 5. B. curious is the use of en (usually spelt in or inn) in old poems, viz. before a comparative, where in prose the 'en' can be left out without impairing the sense; thus, helt-a in lengr rumi, be kept not bis place longer, i.e. ran away, Am. 58; ráo en lengr dvelja, β. reflex. to pursue one eagerly; eltask eptir e-m, to delay no longer, 61; menn in sælli, a bappier man, Skv. 3. 18; né in

bardier man, Hbl. 14; nema bú in snotrari sér, unless thou art wiser, Vpm. 7; drekka in meira mjöð, to drink more mead; bita en breiðara, to bite broader, i. e. eat with better appetite, pkv. 25; pars pætti skáld in verri, where poets were kept in less honour, Jomsv. S. (in a verse); né in heldr, neither; né hests in heldr, neither for his borse, Hm. 60; né in heldr hugðir sem var Högni, neitber are ye minded as H., Gh. 3, Sdm. 36. Hkv. 1. 12. Skv. 1. 21: in prose, eigi in heldr ætla ek, þat..., neither do I think, that..., Nj. 219.

3. to boot, further, moreover; bolöxar ok enn ambod nokkur, pole-axes and some tools to boot, Dipl. v. 18; ok þat enn, at, and that still more, that, Róm. 302; Ingibjörg hét enn dottir Haralds, Ingeburg was further Harold's daughter, Fms. i. 5.

EN or enn, conj., written an in very old MSS., e. g. Hom., Greg., Eluc., but in the great bulk of MSS. en is the standing form, both ancient and modern; [formed by anacope, by dropping the initial p; Ulf. panub; A.S. panne; Engl. tban; Hel. tban; O.H. G. danna; Germ. dann, but here almost replaced by 'als;' Swed. ünn; Dan. end; Norse enn, Ivar Aasen; the anacope is entirely Scandin.]:-tban, Lat. quam; heldr fabir an modir, more father than mother, Eluc. 5; bjartari an sól, brighter than the sun, 45, 52; meira an adrir, more than others, Greg. 51; vídara an áðr, wider than before, id.; betr an þegja, better than being silent, 96; æðri an þetta, Eluc. 51; annat an annat, one thing rather than another, 50; ljósara an nú, 44; heldr an vér, 17; annat an daudan, 15; meira an Gud, 13; fyr an, 6; annat an þú ert, 59; framarr an beir hafa, id.; framar an vesa, 60; heldr an færi eðr fleiri, Hom. 45; heldr an, 63; betra er þagat an mælt, 96; helgari an annarra manna, 126; framar an sin, 135, etc.; cp. Frump. 158-163: 'en' however occurs in Hom. 126.

II. the form 'en' (or 'enn') occurs passim, Grág. i. 173, ii. 13, Al. 29, Sks. 596 B, N. G. L. i. 32, etc. etc.

The particle en differs in sense when placed before or after the comparative; if before, it means still; if after, than; thus, fyrr enn, aor enn, before, Lat. priusquam, but enn fyrr, still earlier, sooner; enn heldr, still more, but heldr enn, rather than; enn betr, still better, but betr enn, better than; enn sidar, still later, but sidar enn, later than, etc. Again, there is a difference of sense, when neither en is a comparative; en ef, but if; ef enn, if still, etc.

EN is now and then in MSS., esp. Norse, used = er, ef, q. v., but this is a mere peculiarity or false spelling: 1. wben; mér vórum í hjá en (= er) peir, when they, D. N. i. 271; til pess en = til pess er, 81. as a relat. particle, which; sú hin ríka frú en (which), Str.; mina dóttur en allra meyja er fegrst, my daughter who is the fairest of all women, Dior. 249; af því en hann hefir fingit, Al. 145; sá ótti en, 107; en sungin er, which is sung, Hom. 41; but hvart en er, whether, N.G.L. i. 349. 3.=ef, if, [cp. Old Engl. an]; sælar væri sálurnar, en þær vissi, if they knew, Al. 114; en þeir vildi=ef þeir vildi, 118; en vér færim = ef vér færim, 120, esp. freq. in D. N. (vide Fr.) Very rare in Icel. writings or good MSS., e. g. en ek hefi med Guds miskunn (i. e. er ek hefi), as I bave, because I bave, Bs. i. 59, Hung. ch. 1; vide er.

ENDA, a copul. conj. with a slight notion of cause or even disjunction: [the use of this copulative is commonly regarded as a test word to distinguish the Scandin. and the Saxon-Germ.; the A.S. ende, Engl. and, Hel. end, Germ. und being represented by Scandin. auk, ok, or og: whereas the disjunctive particle is in Scandin. en, enn, or even enda, answering to the Engl., A.S., and Germ. aber, but; the Gothic is neutral, unless jab, by which Ulf. renders kai, be = auk, ok:—this difference, however, is more apparent than real; for the Icel. 'enda' is probably identical with the Germ and Saxon und, and: in most passages it has a distinct copulative sense, but with something more than this]:-I. with subj., a standing phrase in the law, connecting the latter clause of a conditional premiss, if so and so, and if ..., and again if ...; or it may be rendered, and in case that, and supposing that, or the like. The following references will make it plainer; ef goðinn er um sóttr, enda hafi hann öðrum manni í hönd selt..., þá skal hann ok sekja..., if a suit lies against the priest, 'and' he has named a proxy, then the suit lies also against him (viz. the proxy), Grag. i. 95; ef skip hverfr ok sé eigi til spurt á þrim vetrum, enda sé spurt ef beim löndum öllum er vår tunga er å, þå ..., if a sbip disappears without being beard of for three years, 'and' inquiry has been made from all the countries where 'our tongue' is spoken, then ..., 218; ef godinn gert eigi nemna féránsdóm, enda sé hann at lögum beiddr ..., þá varðar goðanum sjörbaugsgard, if the priest name not the court of seran, 'and' has been lawfully requested thereto, then he is liable to the lesser outlawry, 94; nú hefir maðr sveinbarn fram fært í æsku, enda verði sá maðr veginn sidan, þá..., if a man bas brought a boy up in bis youth, 'and in case that' be (the boy) be slain, then ..., 281; ef madr færir meybarn fram ..., enda beri svá at..., ok (then) skal sá maðr..., id.; ef menn selja ómaga sinn af landi héðan, ok eigi við verði, enda verði þeir ómagar færðir út hingat síðan, þá..., 274; hvervetna þess er vegnar sakir standa úbættar á milli manna, enda vili menn sættask á þau mál..., þá..., ii. 20; ef sá maðr var veginn er á (*wbo bas*) vist með konu, enda só þar þingheyandi nokkurr ..., på ..., 74; pat voru lög, ef þrælar væri drepnir fyrir manni, hafa þetta nema þér, Fas. i. 104; segir honum eigi ella endask mundu.

mætri mægð, wortbier affinity, id.; mann in harðara = harðara mann, a enda (and in case that) væri eigi færð þrælsgjöldin fyrir hina þriðju sól, þá . . ., Eg. 723, cp. Eb. 222; þótt maðr færi fram ellri mann, karl eðr konu, í barnæsku, enda (and in case that) berisk réttarfar síðan um þá menn, þá skal..., 281; ef þú þorir, enda sér þú nokkut at manni, if thou darest, 'and supposing that' thou art something of a man, Fb. i. 170; segja má ek honum tíðendin ef þú vilt, enda vekir þú hann, 'and supposing that' thou wilt awake him, Fms. iv. 170; en heir eru skilnadarmenn réttir er með hvárigum fóru heiman vísir vitendr, enda (and even) vildi þeir svá skilja þá, Grág. ii. 114, enda fylgi þeir hvárigum í braut (supposing they), id.; hvat til berr er þú veizt úorðna hluti, enda sér þú eigi spámaðr, supposing that thou art a prophet, Fms. i. 333. rarely with indic.; ef kona elr börn með óheimilum manni, enda gelzt þó fé um, hón á eigi ..., Eb. 225. II. even, even if, usually with indic.; kona á sakir þær allar ef hún vill reiðask við, enda komi (even if) eigi fram loforðit, Grág. i. 338: in single sentences, þá skal hann segja buum sinum til, enda a pingi, even in parliament, ii. 351: the phrase, e. svá (even so), eigi þau handsöl hennar at haldask, enda svá þau even (also) lawful, if ..., 209: in mod. usage very freq. in this sense (= even).

III. denoting that a thing follows from the premiss, and consequently, and of course, and then, or the like, and forsooth, freq. in prose with indic.; man ek eigi optar heimta betta fé, enda verða þér aldri at liði síðan, I sball not call for this debt any more, 'and also' lend thee help never more, Vapn. 18; ef peir eru eigi fleiri en fimm, enda eigi færi, if they are not more than five, and also not less, Grág. i. 38; enda eigu menn þá at taka annan lögsögumann ef vilja, and they shall then elect another speaker if they choose, 4; enda skulum vér há leysa hik, and then of course we shall loose thee, Edda 20; varðar honum skóggang, enda verðr hann þar óheilagr, and of course or and even, and to boot, Grág. ii. 114; skal hann segja til þess á manna-mótum, enda varðar honum þá eigi við lög, i. 343; á sá sök er hross á, enda verðr sá jamt sekr um nautnina sem aðrir menn, 432; þá á sök þá hvárr er vill, enda skal lögsögumaðr..., 10; enda á hann kost at segja lögleigor á féit, ef hann vill þat heldr, 217; trúi ek honum miklu betr en (than) öðrum, enda skal ek þessu ráða, and besides I will settle this myself, Eg. 731; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em fégjarn, enda man svá enn, it is well known that I am a money-loving man, and so it will be too in this case, Nj. 102; beið ek af því þinna atkvæða, enda mun öllum þat bezt gegna, I waited for thy decision, and (as) that will be the best for all of us, 78; er þat ok líkast at þér sækit með kappi, enda munu þeir svá verja, and so will they do in their turn, 227; Hallgerðr var fengsöm ok stórlynd, enda (and on the other hand) kallaði hón til alls þess er aðrir áttu í nánd, 18; mikit má konungs gæfa um slíka hluti, enda mun mikill frami fásk í ferðinni ef vel tekst, Fms. iv. 129 ; Ölver var málsnjallr ok máldjarfr, e. var hann vitr maðr, 235; ekki mun ek halda til þess at þú brjótir lög þín, enda eru þau eigi brotin, ef..., neither are they broken, if..., Fb. i. 173, Mork. 81.

2. with a notion of disjunction, and yet; eigi nenni ek at hafa þat saman, at veita Högna, enda drepa bróður hans, I cannot bear to do both, belp Hogni and yet kill bis brother, Nj. 145; er ber töldut Grænland vera vebrgott land, enda er þat þó fullt af jöklum ok frosti, that you call Greenland a mild climate, and yet it is full of frost and ice, Sks. 209 B. ellipt. in an abrupt sentence, without a preceding premiss; enda tak nú öxi pina, and now take thy axe (implying that I can no longer prevent thee), Nj. 58; enda parf her mikils við, 94; maðrinn segir, enda fauk höfudit af bolnum, the man continued, -nay, the head flew off the body, Ld. 290: even in some passages one MS. uses 'enda,' another 'ok,' e. g. skorti nú ekki, enda var drengilega eptir sótt (ok var drengilega eptir sótt, v.l.), Fms. viii. 357; cp. Fb. iii. 258, l. 16, and Mork. 7, l. 15: the law sometimes uses 'ok' exactly in the sense of enda, ef maor selr omaga sinn af landi brott, 'ok' verði hinn aptrreki er við tók, þá ..., Grág. i. 275. ENDA, d, (enda, ao, Fs. 8, Ld. 50, Bs. i. 865; mod. usage distinguishes between enda ad, to end, finish, and enda t, to fulfil):-to end, bring to an end; ok endi þar lif sitt, Fms. i. 297; af raðinn ok endaðr, Fs. l. c.; endaðir sínu valdi, Bs. i. 865. 2. metaph, to bring to an end, fulfil, perform a promise or the like; þá sýslu er hann endi eigi, work which be did not perform, Grág. ii. 267; bótti Heinreki biskupi Gizurr eigi enda við konung þat sem hann hafði heitið, Fms. x. 51; enda þeir þat er Páll postuli mælti, Hom. 135; hefir þú komit ok ent þat er þú lofaðir, II. reflex. to end, come to an end; reidi mannsins endisk á einu augabragði, 656 A. ii. 17; er svá hefjask upp at eigi endask, 656 B. 3; þá endisk sá enn mikli höfðingskapr Dana konunga, Fms. xi. 205; þær endask ok byrjask jafnfram ávalt, Rb. 232. to last out; ok endisk þá allt á sumar fram, Nj. 18; meðan mér endask füng til, Eg. 66; en honum endisk eigi til bess lif, Bs. i. 77; en er veizlor endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakir, Hkr. ii. 92; ok endisk því petta hóti lengst, Gisl. 50; meðan ek endumk til, as long as I last, i.e. 3. to end well, do; enda mun þat fám bóndum live, Fms. iv. 202. vel endask at synja mér mægðar, Ísl. il. 215; ek veit, at þat má honum eigi endask, ef..., Rd. 311; ok öngum skyldi öðrum hans kappa enzk

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III. impers. in the phrase, sögu endar, endar þar
Fms. iv. 143.
sögu frá honum, it ends the tale, i. e. the tale is ended, Ld. 50: in mod.
usage Icel. can say, saga endar, sögu endar, and saga endast, bere the
story ends.
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endemi and endimi, n. pl. an abomination, scandal, sbame, esp. in exclamations; sé undr ok endemi! Niðrst. 6; ok þykir nauðsyn, at eigi verði þau e. í, Fms. xi. 27; nú eru slíkt mikil e., vii. 36; heyr á endemi, bear the abomination! for shame! hevra & firn ok e., 21, ii. 14; heyr á e., segir Hallgerðr, þú gerir þik góðan, Nj. 74; vissum vér eigi vánir slíkra véla ok endema, Blas. 46; mörg e. tóku menn þá til önnur, Bs. i. 62; her lýstr í e., segir hann, Fms. xi. 94. endemis-maðr, m. a monster, Fs. 38. The etym. is doubtful, either = ein-dæmi, endemiswhat is unexampled, or rather from damr and the prefix and-; endemi is always used in a very bad sense; the passage Fms. v. 206-veiztu ef þau e. (=wonder) eru sönn, at konungrinn sé heilagr hjá okkr--is an exception and perhaps incorrect.

ENDI, a, m., and endir, s, m. [Ulf. andeis = τέλος; A. S. ende; Engl. end; O. H. G. enti; Germ. ende; Swed. ände; Dan. ende]:-the end, conclusion; as in the proverbs, endirinn skyldi í upphasi skoða, Lat. quidquid incipias respice finem; allt er gott ef endirinn er goor, all's well that ends well; siá fyrir enda á e-u, to see the end of a thing (how it will end); göra fyrir enda á e-u (a weaver's term), to bring to an end, Grett. 100 new Ed.; leysa e-m illan (godan) enda (a weaver's term), to bring to an ill (good) end, Korm. 164 (in a verse); mun einn endir leystr vera um þá úgiptu, it will all come to one end, Gisl. 82; binda enda á e-t, to fulfil, finish, Snót 169; göra enda á, to bring to an end, Dipl. i. 6; vera a enda, to be at an end, Fms. xi. 427 (to be at one's wit's end); standask å endum, Nj. 111; allt med endum, adv. from end to end, Lex. Poët.; til annars endans, Nj. 176; öörum endanum, Eg. 91; dyrr á báðum endum, Fms. iv. 220; at sínum enda hvárir, Grág. ii. 48; til enda jarðar, 656 B. 4; endanum (with the article), 655 xxxii; til enda, to the end of life, Nj. 39; endir likams, Hom. 103; upphaf ok endir, 146; engi endir, 157; her skal nu ok endir a verða, it shall come to an end, Nj. 145; sá varð endir á, at ..., that was the end of it, that ..., Fas. ii. 514; annarr endir hersins, Fms. ix. 353; hinn neðri endir, Sks. 167 B. COMPDS: enda-dagr, m. (enda-dægr, n.), the last day, day of death, Fms. viii. 93, x. 388, Sks. 355, Fas. i. 223. enda-fjöl, end, Pr. 413. enda-knútr, m. the 'end-knot,' final issue. enda-fjöl, f. a gable endalauss, adj. endless, Fms. v. 343, Sks. 617, Hom. 87. enda-lok, n. pl. and enda-lykt, f. the end, conclusion, Finnb. 248, Fbr. 29, Hom. 152, Fms. iii. 163, v. 343, Stj. 20, 49. enda-mark, n. the end, limit, enda-merki, n. id., D. N. H.E. ii. 70, Fms. v. 343. enda-miórr. adj. thin at the end, tapering, in the phrase, lata eigi veroa endamjótt vio e-n, to treat one well to the end; Icel. say, e-t veror enda-sleppt, n. enda-barmr, m. the great gut, Pr. 473. adj. it bas an abrupt end, etc. endi-land, n. borders, confines, Stj. 406, 531, 546.

endi-langr, adj. 'end-long,' from one end to another; eptir endilangri mörkinni, Eg. 58; með endilöngum bekkjum, along the benches, Nj. 220; útlaga fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368, Fms. iv. 319, Grett. 97: as adverb. phrases, 'endwise,' opp. to 'across,' at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; um endilangan, Stj. 290; um endilangt, Bs. i. 644; at endilöngu, El. 32.

endi-lauss, adj. endless, Hom. 87. endi-leysa, u, f. nonsense, 'without end or aim,' Fms. vi. 375.

endi-liga, adv. finally, Stj. 225, Fms. ix. 355, v. l.

endi-ligr, adj. final, Stj. 110, Dipl. ii. 11, Bs. i. 8.

endi-lok, n. pl. the end, conclusion, 625. 172.

endi-mark, n. esp. pl. a boundary, confine, Grág. ii. 166, Hom. 48, Stj. 275, 345, Sks. 338, Dipl. ii. 4, Pm. 92: a limit, end, Hom. 52, Skálda 206, Gpl. 44, Sks. 272 B, Fms. ii. 89, H. E. i. 466.

endi-merki, n. (and endi-mork, f.) = endimark, Sks. 207, 338 B. ending, f. ending, termination, Fms. v. 225, Vigl. 16. endir, v. endi.

end-langr, adj. = endilangr, Grág. ii. 257, Vkv. 7.

I. in times of yore, erst, formerly, ENDR, adv. [cp. Lat. ante]. before; very freq. in old poetry, Am. 1, Ad. 3, Yt. 12, 13, Eg. 751 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.; in prose very rare, or only in the phrase, endr fyrir löngu, a long time ago, Fas. iii. 250, 347; cp. eðr. phrases, endr annan veg en endr = now one way, now another, 677. 2; endr ok sinnum, mod. endrum og sinnum, from time to time, now and then, Sks. 208; endr ok stundum, id., 703 B. endra-nær and endrar-nær, adv. at other times, otherwise; bæði þá ok endra-nær, Bs. i. 533; sem jafnan endra-nær, as always else, 526, 538; sem ávalt endrar-nær, Fas. ii. 144; at enum sama hætti sem e., Rb. 28; en þat er endra-nær, at ..., but else, tbat ..., Fms. viii. 410.

II. again; svá kom Óðins son end a hamri, bkv. 32. Mostly as prefix to nouns and verbs, answering to Lat. re-, chiefly in a biblical and theological sense, esp. after the Reformation. endr-borinn, part. born again, Sæm. 118, Sturl. iii. 269, Fas. iii. 68.

endr-bot, f. making good again, repentance, Hom. 41.

endr-búa, bjó, to restore, 655 xiii B. 3.

endr-bæta, tt, to repair, restore, 671. 3, 655 A. 13: reflex., 625. 69, Fms. ii. 212, Greg. 34, Stj. 53, 228, 632.

endr-bæting, f. restitution, restoration, Stj. 52, 632, 625. 69. endr-bestingr, m. a thing repaired, patchwork, N. G. L. i. 75. endr-forn, f. an offering, presenting again, Stj. 49. endr-fórna, 20, to offer, present again, Stj. 49. endr-fæða, dd, to regenerate, Hom. 154, I Peter i. 3. endr-fæðing, f. regeneration, Matth. xix. 28. endr-gefendr, part. those who give again, Hm. 40. endr-geta, gat, to bear (give birth to) again; sonu pina sem Heilög Kristni endrgat, 623. 28; endrgetinn fyrir vatn ok Helgan Anda, Hom. 55, Fms. iii. 166; endrgetinn af vatni ok Helgum Anda, Hom. 3: reflex. to be born again, Post. 656 B. 11, Niorst. 104. endr-getnaör, m. the being born again, Niorst. 104. endr-getning, f. = endrgetnaör, 655 vi. 2, Titus iii. 5. endr-gjalda, galt, to reward, Mar. 175, Bs. ii. 25, Rom. xii. 19. endr-gjaldari, a, m. a rewarder, Heb. xi. 6. endr-græða, dd, to beal again, Barl. 148. endr-göra, ö, to restore, reconstruct, K. A. 28. endr-hreinsa, 28, to purify again, Hom. (St.) endr-hræra, o, to move again, Barl. 130. endr-kaupa, t, to redeem, 2 Peter ii. 1. endr-laginn, part. replaced, Skv. 3.65. endr-lausn, f. redemption, Luke xxi. 28, I Cor. i. 30; this and the following two words were scarcely used before the Reformation. Endr-lausnari, 2, m. the Redeemer, Job xix. 25, etc. endr-leysa, t, to redeem, Matth. xvi. 26, Luke xxiv. 21. endr-lifna, 20, to come to life again, Stj. 221, Greg. 58, Luke xv. 32. endr-lifga, 20, to call to life again, Stj. 30. endr-lifgan, f. a refreshing, revival, Acts iii. 19. endr-minnask, t, dep. to remember, call to mind, Stj. 23, 40, 51. endr-minning, f. remembrance, recollection, Hom. 9, Skálda 204. endr-mæðing, f. tribulation, Stj. 49. endr-mæla, t, to repeat, Matth. vii. 2. endr-mæling, n. repetition, Sturl. iii. 71 C. endr-nýja, 20, to renew, repeat, Fms. ix. 248, 499, Jb. 156, K. A. 28; impers., Eb. 278: reflex. to grow again, Str. endr-nýjung, f. renovation, renewing, Titus iii. 5. endr-næra, ð, to refresb, Matth. xi. 28, Rom. xv. 32, 2 Cor. vii. 13. endr-næring, f. refresbing. endr-reisa, t, to raise again, Fms. x. 276. endr-rjóða, adj. ind. downcast, forlorn; Ketill kvað þá mjök e., K. said that they were much cast down, disheartened, Fas. ii. 16, Fspl. 12; it occurs only in these two passages, see a note of Dr. Scheving to Fspl, l. c., where he says that the word still survives in the east of Icel. endr-semja, samdi, to recompose, renew, Bs. i. 735. endr-skapa, 20, to create anew, Eluc. 52, Str. 52. endr-skikka, 20, to restore, Acts iii. 21. endr-taka, tók, to retake, Stj. 29. endr-tryggja, o, to reconcile, Bs. i. 686. endr-vinda, vatt, to turn back (of things), Orkn. 202. endr-pága, u, f. retribution, Hm. 4. ENG, f., pl. engjar, (spelt zng, O. H. L.), [Dan. eng; Swed. äng; A. S. ing, found in local names in North. E., as Ings, Broad Ing]: a meadow; opp. to akr, in the allit. phrase, akr né eng, Grág. i. 407, Hrafn. 21, Gbl. 136, 360, K. b. K. 90; í enginni, Stj. 193; veitti hann lækinn á eng sina, Landn. 145; hálfs mánaðar eng, balf a month's meadow-land, Dipl. ii. 12: in pl. engjar is in Icel. used of the outlying lands, opp. to tún, the bome-field, and hagi, the pasturage, vide Grett. ch. 50; engjar manna, Grág. ii. 264; bótt fé gangi í engjar, 233: used in many compos: engja-brigo, f. the escheatage of an eng, Grag. ii. 277. engja-grasnautn, f. right of grazing, making hay in the eng, Vm. 48. engja-hey, n. hay of the eng, = út-hey, 'out-field hay,' opp. to tada, hay from the well-manured bome-field. engja-merki, m. marks, borders engja-skipti, n. division of the eng, Grag. of the eng, Grág. ii. 219. ii. 259. engia-slattr, m. the time of mowing the eng, in August, opp. to túna-sláttr, mowing of the home-field, in July. f. and engja-verk, n. making hay in the eng. engja-vinna, engja-vöxtr, m. meadow-produce, Jb. 146. engi, n. (=eng), meadow-land, a meadow, Grág. i. 123, ii. 264, Háv. COMPDS: engis-höfn, f. possession of a meadow, Grág. ii. 274. engis-16, m. a scythe to mow a meadow, Korm. 4 (in a verse), (engissler, MS.); this seems to be the correct reading of the passage. maor, m. the owner of a meadow, Grag. ii. 289. engi-búi, 2, m. a neighbour who has to appear in an engidómr. engi-dalr, m. a meadow-valley, Stj. 163.

englar, veldis-englar, Hom. 133; engils andlit, 623.55. COMPDS: engla-fylki, n. a bost of angels, Stj., Hom. 133, Fms. v. 340, Mar. 656 A. 8. Digitized by Google

engi-domr (or engja-domr), m. a court to decide the possession of a meadow, sitting on the spot, Grág. (L. p. ch. 17) ii. 269 sqq. ENGILL, m. [Gr. άγγελος; Lat. eccl. angelus: hence in the Teut.

dialects, Goth. aggilus; A.S. and Germ. engel; Engl. angel]:—an angel, Rb. 78, Nj. 157, 625. 4, N.T., Pass., Vidal., etc.; englar, höfuð-

engla-liō, n. a bost of angels, Greg. 37, Hom. 49, 154. engla-lif, n. life of angels, Hom. 16. engla-mjöl, n. 'angel-meal,' i. e. manna, Stj. 145. engla-sveit, f. a bost of angels, Hom. 154. englasýn, f. a vision of angels, 625. 84.

engil-ligr, adj. angelical, Stj. 4, Niorst. 4.

Engilskr, adj. English, D. N. (freq. but mod., vide Enskr).

engi-mark, n. the boundary of a meadow, Grag. ii. 233, 287

engi-skipti, n. = engja-skipti; engiskiptis-búi, m. = engi-búi, Grág. ii. 276.

engi-spretta, u, f. [Swed. grässboppa; Dan. græsboppe], a grassbopper, locust, Matth. iii. 4, Exod. x.

engi-teigr, m. a piece of meadow-land, Grag. ii. 259, Eg. 745, Vm. 15. engi-verk, n. meadow work, Eb. 150; = engja-slattr; um e., during the time of mowing the meadows, Grag. i. 149, K. b. K. 136.

engi-voxtr, m. meadow-produce, Grag. ii. 287.

engja, d, [Gr. άγχω; Lat. ango; Germ. engen], to press tight, compress; engdr (vexed) med ufridi, Str.: with dat., hon engvir honum (makes bim anxious, vexes bim), ok angrar, id.: the mod. phrase, engja sig (or engjask), Swed. wrida sig, = to writbe with pain, chiefly used of

engja, u, f. and enging, f. [Germ. enge], narrowness (rare): medic., garn-engja, constriction of the bowels.

eng-liga, adv. narrowly; vera e. staddr, to be in a strait, Str.

Englis-maor (Engils-maor), m. an Englishman, Fms. v, Fas. iii. 354. ENGR, adj. [Lat. angustus; Goth. aggvus; A. S. enge; Germ. eng], narrow, close; i engri gæzlu, in close watch, Str.; vide öngr.

enn, art. the, = hinn.

enn, v. en.

enna, adv. [en with a demonstrative -na], in the phrase, eigi enna, not

yet or not forsooth! Glum. 378, Fms. vi. 360, viii. 119.

ENNI, n. [a word peculiar to the Scandin.; Swed. anne, but usually in mod. Swed. and Dan. panna or pande; root uncertain]:—the forebead; þó spratt honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68, Pr. 471; um þvert ennit, Fms. i. 178: also brow, metaph. a steep crag, precipice, Landn., Eb. enni-brattr, adj. baving a straight forehead, Sd. 146.

enni-breior, adj. baving a broad forebead, Eg. 304, Fms. v. 238. enni-dúkr, m. a fillet worn round the head by heathen priests at sacrificial ceremonies, Lat. vittae, Kormak (an. Aey.)

enni-leor, n. the skin of the forehead of animals, Fas. i. 80.

enni-snauor, adj. baving a low forebead, Fms. vii. 343. enni-spænir, m. pl. [cp. Swed. annespan = bead-wreath, ornament], carved work, such as dragon-beads on old ships of war, both fore and aft, Fms. v. 304, vi. 120, viii. 197, Orkn. 332, Fas. iii. 113.

enni-svell, n. boulders of ice, Sturl. i. 61. Enska, u, f. the English tongue, Skálda 161.

ENSKR, adj. English, Grag. i. 504, Eg. 517; Enskir menn, m. Englishmen, Fms., Orkn., Hkr.

EPJA, u, f. [apr], chilliness, Björn.

EPLI, n. [A.S. appel; Engl. apple; Swed. aple; Dan. able; O. H. G. aphol; mod. Germ. apfel]:—an apple, Fms. xi. 9, Rb. 346; it occurs even in old poems, Skm. 19, 20; cp. Edda 17, the apples of Idunna, of which the gods ate and became young again, cp. also Völs. S. ch. 2; Heljar e., the apple of death, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse). COMPDS: epla-at, n. eating of an apple, Stj. 40. epla-garor, m. [Dan. abildgaard], an 'appleyard, orchard, Ghl. 144, Vigl. 17. epla-kyn, n. 'apple-kind,' Stj. epla-stong, f. an apple-stalk, a cognom., Fms. viii.

epli-berandi, part. apple-bearing, Stj. 14. eplóttr, adj. = apal-grár, q. v., Karl. 306, 334.

EPTIR, better spelt offir, in common pronunciation ettir, a prep. with dat. and acc. and also used as adv. or ellipt. without a case; an older form ept or eft only occurs in poetry, Skm. 39, 41, Åt. 2, Edda 91 (in a verse); ept vig, Hkr. i. 349 (in a verse), iii. 50 (Arnór); [cp. Goth. afar; Runic stone in Tune, after; A.S. æft; Engl. after, aft;

Swed.-Dan. efter] :- after.

A. WITH DAT., Loc.; with verbs denoting following, pursuing, or the like; hann reid e. beim, Eg. 149; hann bar merkit eptir honum, be bore the standard after him, 297; toa e. peim, to pull after them, Ld. 118; pegar e. Kara, on the heels of Kari, Nj. 202; vard ekki e. honum gengit, none went after bim, 270. B. with the notion to fetch; senda e. e-m, to send after one, Eb. 22, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 2; rioa i Homafjörd e. fé yoru, ride to H. after your things, Nj. 63. y. ellipt., viljum vér eigi e. fara, we will not follow after them, Eb. 242; ek mun hlaupa begar 2. metaph., a. with verbs denoting to look, stara, e., Nj. 202. lita, sjá, gá, horfa, mæna, etc. e. e-u, to stare, look after a thing while departing, Isl. ii. 261: leita, spyrja, frétta etc. e. e-u, to ask, 'speer,' seek after a thing, Nj. 75, Eg. 155, 686, Fms. i. 71, x. 148, etc. \( \beta \). segja e. e-m, to tell tales, report behind one's back in a bad sense, 623, 62; bo at ek segða eigi óhapp eptir tengda-mönnum mínum, Sturl. i. 66; sjá e. e-u, to look after, miss a thing, Nj. 75; leggja hug e. e-u, to mind a thing, Isl. ii. 426; taka e., to mind, mark a thing; ganga e. e-u, to retain a thing, Fms. x. 5. y. verbs denoting to expect; bida, vænta e. e-u, to expect,

engla-lif, "wait for a thing; vaka e. e-m, to sit up waiting for one, but vaka yfir e-m, to sit up nursing or watching one, cp. Fas. ii. 535. denoting along, in the direction of a track, road, or the like; nior e. hálsinum, down the bill, Fms. iii. 192; út e. firði, stood out along the firth, i. 37; innar e. höllinni, Nj. 270; upp e. dal, Eb. 232; ofan e. dalnum, Nj. 34; ofan e. eyrunum, 143; upp e. eyrunum, 85; innar e. budinni, 165; út e. þvertrénu, 202; ofan e. reykinum, Eb. 230; inn e. Skeiðum, 224; inn e. Álptafirði, id.; innar e. ísum, 236; inn e. ísum, 316; út e. ísnum, 236; út e. Hafsbotnum, Orkn. 1; e. endilöngu, from one end to another, Fms. x. 16; e. midju, along the middle, vii. 89. metaph. after, according to; e. því sem vera ætti, Ld. 66; e. sið þeirra ok lögum, Fms. i. 81; e. þínum fortölum, ii. 32; hann leiddisk e. fortölum hennar, be was led by ber persuasion, v. 30; gékk allt e. því sem Hallr hasði sagt, Nj. 256; gékk allt e. því sem honum hasði vitrað verit, all turned out as be bad dreamed, Fms. ii. 231; e. minni visan, i. 71. denoting proportion, comparison; pó eigi e. pví sem sadir hans var, yet not like bis sather, Eg. 702; satt manna e. pví sem hann var vant, sew men in comparison to what he used to have, Sturl. ii. 253; pat var ord a, at bar færi adrar e., people said that the rest was of one piece, Ld. 168. with verbs denoting imitation, indulgence, longing after, etc.; lifa e. holdi sinu, to live after the flesh, Hom. 25; lifa e. Guði, 73; lifit e. mér, follow after me, Blas. 45; láta e. e-m, to indulge one; mæla e. e-m, to take one's part, Nj. 26; breyta e. e-m, to imitate; dzma e. e-m, to give a sentence for one, 150; fylgja e. e-m, to follow after one, N. T.; herma e. e-m, to mimic one's voice and gesture, as a juggler; mun ek þar e. gera sem þér gerit fyrir, I will do after just as you do before, Nj. 90; hann mælti e. (be repeated the words) ok stefndi rangt, 35; leika e. e-m, to follow one's lead; telja e., to grudge; langa e., to long after, Luke xxii. 15. 8. kalla, heita e. e-m, to name a child after one; kalladi Hákon eptir föður sínum Hákoni, Fms. i. 14; kallaðr e. Mýrkjartani móður-föður sínum, Ld. 108: Icel. now make a distinction, heita í höfuðit á e-m, of a living person, and heita e. e-m, of one deceased. denoting bebind; fundusk e. peim Irskar bækr, Irisb books were found which they had left bebind, Landn. (pref.), Fms. xi. 410; draga pik blindan e. sér, vi. 323; bera e-t e. sér, to drag bebind one; hann leiddi e. sér hestinn, be led the borse after bim, Eg. 766. 

B. as an adv., þá er eigi hins verra e. van er slikt ferr fyrir, what worse can come after, when such things went before? Nj. 34.

2. but chiefly ellipt. or adverb.; lata e., to leave behind, Sturl. i. 60; sitja e., to sit, stay behind, Fms. i. 66; bida e., to stay bebind; vera e., Grett. 36 new Ed., Bs. i. 21; standa e., to stay behind, remain, be left, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248; dveljask e., to delay, stop, Sturl. ii. 253; leggja e., to lay behind, but liggja e., to lie bebind, i. e. be left, Karl. 439; eiga e., to bave to do, Nj. 56; ef ekki veror e., if naught remain bebind, Rb. 126; skammt get ek e. þinnar æfi, I guess that little is left of thy life, Nj. 182; pau bjoggu par e., they remained, stayed there, 25.

B. WITH ACC., TEMP. after; vetri e. fall Olafs, Eb. (fine); sextán vetrum e. dráp Eadmundar konungs . . ., vetrum e. andlát Gregorii, . . . e. burð Christi, Ib. 18; e. fall jarls, Eg. 297; e. verk þessi, Nj. 85: esp. immediately after, var kom e. vetr, spring came after winter, Eg. 260; hvern dag e. annan, one day after another, Hom. 158; &t e. &t, year after year, Rb. 292; dag e. dag, day after day, Fms. ii. 231; e. pat, or e. petta, after that, Lat. deinde, deinceps, Nj. 151, Eb. 58, Bs. i. 5, etc. etc.; e. bingit, after the meeting, Eb. 108; e. sætt Eyrbyggja, 252. denoting succession, inberitance, remembrance, etc.; eptir in this sense is frequent on the Runic stones, to the memory of, after; hon a arf allan e. mik, Nj. 3; tekit i arf e. födur binn, inberited after thy father, Fms. i. 256; ef skapbætendr eru eigi til e. bauga, i.e. to receive the weregild, Grág. ii. 184; þeir er sektar-fé eigu at taka e. þik, Nj. 230; tók konungdom e. fodur sinn, took the kingdom after bis father, Fms. i. 2; porkell tók lögsögu e. pórarinn, Thorkel took the speakership after Thorarin, 1b. ch. 5, cp. ch. 8, 10: metaph., vita þá skömm e. sik, to know that shame [will be] after one, i. e. leave such a bad report, Ld. 222; skadi mikill er e. menn slika, there is a great loss in such men, Eg. 93; hann sastaði karfostu e. son sinn, be fasted the lenten fast after his son's death, Sturl. ii. 231; sonr . . . e. genginn guma, a son to succeed bis deceased father, Hm. 71; mæla e. en, or eiga vígsmál (eptir-mál) e. e-n, to conduct the suit after one if slain, Ni. 254 (freq.), hence eptir-mal; eptir vig Amkels voru konur til erfoar ok abildar, Eb. 194; i hefnd e. e-n, to revenge one's death, Nj. 118; heimta gjöld e. menn sína, to claim weregild, Fms. viii. β. the phrase, vera e. sig, to be weary after great exertion. used as adv. after; sídan e. á öðrum degi, on the second day thereafter, Hom. 116; sidan e., Lat. deinceps, Fms. x. 210; um varit e., the spring after, Eb. 125 new Ed.; annat sumar e., the second summer after, Nj. 14; annat haust e., Eb. 184; annan dag e., the second day after, Nj. 3; um daginn e., the day after, Fms. vii. 153, Bs. i. 21; næsta mánuð e., Rb. β. by placing the adverb. prep. at the beginning the sense becomes different, later; e. um várit, later during the spring, Eb. 98. used adverb. with the relat. particles er, at; e. er, Lat. postquam, Grág. i. 10; e. at, id., K. p. K. 32. 

β. eptir á, afterward; the proverb, eptir (mod. eptir á) koma ósvinnum ráð í hug, the fool is wise too late, Vápn.

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17, Fas. i. 98; eptir á, kvað hinn . . . , 'after a bit,' quotb the . . . , (a T
  eptir-batr, m. an 'after-boat,' ship's boat, Eg. 374, Fms. vii. 195, 214,
 Orkn. 420: metaph. a laggard, Fær. 49, Isl. i. 236.
  eptir-bio, f. waiting for.
  eptir-breytni, f. imitation, following, (eccl.)
  eptir-breedrasynir, m. pl. second cousins (Norse), N. G. L. i. 189. eptir-burdr, m. second birth, Stj. Gen. xxxviii. 29.
  eptir-drag, n. a trail, track; hafa i eptirdragi.
  optir-dæmi, n. example, Stj. 132, Fms. i. 141, Fær. 137, Bs. i. 263.
  eptir-farandi, part. following, Stj. 10, Bs. i. 263. eptir-ferő, f. pursuit, Eb. 296, Orkn. 442.
  eptir-frétt, f. asking after, inquiry, Sks. 52, Bs. i. 632.
  eptir-fylgo, f. following after one.
  eptir-færilegr, adj. = Lat. investigabilis, Hom. 16.
  eptir-för, f. pursuit, Eg. 593.
  eptir-ganga, u, f. a going after, following, attendance, Eb. 112, Sturl.
 i. 14, iii. 10: prosecution of a thing, Fms. vii. 358. eptirgongu-maor,
 m. a follower, Eb. 112.
                                                COMPDS: eptirgangs-munir, m.
  eptir-gangr, m. = eptirganga.
 pl. importunity.
                        eptirgangs-samr, adj. pressing one's claims, impor-
               eptirgangs-semi, f. insisting upon a claim.
  eptir-gengi, n. id., Bs. i. 852.
  eptir-glikjari, a, m. an imitator, follower, Bs. i. 90.
  eptir-grenzlan, f. investigation.
eptir-grensian, 1. investigation.

eptir-groß, f. 'after-making,' i. e., funeral-bonours, esp. gifts for the soul

of the dead, Fms. x. 103, 234, Gpl. 61.

eptir-hermur, f. pl. mimicking one's voice and gesture.

eptir-hreyta, u, f. the 'after-milk,' Grönd. 182.

eptir-komandi, part. following. future, Edda 150 (pref.): a successor,

Fms. ix. 328, v.l., Dipl. i. 2: in pl. offspring, Landn. 254, Stj. 386.

eptir-kæra, u, f. prosecution, Rd. 275.
  eptir-köst, n. pl. after-whims.
  eptir-látligr, adj. pleasing, Bs. i. 636.
  eptir-latr, adj. buxom, complaisant, obedient, Nj. 68, Fms. xi. 71, Fas.
iii. 196, Stj. 71, Fs. 80.
  eptirlát-samr, adj. id., Stj. II.
  eptir-leiðis, adv. for the future.
  entir-leifar, f. pl. remains, Stj. 543.
  eptir-leikr, m. after-play; in the proverb, óvandari er eptirleikrinn.
  eptir-leit, f. search, pursuit, Nj. 133, Eb. 218, Fms. xi. 240.
  eptir-leitan, f. searching for, pursuing, Fms. i. 68, vii. 106, x. 268:
metaph. request, Sturl. ii. 80, Sks. 234.
eptir-lit, n. looking after a thing. eptirlits-samr, 2dj. (eptirlits-
semi, f.), careful, attentive.
  eptir-lifi, n. indulgence, Stj. 155, Rb. 384, Sks. 619.
  eptir-lifr, adj. indulgent, Mar.
  eptir-liking (-gilking), f. imitation, 623, 26, Hom. 44, Fms. vi. 28, ii. 51, Bs. ii. 157.

2. a parable, N. T.
Stj. 51, Bs. ii. 157.
  eptir-likjandi, part. imitator, Hom. 48, 51.
eptir-læti, n. enjoyment, Stj. 31, 51, 144, 509, Nj. 13. indulgence (esp. for a child), Ld. 88, Gisl. 85, Gpl. 64.
                                                                                2. fond
                                                               eptirlætis-líf, n. a
eptirlætis-barn, n. a pet child, spoilt child.
                                                   eptirlætis-þjónusta, u, f. an
life of indulgence, Ver. 28, 625. 28.
act of indulgence, Stj. 78.
  eptir-longun, f. a longing after, desire for.
eptir-mal, n. an 'after-suit,' i. e. prosecution undertaken after a person
is slain, properly by the next heir (abili, q. v.), Nj. 120, 128, 166, Fms.
                COMPDS: eptirmáls-maor, m. a prosecutor, Báro. 171.
eptirmála-staðr, m. = eptirmál, Háv. 55.
  eptir-máli, a, m. an epilogue, (mod.)
  eptir-mall, adj. indulgent, consenting, Nj. 13.
  eptir-mjölt, f. = eptirhreyta.
  eptir-mynd, f. a copy, drawing, (mod.)
  eptir-mælandi, part. the prosecutor in an eptirmál, Js. 40, Nj. 175.
  eptir-mæli, n. fond indulgence, Fms. x. 375, Nj. 26.
                                                                         2. = eptirmál,
Nj. 176.
                   3. good report, Mar., Róm. 289.
  eptir-ras, f. a running after, pursuit, Grag. i. 440, Js. 39. eptir-reið, f. pursuit on borseback, Nj. 254, Landn. 152.
  entir-rekstr, m. a driving one to go on.
  eptir-rit, n. an after-writ, copy (mod.), opp. to frumrit.
  eptir-roor, m. the rowing in pursuit of one, Hkr. iii. 94.
  eptir-ryning, f. the prying into a thing, Eb. 54.
                                                                     COMPDS: entir-
rýninga-maðr, m. a prying. inquisitive person. eptirrýninga-samr,
adj. a prying man, Eb. 54, v. l.

optir-sota, u, f. sitting back, i. e. remaining behind, N. G. L. i. 156.

optir-sjé (-sjón), f. the looking with desire after a lost thing, hence loss,
grief, Fms. i. 258, vii. 104, Ld. 194: attending to, 298, Sturl. i. 27.
  eptir-skooun, f. a looking after, 655 xxxii. 13.
 eptir-sokn, f. a seeking after, pursuing, Blas. 38, Fms. i. 222.
                                                                                          eldrinn så er brendr var Asgarðr (viz. með), Edda (pref.); hann gékk
eptir-spurn, f. speering after, inquiring for.
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eptir-staða, u, f. (-stöðvar, f. pl.), remains, arrears, B. K. 118. eptir-staon, adj. remaining bebind, Fms. xi. 1.
eptir-syn, f. looking after one, O. T. eptirsynar-maor, m. = eptirmálsmaðr, N.G.L. i. 170. eptir-takanlegr, adj. (-liga, adv.), perceptible. eptir-tekja, u, f. produce, revenue. eptir-tekt, f. attention: eptirtektar-samr, adj. mindful. eptir-tölur, f. pl. an 'after-counting,' grudging. eptir-vænting, f. expectation, N. T eptir-porf, f., in the phrase, koma ekki i e., to be not amiss. eptir-ætlandi, part. one who intends to prosecute, N. G. L. i. 165. EPTRI, compar., and EPTSTR or epztr, superl. (also sometimes aptari, aptastr), the aftermost, binder, bindmost: 1. loc., eptra fæti, the bind leg, Edda 28; báda fætr hina eptri, Vígl. 21 (aptr-fætr, bind legs); til hins eptra austr-rums, the bindmost, opp. to fremri, Fms. viii. 139; framstafninn ok hinn eptri (viz. stafn), ii. 304; eptra (aptara) hjalt (of a sword), Fas. iii. 244; at aptara stafni, 429; eigi vil ek vera aptastr allra minna manna, I will not be the bindmost of all my men, Fms. ii. 2. temp. later, 307; er raddar-staf hefir eptra í nafninu, Skálda 165. last; en eftri burðar-tíð en hin fyrri, Hom. 56; hina eftri hingatkomu Krists, 106; þá eru þeir skrökváttar er eftri báru, that last bore witness, N. G. L. i. 32; vide efri and aptr. ER, old form es, mod. sometimes eo, but usually 'er;' indecl. particle used as relat. pron. or as relat. adv.; in very old MSS. always es, and rhymed so by old poets; in the 12th century it changed into er. In poems and in law phrases the particle 'es' is suffixed to the pronoun or adverb, as s or z, e. g. thus: as pron., sá's = sá es (so in 'people's Engl.' be as, bim as, for be wbo, etc.), Hkr. iii. II (Sighvat); dat. peim's = peim es, illi qui, Hm. 3, Fms. vi. 38 (Sighvat); acc. masc. pann'z or pann's = pann es, illum qui, Vsp. 45 (MS.), Od. 1, Hm. 44, 120, Hým. 39, Am. 90; neut. patz = pat es, illud quod, Hm. 39, Am. 37, Hkv. Hjörv. 3, Fms. iii. 9 (Hallfred): as conj. or adv., hvárť z... eða = hvárt es...eða, utrum...an, Grág. (Ed. 1853); hvart'z hann vill at reiða eða . . , i. 25, 145, 152, 155, 156, 161, 233, ii. 50: as adv., pegar's = pegar es, as soon as, Grág. (Ed. 1853) i. 94, Am. 30; síðan's = síðan es, since (Old Engl. sitbens, sitbence), 78; even sem's = sem es, Am. 103; hvar's = hvar es, wberever, 47, Mork. 138, Hm. 138; hve's = hve es, bowever, 140 (MS. hvers), Skálda 190 (in a verse); par's = par es, there where, i. e. where, Grág. i. 46, 153, Hm. 66, Hbl. 60, Gm. 8, Ls. 50, Mork. 18, 34, 37, 62, 170, Skálda 189 (Bragi), Edda (Ht.) 124, where this anastrophe is called bragar-mál, poetical diction; hvarge's = hvarge es, wberever, Grag. ii. 44. The Icel. has no relat. pron. but only the relat. particles er and sem, both of them indeel. in gender, case, and number; in simple sentences the sense (gender etc.) is clear from the context; and the language has certain expedients to meet the deficiency. I. used alone, A. Used as relat. pron. which, who, that: where there is perhaps an ellipse of the demonstrative, er = er hann (beir, a. nom., á þeim bæ, er Abia heitir, 625. 83; Mörðr þær, þeim, etc.); hét maðr, er kallaðr var Gígja, Nj. 1; hann átti dóttur eina, er Unnr hét, id.; þá skulu þeir, er færi eru (wbo are) saman, Grág. i. 9; maðr, er bessa burfi, id.; at beim svörum, er verða, 19; lið þat, er þeim hafði þangat fylgt, Fms. i. 62; konur þær, er völfur vóru kallaðar, iii. 212; þeim unga manni, er þar sítr hjá þér, id. β. acc., þingfesti manna þeirra, er (quos) menn vilja sækja, Grág. i. 19; sakar þeirrar, er (quam) ek hefi höfðað, id. γ. gen., aðra hluti þá, er (quorum) menn vildu vísir verða, Fms. iii. 212. δ. dat., þann einn, er (cut) hann ann lítið, Fms. e. joined to a demonstrative; allir prændir, peir er ..., all the Tb., wbo . . . , Fms. i. 62. II. with a prep., which, as often in Engl., is placed at the end of the sentence; er hann kom til, wbom be came to; land, er hann kom frå, the land he came from; so Lat. quocum venit = er hann kom með; sub quibus = er ... undir; in quibus = er ... í, etc.: the prep. may also be a penultimate, e.g. the phrase, er mér er á ván, which I have a hope of; or, er hann var yfir settr, whom he was set over, etc.; this use of the pronoun is undoubtedly elliptical, the corresponding demonstrative pronoun being left out, although the ellipse is not felt; þvengrinn sá er muðrinn Loka var saman rifjaðr með (Kb. omits the prep.), the lace that the mouth of Loki was stitched with, Edda 71; ödrum höfðingjum, þeim er honum þótti liðs at ván (that is to say, þeim, er honum þótti liðs ván at þeim), at whose bands, i. e. from whom he thought belp likely to come, Fms. i; beir er ek mæli betta til (= er ek mæli betta til peirra), those to whom I speak, xi. 12; er engi hefir abr til orbit, Nj. 190; in stóruðgi jötunn, er ór steini var höfuðit á ( = er ór steini var höfuðit in stordogi jotuni, ev o steini var notodi a (=e o steini var notodi a (=e) o steini var notodi a honum), whose head was of stone. Hbl. 15; bví er vér urðum á sáttir, Fms. xi. 34; við glugg þann í loptinu, er fuglinn hafði áðr við setið, the window close to which the bird sat, Eg.; nokkurum þeim höfðingja, er mér sé eigandi vinátta við (viz. þá), Ö. H. 78; þá sjón, er mér þykir mikils um vert (viz. hana), 74; er mér þat at sýn orðit, er ek hefi opt havt fór sæt (=fr half sor), 57; eil vatne hess er á en Heleg felli fór heyrt frá sagt (= frá því sagt), 57; til vatns þess, er Á en Helga fellr ór, 163; til kirkju þeirra, es bein eru færð til, Grág. i. 13 new Ed. ellipt. the prep. being understood, esp. to avoid the repetition of it;

the king was in, O. H. 160, Fb. iii. 251; dyrr bær, er ganga mátti upp á husit (viz. gegnum, through), the doors through which one could walk up to the bouse, Eg. 421; or þeim ættum er mér þóttu fuglarnir fljúga (viz. 6t), the airt (quarter) that I thought the birds flew from, Isl. ii. 196; yfir beim manni, er Mörðr hafði sök sína fram sagt (viz. yfir), the man over whose head (to whom) Mord had pleaded his suit, Nj. 242; prjú þing, bau er menn ætludu (viz. á), three parliaments, in (during) which men thought..., 71; nær borg þeirri, er konungr sat (viz. i), near the town the king resided in, Eg. 287; Montakassin, er dyrkast Benedictus, Monte Cassino, wbere B. is worsbipped, Fms. xi. 415; peir hafa nú látið líf sitt fyrir skömmu, er mér þykir eigi vert at lífa (viz. eptir), they, whom methinks it is not worth while to outlive, 150; fara eptir med hunda, er beir vóru vanir at spyrja þá upp (viz. með), er undan hljópusk, they pursued with bounds, that they were wont to pick up fugitives with, i. e. with blood-bounds, v. 145; pat er i prem stödum, er daudum má sök gefa (viz. i), it is in three places that a man can be slain with impunity, N. G. L. i. 62; pat er i einum stad, er madr hittir (viz. i), it is in one place that ..., III. a demonstrative pron. may be added to the relat. particle, e. g. er peirra = quorum, er peim = quibus, er hans, er hennar = cujus; but this is chiefly used in old translations from Lat., being rarely found in original writings; þann konung, er undir honum eru skatt-konungar, tbat king under wbom vassals serve, Edda 93; ekkja heitir sú, er búandi hennar (wbose busband) varð sótt-dauðr; hæll er sú kona kölluð er búandi hennar er veginn, 108; sú sam-stafa, er raddar-stafr hennar er náttúrlega skammr, that syllable, the vowel of which is naturally short, Skalda 179; sa madr, er hann vill, that man who wishes, Grag. i. 19; sa madr, er hann skal fasta, 36; nema ein Guorún, er hon zva gret, G. that never wailed, Gh. 40; bess manns, er hann girnisk, Hom. 54; sæl er sú bygghlaða...er ór peirri ..., felix est illud borreum ... unde ..., Hom. 15; engi er hærri speki en sú, er í þeirri..., nulla melior est sapientia quam ea, quâ..., 28; varðveita boðorð hans, fyrir þann er vér erum skapaðir, ejusque mandata custodire, per quem creati sumus, 28; harda göfugr er háttr hófsemi, fyrir þá er saman stendr ..., nobilis virtus est valde temperantia, per quam ..., id.; elskendum Guo pann er svá mælti, Deum diligentibus qui ait, id.; skírn Græðara várs, er í þeirri, 56; er á þeim = in quibus, 52: rare in mod. writers, enginn kann að játa eðr iðrast réttilega þeirrar syndar, er hann þekkir ekki stærð hennar og ílsku, Vídal. i. 236. in the 14th century, the relat. pron. hverr was admitted, but by adding the particle er; yet it has never prevailed, and no relative pronoun is used in Icel. (except that this pronoun occurs in the N. T. and sermons, e. Luke xi. I, whose blood Pilate had mingled, is rendered hverra blobi Pilatus hafði blandað; an old translator would have said, er P. hafði blandað blóði þeirra): hvern er þeir erfðu, M.K. 156; hverjar er hón lauk mér, id.; af hverju er hann megi marka, Stj. 114; hvat er tákna mundi, Fms. xi. 12. V. the few following instances are rare and curious, er bú, er ek, er mér, er hón; and are analogous to the Germ. der ich, der du, I that, thou that; in Hm. l. c. 'er' is almost a superfluous enclitic, eyvitar fyrna er maðr annan skal, Hm. 93; sáttir þínar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 7; ójafnt skipta er þú mundir, Hbl. 25; þrár hafðar er ek hefi, Fsm. 50; auði frá er mér ætluð var, sandi orpin sæng, Sl. 49; lauga-vatn er mér leiðast var eitt allra hluta, 50; ærr ertu Loki, er pú yora telr, Ls. 29, cp. 21, Og. 12, Hkv. 2. 32; tröll, er þik bíta eigi járn, Ísl. ii. 364. This want of a proper relat. pron. has probably preserved Icel. prose from foreign influences; in rendering Lat. or mod. Germ. into Icel. almost every sentence must be altered and broken up in order to make it vernacular.

B. Conj. and adv. joined with a demonstrative particle, where, when: 1. loc., par er, there where = ubi; par er hvárki só akr né eng, Grág. i. 123; hvervetna þess, er, N.G.L. passim. 2. temp. when; ok er, and when; en er, but when; pá er, then when; par til er, until, etc., passim; annan dag, er menn gengu, Nj. 3; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann, 68; sjaldan fór þá svá, er vel vildi, Ld. 290; ok i því er þórgils, and in the nick of time when Th., id.; þá lét i hamrinum sem er (as when) reid gengr, Isl. ii. 434; næst er vér kómum, next when we came, Eg. 287; bá er vér, when we, id. that (vide 'at' II, p. 29); þat er (is) mitt ráð er (that) þú kallir til tals, Eg. 540; ok þat, er hann ætlar, Nj. 7; ok fansk þat á öllu, er (tbat) hon þóttisk vargefin, 17; en þessi er (is) frásögn til þess, er (tbat) þeir vóru Heljar-skinn kallaðir, Sturl. i. 1; ok finna honum þá sök, er (en MS.) hann hafði verit, that be had been, Fms. vii. 331; af hverju er hann megi marka, from which he may infer, Stj. 135; hvårt er (en MS.) er (is) ungr eða gamall, either that he is young or old, N. G. L. i. 349; spurði hann at, hvårt er, asked him whether, Barl. 92; mikill skaði, er slíkr maðr, that such a man, Fms. vi. 15; hlægligt mér þat þykkir, er (that) þú þinn harm tínir, Am. 53; er þér gengsk illa, tbat it goes ill with tbee, 53, 89; hins viltú geta, er (tbat) vit Hrungnir deildum, Hbl. 15. 2. denoting cause; er dóttir mín er hörð í skapi, for that my daughter is bard of beart, Nj. 17. B. er pó, although, Skálda 164. 3. þegar er, as soon as, when, Fms. iv. 95, cp. þegar's above: alls er pú ert, for that thou art, i. 305; síðan er, since, after that, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er Freyr brullaup Ólafs ok erfi Unnar, ch. 7, Flóam. S. ch. 2, Jómsv. S. ch. 21,

til herbergis þess, er konungr var inni (viz. í), be went to the bouse that Thafði heygðr verit, Hkr. (pref.); but without 'er,' N.G.L. i. 342. In the earliest and best MSS. distinction is made between eptir er (postquam), begar er (quum), meðan er (dum), síðan er (postquam), and on the other hand eptir (post), pegar (jam), medan (interdum), sidan (post, deinde); cp. meðan's, síðan's, þegar's, above; but in most old MSS. and writers the particle is left out, often, no doubt, merely from inaccuracy in the MSS., or even in the editions, (in MSS. 'er' is almost always spelt & and easily overlooked): again, in mod. usage the particle 'at, ao,' is often used as equivalent to 'er,' medan ad, whilst; sidan ad, since that; begar ad, postquam, (vide 'at' V, p. 29.)

ER, 3rd pers. pres. is, vide vera. ER, pl., and it, dual, spelt ier, O. H. 147 (twice), 205, 216 (twice), 227; [Goth. jus = ὑμεῖε; A.S. ge; Engl. ye, you; Germ. ibr; Swed.-Dan. I]:—ye, you. That er and not ber is the old form is clear from the alliteration of old poems and the spelling of old MSS.: allit., ér munuð allir eiða vinna, Skv. 1. 37; it  $(\sigma\phi\dot{\omega})$  munut alla eiða vinna, 31; hlaðit ér jarlar eiki-köstinn, Gh. 20; lísit einir ér hátta ættar minnar, Hom. 4; æðra óðal en ér hafit, Rm. 45 (MS. wrongly þér); ér sjáið undir stórar yðvars Græðara blæða, Lb. 44 (a poem of the beginning of the 13th century). It is often spelt so in Kb. of Sæm.; hvers bíðit ér, Hkv. 2. 4; þó þykkisk ér, Skv. 3. 36; börðusk ér bræðr ungir, Am. 93; urðu-2 it glikir, Gh. 3; ef it, id.; en ér heyrt hafit, Hým. 38; þá er (wben) ér, ye, Ls. 51; er it heim komit, Skv. 1. 42: ér knáttuð, Edda 103 (in a verse): in very old MSS. (12th century) no other form was ever used, e. g. er it, 623. 24; þat er ér (that which ye) heyrit, 656 A. 2. 15; ér bræðr.. minnisk ér, ye bretbren, remember ye, 7; treystisk ér, 623. 32; hræðisk eigi ér, 48. In MSS, of the middle of the 13th century the old form still occurs, e.g. O.H., ér hafit, 52; ér skolu, 216; þegar er ér komit, so soon as ye come, 67; sem ér mynit, 119; ér hafit, 141; til hvers er ér erot, that ye are, 151; ef er vilit heldr, 166; er erot allir, ye are all, 193; sem ér kunnut, 196; sem ier vilit, 205; sem ér vitoð, as ye know, 165; ef ér vilit, 208; þeim er ér sendoð, those that ye sent, 211: the Heidarv. S. (MS. of the same time)—unz ér, (Isl. ii.) 333; ef ér purfut, 345; er it farit, 346 (twice); allz ér erut, id.; er ér komið, as ye come, id.; en ér sex, but ye six, 347; ok ér, and ye, 361; ér hasit þrásamliga, 363; eða it fedgar, 364: Jómsvík. S.-ef ér, (Fms. xi.) 115, 123: Mork. 9, 63, 70, 98, 103, 106, passim. It even occurs now and then in Njála (Arna-Magn. 468)-ér erut, ye are, 223; hverrar liðveizlu ér þykkisk mest þurfa, 227: ér ertuð hann, Skálda 171; Farið-a ér, fare ye not, Hkr. i. (in a verse). It is still more freq. after a dental  $\delta$ , t, b; in old MSS. that give b for  $\delta$  it runs thus—vitob ér, hafib ér, skolub ér, megub ér, lifib ér, etc., woe ye, bave ye, shall ye, may ye, live ye, etc.; hence originates by way of diæresis the regular Icel. form ber, common both to old and mod. writers;

vide bú, where the other forms will be explained. ERDI, n. [akin to aror], a beavy balk of timber, Grett. 125; hence the phrase, pungt sem erdi, beavy as a balk.

erenda, d, to perform an errand, Vigl. 29.

erendi, etc., v. eyrendi.

erfa, d, with acc. to bonour with a funeral feast, cp. the Irish phrase to 'wake' bim, Eg. 606; sidan let Egill e. sonu sina eptir fornri sidvenju, 644, Fms. i. 161, xi. 67.

2. to inberit, N. T. and mod. writers.

3. metaph. in the phrase, e. e-t vid e-n, to bear long malice, to grumble.

ERFD, f. [Germ. erbe], inberitance; for the etymology vide arfr; the law distinguishes between frænd-erfo, family inberitance, and út-erfo, alien inberitance, N. G. L. ii. 146; within the frænd-erfo the law records thirteen degrees of kin, Gbl. 232-242, N. G. L. i. 49, Jb. 128 sqq., Grág. i. 170 sqq.: special kinds of 'út-eríð' are, brand-erfð (q. v.), gest-eríð, skip-erfð, gjaf-erfð, land-erfð, félaga-erfð, litla-erfð, leysings-erfð, N. G. L. i. 50: again, in mod. usage erfo implies the notion of a family, and úterfo, út-arfar are used of distant kinsfolk, inheritance in a different line, or the like; vide Grag., Nj., and the Sagas freq. B. inberiting, succession, Gbl. 48-55. COMPDS: erfoa-balkr, m. the section of law treating of inberitance, Ann. 1273. erfőa-einkunn, f. an bereditary mark (on cattle), Grág. ii. 304. erfőa-fé, n. an beirloom, inberitance, Grág. i. 206. erfőa-goðorð, n. bereditary priestbood, Sturl. i. 198. erfőaerfőa-einkunn, f. an bereditary mark land, n. patrimony, land of inberitance, Stj. 50, 66, Orkn. 126, Fms. iv. erfőa-maőr, m. an beir, Js. 38. erfőa-mark, n. = Grág. i. 422, 423. erfőa-mál, n. a lawsuit as to 224, vi. 20. erfőa-einkunn, Grág. i. 422, 423. erfos-partr, m. sbare of inberitance, Stj. 110. inberitance, Nj. 6, 92. erfőa-skipan, f. a law, ordinance of inberitance, N.G.L. i. 49. staor, m. bereditary estates, used in a special sense of church demesnes held by lay impropriators, vide Arna S., Bs. i. 794. erfőa-tal, n. tbe section of law respecting inheritance, Ghl. 55. erfős-úmagi, 2, m. an 'úmagi' baving an inberited right to support, Grag. i. 134, 237. erfőa-öldr, n. [Dan. arveöl], a funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 432. erfl, n. a wake, funeral feast, Nj. 167, Fms. i. 161, xi. 68, Ld. 16, Gbl.

275, Rb. 344, N. G. L. i. 391, Am. 83, Gh. 8. For the sumptuous funeral

COMPDE: erfis-drykkja, u, f. a funeral feast, Pass. 49. 16. ingjas (pl.), Runic stone in Tune; Ulf. renders κληρονόμου by arbja

erfis-görð, f. = erfi, Fms. xi. 69. erfiða or erviða, 2ð, [Goth. arbaidjan = комій»; early Germ. erbeiten; mod. Germ. arbeiten; mod. Dan. arbeide is borrowed from Germ.]:-to toil, labour, Edda 149 (pref.), 677. 11; allir per sem ervidid og þunga eruð hladnir, Matth. xi. 28: metaph., e. e-m, to cause one toil and trouble, Bs. i. 726: trans., e. jörðina, to till the earth, Stj. 30: impers., sóttar-far hans ersidadi, bis illness grew worse, Fms. x. 147. In the Icel. N. T. it is sometimes used in the same passages which have arbaidjan in Ulf., e. g. heldr hefi eg miklu meir erfiðað en allir þeir aðrir, I Cor. xv. 10; öllum þeim sem styrkja til og erfiða, xvi. 16; að eg hafi til einskis erfiðað hjá yðr, Gal. iv. 11; heldr erfiði og afli með höndum, Ephes. iv. 28; hvar fyrir eg erfiða og stríði, Col. i. 29; þá sem erfiða meðal yðar, I Thess. v. 12; því at til þess hins sama erfiðum vér einnig, I Tim. iv. 10; in 2 Tim. ii. 6 the Icel. text has 'sá sem akrinn erjar.'

erfið-drægr, adj. difficult, Sturl. iii. 271.

erfiði or erviði (ærfaði, N.G.L. i. 391; ærfuð, id. l. 10), n. [Ulf. arbaihs = κόπος; A.S. earfoo; O.H.G. arapeit; mod. Germ. arbeit, which shews that mod. Dan. arbeide and Swed. arbete are borrowed from the Germ.; lost in Engl. The etymology of this word is uncertain; the Icel. notion is to derive it from er- priv. and vioa = vinna, to work, but it is scarcely right; Grimm, s. v. arbeit, suggests it to be akin to Lat. labor; Max Müller refers it to the root AR, to plough, Science of Language, p. 258, 3rd Ed.; but arfiði (Björn, p. 41) instead of erviði is a fictitious form, and the statement that in old Norse or Icel. it means ploughing rests only on a fancy of old Björn (Dict. l. c.), to which he was probably led by the similarity between Lat. arvum to Germ. and mod. Dan. arbeit, arbeide: in fact the Icel., ancient or modern, conveys no such notion; even in the old heathen poems the word is used exactly in the present sense, which again is the same as in Ulf.]:-toil, labour, and metaph. toil, trouble; in the allit. phrase, e. en eigi eyrendi, toil but no errand, i. e. lost labour, pkv. 10, 11, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; víl ok e., toil and trouble (of travelling), Hbl. 58, Skálda 163; kváðusk hafa haft mikit e. ok öngu á leið komið, Fms. v. 21, Post. 645. 58, Sks. 235, v.l., N. G. L. l. c. 2. metaph. distress, suffering; drygja e., to 'dree' distress, Gm. 35 (heathen poem), -in N.G.L. i. 391 this phrase is used of a priest officiating; hungr, porsti, e., Hom. 160: in pl., meðr mörgum erfiðum er á hana leggjask, Stj. 51: an old poet (Arnor) calls the heaven the erfiði of the dwarfs, In the Icel. N. T. erfibi is often used in the very same vide dvergr. passages as in Ulf., thus-yovart e. er eigi onýtt í Drottni, I Cor. xv. 58; í erfiði, í vökum, í föstu, 2 Cor. vi. 5; og hrósum oss eigi fram yfir mælingu í annarlegu erfiði, x. 15; og vort e. yrði til ónýtis, i Thess. iii. 5, cp. Ulf. l. c. \( \beta \). medic. astbma, difficulty in breatbing; brjóst-erfiði, beavy breathing. COMPDS: erfiðis-dauði, a, m. a painful, bard death, 655 xxxii. 17. erfiðis-laun, n. pl. a recompense for labour or suffering, Niorst. 5, Fms. vi. 149, Barl. 95. erfiðis-léttir, m. a reliever of erfiðis-munir, m. pl. toils, exertion, Bárð. 180, Fas.
o. erfiðis-nauð, f. servitude, grinding labour, Stj. *labour*, Stj. 19. i. 402, Fb. i. 280. erfiðis-samr, adj. toilsome, Stj. 32. erfiðis-semi, f. 247, 265. erviðis-verk, n. bard work, Stj. 263, 264. erfið-leiki, m. bardsbip, difficulty.

erflö-liga, adv. with pain and toil; er hann sotti e. til hans, be strove bard to get up to bim, Edda 60; e-t horfir e., looks bard, Nj. 139; búa e. við e-n, to treat one barsbly, Fas. ii. 96; at skipi þessu farisk e., that his ship will fare ill, make a had voyage, vi. 376; vard mer par ervidligast um, there I met with the greatest difficulties, Nj. 163.

erflö-ligr, adj. toilsome, difficult, adverse; margir hlutir e. ok þungligir, adverse and beavy, Fms. viii. 31, Sks. 235.

erfið-lífi, n. a life of toil, 655 viii. 2. erflör, adj. toilsome, bard, difficult; ok var af því honum erfitt búit, a beavy, troublesome bousebold, Bs. i. 63; erfida ferd hafa þeir fengit oss, they have made a hard journey for us, Fms. v. 22; Gudrún var erfid & gripa-kaupum, G. was troublesome (extravagant) in buying finery, Ld. 134; e-m veror e-t erfitt, one bas a difficulty about the thing, Fms. β. bard, unyielding; var Flosi erfiðr, en aðrir þó erfiðri miklu, F. was bard, but others much barder, Nj. 186, 187; jarl var lengi erfior, the earl long remained inexorable, 271; ek var yor bá erfior, 229. y. bard breathing; ok er hann vaknadi var honum erfitt ordit, when be awoke be drew a deep breath, after a bad dream, Isl. ii. 194; hvildisk Helgi, því at honum var orðit erfitt, H. rested, because be was exbausted (from walking), Dropl. 22; bó honum væri málið erfitt, though be spoke with difficulty (of a sick person), Bs. i. 110. erfidar (the more difficult) sem ..., Fas. i. 81: so in the phrase, e-m veitir erfitt, one bas bard work, Bs. i. 555, Nj. 117; erfitt mun beim veita at ganga í móti giptu þinni, 171.

erfi-drapa, u, f. a funeral poem, Fbr. 16, Fms. vi. 198, v. 64. erflö-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), toilsome, bard, 677. 10.

erfio-vinnr, adj. bard to work, Grett. 114 A. erfi-flokkr, m. a sbort funeral poem, Fms. vi. 117.

erfi-kvæði, n. a funeral poem, = erfidrápa, Eg. 605.

erfingi, ja, m., (arfingi, Fms. ix. 328, Gpl. 287), pl. erfingjar, [arb- d 655 xxxiii. 4; ertra (gen.), Gpl. 544; ertra-akr, a pea-field, id.; ertra-

or arbinumja; Dan. arving; Swed. arfvinge]:—an beir, Grag. i. 217, Eg. 25, Nj. 3, 656 C. 36, Fms. l. c., etc. etc. orfingja-lauss, adj. without beirs, Fms. v. 298, x. 307.

erfi-veizla, u, f. a funeral banquet, Bs. i. 837.

erfi-voror, m. [A.S. erfeveord], an beir, poët., Gh. 14, Akv. 12, cp. the emendation of Bugge to Skv. 3. 60.

erfi-öl, n. [Dan. arveöl], a wake, funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 14.

ERG, n., Gael. word, answering to the Scot. shiel or shieling; upp um dalinn þar sem var erg nokkut, þat köllu vér setr = der som vaar noget erg, det kalde vi sætter (in the Danish transl.), Orkn. 448 (Addit.), ep. local names in Caithness, e. g. Asgrims-erg, Orkn. 458.

EBGI, f. [argr], lewdness, lust; ergi, zôi ok ópola, Skm. 36, Fas. iii. 390; e. keisara dóttur, Bær. 15, El. 10; ílsku ok e. ok hórdóm, Barl. 138: wickedness, med c. ok skelmisskap, Gisl. 31, Yngl. S. ch. 7: in mod. usage ergja, f., means greediness for money or the like; the rare sense of moodiness is quite mod., and borrowed from Germ. through Dan.

ergjask, o, dep. to become a coward, only in the proverb, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Hrafn. 25, Fms. iii. 192, iv. 346.

erill, m. [erj2], a fuss, bustle.

ERJA, ardi, pres. er, sup. arit; mod. pres. erjar, erjadi, 2 Tim. ii. 6; [A. S. erjan; Old Engl. to ear; cp. Lat. arar, Gr. apoûr]:—to plough; prælarnir skyldi erja, Landn. 35, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 240; eitt nes þat fyrirbaud hann at e., löngum tima eptir örðu menn hlut af nesinu, Bs. i. 293; ber hasit arit med minni kvigu, Stj. 412: in the saying, seint sa man erja, be will be slow to put bis band to the plough, will be good for nothing, Glum. 341. 

B. metaph. to scratch; hann lætr e. skóinn um legginn útan, O.H.L. 45; kom blóðrefillinn í enni Ketils ok arði niðr um nefit, Fas. ii. 126.

erjur, f. pl. brawl, fuss, quarrels. ERKI-, [Gr. ἀρχι-; Engl. arcb-, etc.] I. eccl. arcb-, in COMPDS: erki-biskup, m. an archbishop, Gpl. 263, Fms. i. 106, N.G.L. i. 166. erkibiskups-dæmi and erkibiskups-ríki, n. archbishopric, Fms. xi. 392, vii. 300, x. 88, 155; c. stóll, an archiepiscopal seat, Rb. erki-biskupligr, adj. archiepiscopal, Bs. Laur. S., Th. 12. erki-djákn, m. an archdeacon, Fms. ix. 325, xi. 416, 625. 45, Stj. 299. erki-prestr, m. an archpriest, Bs. i. 173, Stj. 299. erki-stóll, m. an archiepiscopal seat, Symb. 28, Fms. iv. 155. II. = great, por-

tentous; erki-býsn, f. portent, Bs. i. 423. erlendask, d, to go into exile, Stj. 111, but in 162 spelt ör-.

erlending, f. [Germ. elende], an exile, Stj. 223.

erlendis, adv. abroad, in a foreign land, Grág. i. 167, Gbl. 148, K. B. K. 158; e. drep, committing manslaughter in a foreign land, Grag. ii. 142; e. vig, a manslaughter committed abroad, i. 183

ERLENDR, adj., ör-lendr, Ghl. 148, [Hel. elilendi = a foreigner; Germ. elende], foreign, Grag. i. 217, Sks. 462; the spelling with er- and ör- is less correct than el- or ell-, cp. aulandi, p. 34. name. Orkn.

Erlingr, m. a pr. name; prop. a dimin. of jarl, an earl. erm-lauss, adj. arm-less, sleeve-less, Fms. vii. 21, Sturl. iii. 219.

ERMR, f., mod. ermi, dat. and acc. ermi, pl. ermar, [armr], an arm, sleeve, Fms. v. 207, vi. 349, xi. 332, Nj. 35, Clem. 54, Landn. 147: so in the saying, lofa upp i ermina a ser, to make promises in one's sleeve, i. e. to promise without meaning to keep one's word. compos: erma-drog, -linings, Bret. erma-kápa, u, f. a cape with sleeves, erma-kjós, f. the armpit, 656 C. 28. erma-langr, adj. n. pl. sleeve-linings, Bret. Band. 5. erma-langr, adj. erma-lauss, adj. sleeve-less, Fms. xi. with long sleeves, Fas. ii. 343. 272, Sks. 406. erma-stuttr, adj. with short sleeves. adj. with wide sleeves. erma-pröngr, adj. with tight sleeves.

Ermskr, adj. Armenian, K. p. K. 74, İb. 13, Fas. iii. 326. erm-stúka, u, f. a sbort sleeve, Karl.

ERN, adj. brisk, vigorous, Bs. i. 655, Fms. v. 300; hence Erna, u, f.

a pr. name, Rm. 36, Bs. i. 32, v. l. ern-ligr, adj. of brisk, stout appearance, Nj. 183, Eb.

erpi, n. a sort of wood, Al. 165

erri-ligr, adj. = ernligr, Fms. iii. 222, Eb. 94 new Ed.

erring, f. a brisk, bard struggle, Fbr. (in a verse).

errinn, adj. = ern, Lex. Poët.; fjöl-e., very brisk and bold, Hallfred. ERTA, t, to taunt, tease, with acc., Rd. 302, Hkr. iii. 130, Skálda 171,

Fms. vi. 323; er eigi gott at e. illt skap, a saying, Mirm.: reflex., ertask við e-n, to tease one, Fms. ix. 506. erting, f. teasing, provoking, Lv. 26; engi ertinga-maor, a man who

stands no nonsense, Eg. 417. ertinn, adj. taunting; ertni, f. a taunting temper.

ERTLA, u, f., proncd. erla or atla, [arta], the wagtail, motacilla alba, now called Máríatla or lín-erla.

ERTR, f. pl. [early Germ. arbeiz; mod. Germ. erbse; Dutch erwt or ert; Dan. ært; Swed. ärter]:—peas; the Scandin. word is probably borrowed from Dutch or Fris. and occurs in the 13th century; in old writers the r is kept throughout, ertr, ertrnar, Stj. 161; ertrum (dat.), reitr, a bed of peas, N.G. L. ii. 172; ertra-vellingr, Stj. 160, 161, Gen.

xxv. 29: in mod. usage it is declined erta, u, f., gen. pl. ertna, ertum, etc.

85, older form of er.

65, Cherts-ey, Thorn-ey, Osn-ey, Aldern-ey, Orkn-ey, etc.]:—an

ESJA, u, f. a kind of clay, freq. in Norway in that sense, vide Ivar Aasen; the name of the mountain Esja in Icel. no doubt derives its name from this clay, which is here found in abundance, Eggert Itin. ch. 21; hence Esju-berg, n. name of a farm, Landn., [cisa, and even Germ. esse, Dan. esse, Swed. ässa are kindred words.]

Eak-hyltingr, m. one from the farm Eskibolt, Sturl. ii. 145.

enki, n. [askr], an asben box, Edda 17, 21, Fms. ii. 254, Fas. i. 237, Isl. ii. 79; mod. spelt askja, and used of any small box.

oski-meer, f. a lady's maid, Gm. (pref.)

eskingr, m. [2ska], ashes or fine snow driven by a gale, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

eski-stöng, f. an asben pole, Róm. 232.

ESPA, 20, to exasperate, irritate, probably = to make one shake like an aspen, Vidal.

espi, n. aspen wood (vide ösp), hence Espi-holl, m. a farm, Landn.; Esphælingar, m. the men from E., id.

espingr, m. [Swed. esping], a ship's boat, Fr.

ess, n. [for. word; old Swed. örs], a steed, Fms. x. 139, Fas. iii. 471,

582, much used in romances.

ETA, proncd. éta; pret. át, pl. átu; pres. et, proncd. iet, Greg. 82; part. etið; pret. subj. æti; imperat. et; [Lat. ědere; Gr. έδειν; Ulf. ītan; A. S. and Hel. etan; Engl. eat; O. H. G. ezan; mod. Germ. essen; Swed. äta; Dan. æds]:—to eat, Grág. ii. 347; sem þú mátt vel e., Nj. 75; e. dagverð, Ld. 10; þar's ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; e. kjöt, Greg. l. c.; at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31 (hence fljót-ætinn, sein-ætinn, rash or slow eating); át hvárrtveggi sem tíðast, id.; Logi hafði ok etið slátr allt, id.; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii. 2. metaph. to eat, consume; eigu at eta alla aura ómagans sem hann sjálfr, Grág. i. 288; eyddir ok etnir, Fms. xi. 423; sorg etr hjarta, sorrow eats the heart, Hm. 122; etandi öfund, consuming envy, Str.; Gyðingar átusk innan er þeir heyrðu þetta, the Jews fretted inwardly on bearing this, 656 C. 17. 

β. medic., 655 xxx. 8. γ. the phrase, eta ord sin, to eat one's own words, Karl. 478; or, eta ofan i sig aptr, id., of liars or slanderers. 8. the dubious proverb, úlfar eta annars eyrendi, wolves eat one another's fare or prey, Ld. 92; and recipr., etask af úlfs'munni, to tear one another as wolves, Isl. ii. 165; ok hefit mér farit sem varginum, þeir eta þar (etask?) til er at halanum kemr ok finna eigi fyrr, Band. 12, where MS.—bat ætla ek at mér verði vargsins dæmi, þeir finnask eigi fyrr at en þeir hafa etisk ok þeir koma at halanum, 26: as to this proverb cp. also the allusion, Hom. 30: the mod. turn is -úlfr rekr annars erindi, so used by Hallgr.-annars erindi rekr úlfr og löngum sannast það-and so in paper MSS. of Ld. l. c., but prob. a corruption.

eta, u, f., mod. jata, a crib, manger, Hom. 36, 127, Mar. 26; in the proverb, standa öllum fótum í etu, to stand with all feet in the crib, to live at rack and manger, Gísl. 46.

etu-stallr, m. a crib, manger, Orkn. 218.

II. medic. cancer, Magn. 480: mod. áta or átu-mein. etall, adj. eating, consuming, Lat. edax, 655 xxix. 6.

ETJA, atti; pres. et; part. att; but etjad, Andr. 625. 73; [it means probably 'to make bite,' a causal of eta] :- to make fight, with dat., esp. etja hestum, of horse fights, a favourite sport of the ancients; for a graphic description of this fight see Bs. i. 633. Arons S. ch. 18, Glum. ch. 18, Rd. ch. 12, Nj. ch. 58, 59, Vigl. ch. 7, N. G. L. ii. 126; vide hesta-ping, 2. gener. to goad on to fight; atta ek jöfrum hesta-at, vig-hestr, etc. en aldri sætta'k, Hbl. 24. β. etja hamingju við e-n, to match one's luck with another, Fms. iv. 147; e. kappi vio e-n, to match one's force against one, Ld. 64, Eg. 82; e. vandræðum við e-n, 458; e. saman manndrápum, to incite two parties to manslaughter, Anecd. 14: in a good sense, to exbort, ok etjað þá þolinmæði, Andr. l. c. (rare). y. ellipt., etja við e-t, to contend against; e. vio aflamun, to fight against odds, Al. 110; e. við liðsmun, id., Fms. i. 42, ix. 39, Fs. 122; e. við ofrefli, id., Fms. iii. 9; e. við reiði e-s, Fb. i. 240. 3. to stretch forth, put forth; hann etr fram berum skallanum, be put forth his bare skull to meet the blows, Fms. xi. 132; (Icel. now use ota, ao, in this sense.) II. reflex.. lét eigi sama at etjask við kennimenn gamla, said it was unseemly to boot old clergymen, Sturl. i. 104; er ofstopi etsk i gegn ofstopa, if violence is put against violence, 655 xxi. 3. 2. recipr. to contend mutually; ef menn etjask vitnum å, if men contend (pland) with witnesses, N. G. L. i. 247; ok ef þeir vilja andvitnum á etjask, Gpl. 298. phrase, ettja heyvi (spelt with tt), to fodder (cattle) upon bay, Grág. ii. 278, 340; ettja andvirki, to fodder upon a bayrick, Ghl. 357.

etja, u, f. fighting, biting. comps: etju-hundr, m. a deer-bound, fox-bound, Sturl. ii. 179. etju-kostr, m. a beastly choice, Isl. ii. 89, Fms. viii. 24, v.l. etju-tik, f. = etju-hundr; bondi atti e. stora, Fb. ii. 332, Bard. 32 new Ed.

expens, n. (for. word), expences, Stj. 127, Bs. i. 742.

EY, gen. eyjar; dat. eyju and ey, with the article eyinni and eyjunni; 62, acc. ey; pl. eyjar, gen. eyja, dat. eyjum; in Norway spelt and proned. 28.

A. S. eg-land, Engl. is-land; in Engl. local names -ea or -ey, e. g. Chels-ea, Batters-ea, Cherts-ey, Thorn-ey, Osn-ey, Aldern-ey, Orkn-ey, etc.]:-an island, Fas. ii. 299, Skálda 172, Eg. 218, Grág. ii. 131, Eb. 12; eyjar nef, the 'neb' or projection of an island, Fb. iii. 316. compds; varp-ey, an island where wild hirds lay eggs; eyoi-ey, a deserted island; heima-ey, a bome island; bæjar-ey, an inbabited island; út-eyjar, islands far out at sea; land-eyjar, an island in an inlet, Landn.: a small island close to a larger one is called a calf (eyjar-kálfr), the larger island being regarded as the cow, (so the southernmost part of the Isle of Man is called the Calf of Man): it is curious that 'islanders' are usually not called eyja-menn (islandmen), but eyjar-akeggjar, m. pl. 'islandbeards;' this was doubtless originally meant as a nickname to denote the strange habits of islanders, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse), Fær. 151, 656 C. 22, Fms. ii. 169, viii. 283, Grett. 47 new Ed.; but eyja-menn, m. pl., Valla L. 228, Eb. 316 (and in mod. usage), cp. also Götu-skeggjar, the men of Gata, a family, Landn.; eyja-sund, n. a sound or narrow strait between two islands, Eg. 93, Fms. ii. 64, 298. 3. in local names: from the shape, Lang-ey, Flat-ey, Há-ey, Drang-ey: from cattle, birds, beasts, Fær-eyjar, Lamb-ey, Saud-ey, Hrút-ey, Yxn-ey, Hafr-ey, Svin-ey, Kid-ey, Fugl-ey, Arn-ey, Æd-ey, Má-ey, þern-ey, Úlf-ey, Bjarn-ey: from vegetation, Eng-ey, Akr-ey, Vid-ey, Brok-ey, Mos-ey: from the quarters of heaven, Austr-ey, Norðr-ey, Vestr-ey, Suðr-ey (Engl. Sudor): an island at ebb time connected with the main land is called Örfiris-ey, mod. Öffurs-ey (cp. Orfir in the Orkneys): from other things, Fagr-ey, Sand-ey, Straum-ey, Vé-ey (Temple Isle), Eyin Helga, the Holy Isle (cp. Enhallow in the Orkneys). Eyjar is often used κατ' εξοχήν of the Western Isles, Orkneys, Shetland, and Sudor, hence Eyja-jarl, earl of the Isles (i. e. Orkneys), Orkn. (freq.); in southern Icel. it is sometimes used of the Vestmanna eyjar. B. in old poets ey is a favourite word in circumlocutions of women, vide Lex. Poët.; and in poetical diction ey is personified as a goddess, the sea being her girdle, the glaciers her head-gear; hence the Icel. poetical compd ey-kona. For tales of wandering islands, and giants removing islands from one place to another, vide Isl. Þjóðs. i. 209.

4. in female pr. names, por-ey, Bjarg-ey, Landn.: but if prefixed—as in Eyj-úlfr, Ey-steinn, Eymundr, Ey-vindr, Ey-dís, Ey-fríðr, Ey-vör, Ey-þjófr, etc.-ey belongs to COMPD: eyja-klasi, a, m. a cluster of islands. a different root. ey-, a prefix, ever-, vide ei-.

ey-bui, a, m. an islander, Lex. Poët.

EYDA, dd, [audr; A. S. &dan; Dan ode; Germ. oden; Swed. oda], to waste:

I. with dat. denoting to waste, destroy, of men or things; waste: hann eyddi (slew) öllum fjölkunnigum mönnum, Stj. 491, Fms. ii. 41, vii. 8; ekki muntu með þessu e. öllum sonum Haralds konungs, i. 16. β. of money; eyoa fé, etc., to spend money, Eg. 70, Grág. i. 327, Nj. 29, Fms. i. 118: to squander, 655 iii. 1, Nj. 18, Fms. xi. 423, Fs. 79: reflex., hann atti land gott en eyddusk lausafé, but bis loose cash went, Fms. vi. 102.

II. with acc. to lay waste, desolate, or the like; upp eyða (lay waste) alla þeirra bygð, Fms. v. 161; þá vóru eydd skip Svía-konungs átjan, eighteen of the Swedish king's ships were made void of men, x. 353; hann eyddi bygðina, iv. 44. 2. to desert, leave: en skyldi út bera ok e. skemmuna, Fms. v. 262; féllu sumir en sumir eyddu (deserted from) hálfrýmin (in a battle), viii. 226; skip brotið eða eytt, a sbip wrecked or abandoned, Grág. i. 91; en hón er nú eydd af mönnum, forlorn or deserted of men, Al. I. β. impers., eða héruð eyði, if counties be laid waste, K. p. K. 38; hence eyoi-hus, etc. (below). as a law term, of a meeting, to terminate, dissolve; ef beir eru eigi samþinga, eðr vár-þing eru eydd, or if it be past the várþing, Grág. ii. 271; en er så dagr kom er veizluna skyldi eyða, when men were to depart, break up the feast, Fms. xi. 331. 4. a law term, eyða mál, sókn, vörn, to make a suit void by counter-pleading; e. dæmö mál, Grág. ii. 23; munu ver e. malit med öxar-hömrum, Fs. 61; ok eydir malit fyrir Birni, 125; eyddi Broddhelgi þá enn málit, Vápn. 13; at hann vildi í því hans sök e., ef hann vildi hans mál í því e., of unlawful pleading, Grág. i. 121; vera má at Eysteinn konungr hafi þetta mál eytt með lögkrókum sínum, Fms. vii. 142; eyddusk sóknir ok varnir, Nj. 149: with dat., eytt vígsmálum, 244; hélt þá Snorri fram málinu ok eyddi bjargkviðnum, Eb. 160. Arnkels (but no doubt less correct).

eyői, n. [auðr, Germ. öde], waste, desert; leggja í e., to leave in the lurch, desert, Jb. 277; jörðin var e. og tóm, Gen. i. 2; yðart hús skal yor i e. látið verða, Matth. xxiii. 38: in compus, desert, forlorn, wild; eyői-borg, f. a deserted town (castle), Stj. 284. eyői-bygő, f. a desert country, Fs. 19. eyői-dalr, m. a wild, desolate vale, Hrafn. I. e**yð**iey, f. a desert island, Fms. x. 154. eyői-fjall, n. a wild fell, Sks. 1. eyői-fjörőr, m. a desert firth county, Fs. 24. eyői-haf, n. the wild sea, eyői-hús, n. deserted dwellings, Hkr. ii. 379. eyði-Stj. 636. jörö, f. a deserted bousebold or farm, Dipl. iii. 13, Jb. 183. eyði-kot. eyői-land, n. desert land, Hkr. i. 06. n. a deserted cottage, Vm. 61. eyői-mörk, f. a desert, wilderness, Fms. i. 118, iv. 336, v. 130, Fzr. 62, Stj. 141, 283. eyői-rjóör, n. a desert plain, Stj. 527, 2 Sam. xv. eyői-akemma, u, f. a desert barn, Hkr. ii. 383.

n. a wild rock, skerry, Fs. 18. Stj. 485. eyői-staőr, m. a barren place, 655 xiii B, Bs. i. 204. eyðitroo, f. a desolate lane, Sturl. ii. 209, cp. auda trod, Hkm. 20. eyðiveggr, m. a deserted building, ruin, Karl. 2.

eyői-legging, f. desolation, Matth. xxiv. 15.

eyői-leggja, lagði, to lay waste, N. T.

eyői-liga, adv. in a forlorn state, Stj. 113.

eyői-ligr, adj. empty, in metaph. sense, sad, cheerless; veikligr ok e., weakly and cheerless, Fas. ii. 30; e. veraldar riki, v. 343; ymislegt nó e., 677. 2: medic., e-m er eybiligt, one feels empty (bollow) and uneasy: also in the phrase, e-t er eydiligt, strange, unpleasant.

eyősla, u, f. waste, squandering. COMPDS: eyőslu-maőr, m. a spendtbrift, porst. hv. 35. eyðslu-semi, f. extravagance.

Ey-firskr, adj., Ey-firðingar, m. pl. men from Eyjafirtb in Icel., Landn. eygir, m. one who frightens, a terror, Lex. Poët.

β. [Dan. öjne], eygja, o, to furnish with a loop or eye, Fms. xi. 304. to see, esp. to see far off, Clar. 176.

ey-glo, f. the ever-glowing, poët. the sun, Alm. 17.

ey-góor, adj. [Dan. ejegod], 'ever-good,' cognom. of a Danish king, Fms. xi.

EYGR, later form eygor, which, however, is freq. in MSS. of the 14th century, adj. [auga]:-baving eyes of a certain kind; vel e., with fine eyes, Stj. 460. I Sam. xvi. 12, Nj. 39; e. manna bezt, Ísl. ii. 190, Fms. vi. 438, xi. 79; mjök eygőr, large-eyed, þorf. Karl. 422; eigi vel eyg, not good looking, Fms. iii. 216; e. mjök ok vel, with large and fine eyes, Eb. 30, Fb. i. 545; e. forkunnar vel, with eyes exceeding fine, Fms. iv. 38; esp. freq. in compds: in the Sagas a man is seldom described without marking the colour, shape, or expression of his eyes, fagr-e., bjart-e., dökk-e., svart-e., blá-e., grá-e., mó-e.; the shape also, opin-e., út-e., inn-e., smá-e., stór-e., etc.; the lustre of the eye, snar-e., fast-e., hvass-e., frán-e., dapr-e., etc.; expressing disease, vát-e., rauð-e., ein-e.; ex-pressing something wrong in the eye, hjá-e., til-e., rang-e., etc., Fél. ix. 192. eyj-ottr, adj. full of islands, Fb. i. 541.

eyk-hestr, m. a cart-borse, Eg. 149, Fb. ii. 332.

eyki, n. a vebicle; hestr ok e., Dropl. 26.

EYKB, m., pl. eykir, gen. eykja, [Swed. ök; Dan. ög; akin to ok, a yoke]:—a beast of draught; úlfalda ok eyki, Stj. 393; hross eðr eyk, Grág. i. 434; þat er einn e. má draga, ii. 362; þeir hvíldu sik þar ok eyki sína, Eg. 586 (travelling in a sledge); eykja fóðr, fodder for eykr, N.G.L. i. 38: eykr includes oxen, horses, etc.,—eykjum, hestum ok uxum, cattle, whether borses or oxen, Fms. v. 249; eyk, ux2 edr hross, Jb. 52; uxa ok asna, þá sömu eyki..., Mar.; hefi ek öngva frétt af at nokkurr þeirra hafi leitt eyki þórs (of Thor in his wain with the hegoats), Fb. i. 321: metaph., Bs. i. 294.

II. the passage Bs. i. 674 -bar er beir höfðu eykinn búit-ought to be read 'eikjuna,' vide eikja. eykja-gerfi, n. the barness of an eykr, Yt. 10; jötuns-e., the giants' e., i.e. a wild ox, poët., 14: in poetry sbips are called the eykir of the seakings and the sea

eyk-reiði, n. the barness of an eykr, Ghl. 358.

EYKT, eykő, f. three ot balf-past three o'clock P.M.; many commentaries have been written upon this word, as by Pal Vídalín Skýr., Finn Johnson in H. E. i. 153 sqq. note 6, and in Horologium, etc. The time of eyko is clearly defined in K. p. K. 92 as the time when the sun has past two parts of the 'útsuðr' (q.v.) and has one part left, that is to say, half-past three o'clock P.M.: it thus nearly coincides with the eccl. Lat. nona (three o'clock P.M.); and both eykt and nona are therefore used indiscriminately in some passages. Sunset at the time of 'eyko' is opposed to sunrise at the time of 'dagmál,' q. v. In Norway 'ykt' means a luncheon taken about half-past three o'clock. But the passage in Edda—that autumn ends and winter begins at sunset at the time of eykt-confounded the commentators, who believed it to refer to the conventional Icel. winter, which (in the old style) begins with the middle of October, and lasts six months. In the latitude of Reykholt—the residence of Snorri the sun at this time sets about half-past four. Upon this statement the commentators have based their reasoning both in regard to dagmál and eykt, placing the eykt at half-past four P.M. and dagmal at half-past seven A.M., although this contradicts the definition of these terms in the law. The passage in Edda probably came from a foreign source, and refers not to the Icel. winter but to the astronomical winter, viz. the winter solstice or the shortest day; for sunset at half-past three is suited not to Icel., but to the latitude of Scotland and the southern parts of Scandinavia. The word is also curious from its bearing upon the discovery of America by the ancients, vide Fb. l. c. This sense (balf-past three) is now obsolete in Icel., but eykt is in freq. use in the sense of triborium, a time of three bours; whereas in the oldest Sagas no passage has been found bearing this sense,—the Bs. i. 385, 446, and Hem. l. c. are of the 13th and 14th centuries. In Norway ykt is freq. used metaph. of all the four meal times in the day, morning-ykt, midday-ykt, afternoon-ykt (or ykt proper), and even-ykt. In old MSS. (Grág., K. p. K., Hem., Heið. S.) this word is always spelt eyko or eykh, shewing the root to be 'auk' with the fem. inflex. added; it probably first meant the she-meal, answering to Engl. Ismob, and akin to arr, a messenger, vide p. 45, and not, as some suggest, from

eyői-akógr, m. a wild 'sbaw' (wood), thence came to mean the time of day at which this meal was taken. The eccl. law dilates upon the word, as the Sabbath was to begin at 'hora nona;' hence the phrase, eykt-helgr dagr (vide below). The word can have no relation to atta, eight, or att, plaga coeli. At present Icel. say, at eykta-motum, adv. at great intervals, once an eykt, once in I. balf-past three; þá er eykð er útsuðrs-átt er tbree bours. deild í þriðjunga, ok hefir sól gengna tvá hluti en einn ógenginn, K. p. K. 92; net skal öll upp taka fyrir eykö, 90; helgan dag eptir eykö, 88; ef þeir hafa unnit á eykð, 94; enda skal hann undan honum hafa boðit fyrir miðjan dag en hinn skal hafa kosit at eykþ, Grág. i. 198; ok á maðr kost at stefna fyrir eykþ ef vill, 395; í þat mund dags er tók út eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; eptir eykt dags, rendering of the Lat. vix decima parte diei reliqua,' Róm. 313; þeir gengu til eyktar, ok höfðu farit árla morguns, en er nón var dags, etc., Fs. 176; at eyko dags þá kómu heim húskarlar Barða, Ísl. ii. 329; nú vættir mik at þar komi þér nær eykð dags, 345; var þat nær eykö dags, 349; var hón at veraldligu verki þangat til er kom eykð, þá fór hón til bænar sinnar at nóni, Hom. COMPDS: eyköar-helgr, adj. = eykthelgr, Hom. (St.) 13. (St.) 59. eyktar-staor, m. the place of the sun at balf-past three P.M.; meira var þar jafndægri en á Grænlandi eðr Íslandi, sól hafði þar eyktar-stað ok dagmála-stað um skamdegi, Fb. i. 539,-this passage refers to the discovery of America; but in A. A. l. c. it is wrongly explained as denoting the shortest day nine hours long, instead of seven; it follows that the latitude fixed by the editors of A. A. is too far to the south; frá jafndægri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eykðarstað, þá er vetr til jafndægris, eyköar-tíö, n. the bour of eykö, = Lat. nona, Hom. (St.) II. triborium; en er liðin var nær ein eykt dags, Bs. i. 446; at þat mundi verit hafa meir en hálf eykt, er hann vissi ekki til sín, 385; þessi flaug vanst um eina eyko dags, Hem. (Hb.)

eykt-heilagr, adj. a day to be kept boly from the bour of eykt, or balfpast three P.M., e. g. Saturday, Grág. i. 395.
ey-kyndill, m. 'isle-candle,' cognom. of a fair lady, Bjarn.

ey-land, n. an island, Fms. i. 233, xi. 230, Eb. 316. Öland in Sweden, A.A. 290. ey-lifr, v. eilifr.

EYMA, d, [aumr], to feel sore; in the phrase, e. sik, to wail, Hom. 155: reflex., eymask, id., Post. (Fr.) β. impers., in the metaph. phrase, pad eymir af e-u, one feels sore, of after-pains, Fas. iii. 222: in mod. usage also of other things, whatever can still be smelt or felt, as if it came from eimr, q. v.

eymd (eymő), f. misery, Fms. i. 223, ii. 126, vi. 334, viii. 242: in pl., Stj. 38; af lítilli e., Fas. i. 215. compos: eymöar-skapr and eymöar-tiö, f. and eymöareymdar-háttr, m. wretchedness. tími, a, m. time of misery, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 404, Karl. 248.

eymőar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), pitiful, piteous, Post. eymstr, n., medic. a sore, sore place.

EYRA, n., pl. eyru, gen. eyrna, [Lat. auris; Goth. ausô; A.S. eare; Engl. ear; O. H. G. ôra; Germ. obr; Swed. öra, öron; Dan. öre, ören]: -an ear; eyrum hlýðir, en augum skoðar, be listens with bis ears, but looks with his eyes, Hm. 7:—proverbs, morg eru konungs eyru, many are the king's ears, Orkn. 252; har eru eyru sæmst sem óxu, the ears fit best where they grow, i. e. a place for everything and everything in its place, Nj. 80; lata inn um eitt eyrat en út um hitt, to let a thing in at one ear and out at the other; lata e-t sem vind um eyrun þjóta, to let a thing blow like the wind about one's ears, i. e. beed it not; Grimi var sem vid annat eyrat gengi út þat er Þorsteinn mælti, Brand. 60; svá var sem Kálfi færi um annat eyrat út bótt hann heyrði slíkt talað, Fms. xi. 46; skjóta skolla-eyrum við e-u, to turn a fox's ear (a deaf ear) to a thing; har er mér úlfs van er ek eyru sé'k, I can guess the wolf when I see his ears, Fm. 35, Finnb. 244; við eyra e-m, under one's nose, Ld. 100; mæla í e. e-m, to speak into one's ear, Eg. 549; hafa nef i eyra e-m, to put one's nose in one's ear, i.e. to be a tell-tale, Lv. 57; leida e-n af eyrum, to get rid of one, Isl. ii. 65; setja e-n vid eyra e-m, to place a person at one's ear, of an unpleasant neighbour, Ld. 100; setr (hnefann) við eyra Hými, gave Hymir a box on the ear, Edda 36; e-m looir e-t i eyrum, it cleaves to one's ears, i. e. one remembers, Bs. i. 163; reisa, sperra eyrun, to prick up the ears, etc.; koma til eyrna e-m, to come to one's ears, Nj. 64; roona út undir bæði eyru, to blusb from ear to ear. сомров: eyrna-blað, n. (Sks. 288, v.l.), eyrna-blaökr, m., eyrna-snepill, m. (Korm. 86, H. E. i. 492), the lobe of the ear. eyrna-búnaðr, m. (Stj. 396), eyrna-gull, n. (Stj. 311, 396), eyrna-hringr, m. ear-rings. eyrnaeyrna-mark, n. ear-croplof, n. 'ear-praise,' vain praise, Barl. 63. ping, of animals, Grag. ii. 308, cp. 309, Jb. 291. eyra-rúna, u, f. a rowning of secrets in one's ear, post. a wife, Vsp. 45, Hm. 116.

eyrna-skefill, m. an ear-pick.

II. some part of a ship, Edda (Gl.) β. a bandle, e. g. on a pot. γ. anatom., ohljóðs-eyru, the auricles of the beart. δ. hunds-eyru, dogs-ears (in a book).

eyra-ros, f., botan. a flower, epilobium montanum, Hjalt. EYRENDI or orendi, erendi, n. [A. S. ærend = mandatum; Engl. errand; Hel. arundi; O. H. G. arunti; Swed. arende; Dan. ærende;

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slight irregularity in the vowel]: -- an errand, message, business, mission; eiga e. viò e-n, to bave business with one, Eg. 260; reka eyrendi, to do an errand, message (hence erind-reki), 15; pess eyrendis, to that errand or purpose, Stj. 115, 193; hann sendi menn sina med besshattar erendum, Fms. i. 15; báru þeir fram sín erindi, 2, lb. 11; hón svaraði þeirra erindum, Fms. i. 3; ok láti yðr fram koma sínu eyrendi, 127; koma brátt þessi örendi (news) fyrir jarlinn, xi. 83; hann sagði eyrendi sín þeim af hljóði, Nj. 5; mun annat vera erindit, 69; gagna at leita eðr annarra eyrenda, 235; tók porgils peim eyrendum vel, Sturl. iii. 170; síns örendis, for one's own purpose, Grág. i. 434; ek á leynt e. (a secret errand) við þik, Fs. 9; erviði ok ekki örendi, þkv. (vide erfiði); hafa þeir hingat sótt skapnadar-erindi, a suitable errand or end, pidr. 202; ef eyrindit eydisk, if my errand turns to naught, Bs. ii. 132; ek em ósæmiligr slíks erendis, unwortby of such an errand, Sturl. i. 45; pannog var på mikit eyrendi margra manna, many people flocked to that place, Bs. i. 164. B. the phrase, ganga örna sinna, to go to do one's business, cacare, Eb. 20, Landn. 98, Stj. 383 (where eyrna), Judges iii. 24, Bs. i. 189, Fs. 75 (spelt erinda); setjask nior at eyrindi, id., Bs. ii. 24; stiga af baki örna sinna, Sturl. 172. a message, speech; talði hann mörg örendi með mikilli snild, Fms. x. 274; Snorri Goði stóð þá upp ok talaði langt eyrindi ok snjallt, then Snorri Godi stood up and made a long and a fine speech (in parliament), Nj. 250; en er Sigurðr jarl hafði heyrt svá langt ok snjallt eyrendi, Orkn. 34; konungr talaði snjallt eyrindi yfir greptinum, of a funeral sermon, Fms. x. 151, v. l.; þá mælti Gizurr Hallsson langt erendi ok fagrt, Bs. i. 299; ok áðr hann væri smurðr mælti hann mjök langt örindi, 296; allir rómuðu betta eyrendi vel, all cheered this speech, Sturl. ii. 217; taladi Haflidi langt e. um málit, i. 35; langt e. ok snjallt, id.; skaut konungr á eyrindi, the king made a speech, Fms. i. 215; en er þing var sett stóð Sigmundr upp ok skaut á löngu eyrendi, Fær. 140. 3. a stropbe in a secular poem, vers (a verse) being used of a hymn or psalm; ok jók nokkurum erendum eðr vísum, Hkr. ii. 297; hversu mörg vísu-orð (lines) standa í einu eyrendi, Edda (Ht.) 120; eptir þessi sögu orti Jórunn Skáldmær nokkur erendi í Sendibít, Hkr. i. 117; gef ek þér þat ráð at snúum sumum örendum ok fellum ór sum, O. H. L. 46; allt stafrofið er svo læst i í erindin þessi lítil tvö, a ditty. 4. the breath; en er hann braut eyrendit ok hann laut or horninu, when the breath left him and he clouted' from the drinking born, removed his lips from the born, of Thor's draught by Utgarða-Loki, Edda 32. COMPDS: erindis-lauss, n. adj. going in eyrindis-leysa, u, vain; fara at erindislausu, to go in vain, Fs. 5. f. the failure of one's errand, Hg. 21. eyrindis-lok, n. pl. the result of one's errand, Fms. xi. 69.

eyrend-laust, n. adj. purpose-less; fara e., to go in vain, Fms. vi. 248,

Glum. 351, Th. 18, Al. 34.

eyrend-reki (örend-reki and erind-reki), a, m. [A. S. ærend-raca], a messenger, Post. 645. 27, Gpl. 12, 42, Greg. 44, Stj. 524, Barl. 52. eyri-lauss, adj. penniless, N. G. L. i. 52.

EYRIR, m., gen. eyris, dat. and acc. eyri; pl. aurar, gen. aura, dat. aurum; a word prob. of foreign origin, from Lat. aurum, Fr. or, Engl. ore; (A.S. ora is, however, prob. Danish.) The first coins known in Scandinavia were Roman or Byzantine, then Saxon or English; as the old word baugr (q.v.) denoted unwrought, uncoined gold and silver, so eyrir prob. originally meant a certain coin: I. an ounce of silver or its amount in money, the eighth part of a mark; an eyrir is = sixty pennies (penningar) = three ertog; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtug, þrír örtugar í eyri, átta aurar í mörk, 732. 16; silfr svá slegit at sextigir penninga görði eyri veginn, Grág. i. 500; penning, þat skal hinn tíundi (prob. a false reading, x instead of lx) hlutr eyris, 357; halfs eyris met ek hverjan, I value each at a half eyrir, Glum. (in a verse); leigja skip þrem aurum, to bire a boat for three aurar, Korm.; einn eyrir bess fjar heitir aladsfestr, Grag. i. 88: the phrase, goldinn hverr eyrir, every ounce paid; galt Guðmundr hvern eyri þá þegar, Sturl. i. 141; gjalda tvá aura fyrir einn, to pay two for one, Grag. i. 396, ii. 234; veror ba at halfri mörk vaomála eyrir, then the eyrir amounts to half a mark in wadmal, i. 500; brent silft, ok er eyririnn at mörk lögaura, pure silver, the ounce of which amounts to a mark in lögaurar, 392; hring er stendr sex aura, a ring worth or weighing six aurar, Fms. ii. 246; hence baugr tvi-eyringr, tvitug-eyringr, a ring weighing two or twenty aurar, Eb., B. as a weight of other things beside silver; hagl hvert vá eyri, every bail-stone weighed an ounce, Fms. i. 175; stæltr lé ok vegi áttjan aura, eggelningr, þeir skulu þrír fyrir tvá aura, a scythe of wrought steel and weighing eighteen aurar, an ell-long edge, three such cost two aurar (in silver), the proportion between the weight in wrought iron and the worth in silver being 1:28, Grág. i. 501. \( \gamma\), the amount of an ounce, without any notion of the medium of payment, hence such phrases as, tolf worth in silver being 1:28, Grag. i. 501. aura silfts, twelve aurar to be paid in silver, Nj. 54; eyrir brendt, burnt eyrir, i.e. an eyrir sterling, pure silver, D.N. II. money in general; skal þar sinn eyri hverjum dæma, to every one bis due, bis sbare, Grág. i. 125; in proverbs, ljósir aurar verða at löngum trega, bright silver brings long woe, Sl. 34; margr verdr af aurum api, Hm. 74; illr af aurum, a miser, Jd. 36; vára aura, our money, Vkv. 13; leggja aura, to lay up

ör-andi; the reference Edda l. c. is quite isolated; there is, however, some money, Eg. (in a verse); gefin til aura (= til fjår), wedded to money, Isl. ii. 254 (in a verse); telja e-m aura, to tell out money to one, Skv. 3. 37, cp. 39: the phrase, hann veit ekki aura sinna tal, be knows not the tale of bis aurar, of boundless wealth, Mar. 88: the allit. phrase, lönd (land, estate) ok lausir aurar (movables, cp. Dan. lösöre, Swed. lösören), Eg. 2; hafa fyrirgört löndum ok lausum eyri, K. A. 94. 2. money or specie; the allit. phrase, aurar ok óðal, money and estates, N.G.L. i. 48; ef hann vill taka við aurum slíkum (such payment) sem váttar vitu at hann reiddi honum, 93; þeim aurum öllum (all valuables) sem til bús þeirra vóru keyptir, Grág. i. 412; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, F. asked in what money he wished to be paid, Nj. 259; lögaurar, such money as is legal tender; bu skalt gjalda mér vaðmál, ok skilrað hann frá aðra aura, other hinds of payment, Grág. i. 392; útborinn eyrir, in the phrase, mér er það enginn útborinn (or útburðar-) eyrir, I do not want to part with it, offer it for sale; eyrir vaomála, payment in wadmal (stuff), 300, Bs. i. 639: for the double standard, the one woollen (ells), the other metal (rings or coin), and the confusion between them, see Dasent's Burnt Njal, vol. ii. p. 397 sqq.: at different times and places the ell standard varied much, and we hear of three, six, nine, twelve ell standards (vide alin, p. 13): in such phrases as 'mörk sex álna aura, the word 'mörk' denotes the amount, 'sex alna' the standard, and 'aura' the payment = payment of 'a mark of six ells,' cp. a pound sterling, K. p. K. 172; hundrað (the amount) þriggja álna (the standard) aura, Sturl. i. 141, 163, Boll. 362, Isl. ii. 28; mörk sex álna eyris, Fsk. 10, N. G. L. i. 65, 101, 389, 390; þrem mörkum níu álna eyris, 387-389; sex merkr tólf álna eyrir, 81. β. in various compds, etc.; land-aurar, land tax, Jb. ch. I, O. H. ch. 54; öfundar-eyrir, money which brings envy, Fs. 12; sak-metinn e., sak-eyrir, sakar-eyrir, money payable in fines, Fms. vii. 300; ómaga-eyrir, ibe money of an orphan, K. p. K. 158, Grág. ii. 288; liksöngs-eyrir, a 'lyke-fee,' burial fee (to the clergyman); visa-eyrir, a tax: goor e., good payment, D. N.; verd-aurar, articles used for payment, id.; forn-gildr e., standard, sterling payment, id.; færi-eyrir = lausir aurar, Skv. 3. 50; flytjandi e., id., Fr.; kaupmanna e., trade money; bumanna e., D. N.; Norrænn e., Norse money, Lv. 25; Hjaltenzkr e., Shetland money, D. N. (vide Fritzner s. v.); frior e., 'kind,' i. e. sbeep and cattle, aura-lag, COMPDS: I. pl., aura-dagr, m. pay-day, D. N. n. the standard of money, Fms. vii. 300, 304. aura-lán, n. worldly luck, 656 i. 3. aura-logan, f. the squandering of money, 655 iii. 1. aura-lykt, n. payment, D. N. aura-skortr, m. scarcity of money, D. N. aura-taka, u, f. receipt of money, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 298. sing., eyris-bôt, f. fine of an eyrir, Grág. i. 158. eyris-kaup, n. a bargain to the amount of an eyrir, Ghl. 511. eyris-land, n. land giving the rent of an eyrir, Fms. x. 146. eyris-skadi, a, m. loss to the amount eyris-tfund, f. titbe of an eyrir, K. p. K. 148. of an eyrir, Jb. 166. eyris-tollr, m. toll of an eyrir, H. E. ii. 95.

EYRR, f., mod. eyri, gen. eyrar, dat. and acc. eyri, pl. eyrar, [aurr; Dan. öre; Swed. ör: it remains also in Scandin. local names, as Eyrar-sund, the Sound; Helsing-ör, Elsinore, qs. Helsingja-eyrr]: - a gravelly bank, either of the banks of a river (ar-eyrar, dals-eyrar) or of small tongues of land running into the sea, Fms. v. 19, Eg. 196, NJ. 35, Grág. ii. 355, N.G.L. i. 242, and passim in local names, esp. in Icel., vide Landn.: eyraroddi and eyrar-tangi, 2, m. the point or tongue of an eyrr, Gisl. 93, Grag. ii. 354, Jb. 314, Hav. 47; Eyrar-maor, m. a man from the place E., Sturl. iii. 11, Band. 9; Eyr-byggjar, m. pl. id., hence Eyrbyggja Saga, the bistory of that name, Landn., Eb., Bs. i. 409. A great meeting used to be held at Haleyr, now Copenhagen (P. A. Munch), Fær. ch. 2, hence Eyrar-floti, a, m. the fleet at Eyrar, Eg. 78. Another meeting was held in Drondheim (Nioaros) on the gravel banks of the river Nid, hence Eyrar-bing, n., Fms. vi. 24, viii. 49, ix. 91, 449, etc. usually took place on a gravel bank or on an island, hence the phrase, ganga út á cyri, to go to fight, Isl. ii. 256 (in a verse); mér hefir stillir stökt til eyrar, the king has challenged me to fight a duel, Hkv. Hjörv. β. in poetry used in circumlocutions of a woman, Lex. Poët.

eyr-silfr, n. 'ore-silver,' mercury, 655 xxx. 7; mod. kvika-silfr. oyrskr, adj. a dub. απ. λεγ., in the phrase, jó eyrskan, a sbod (?) borse, Akv. 32; vide aurskór.

eysill, m., dimin. [ausa], little ladle, a nickname, Fms. xii.

eystri, [austr], compar. the more eastern; austastr, superl. the most eastern, Nj. 8, 281, Hkr. i. 137, Eg. 100, Fms. i. 252, vii. 259, xi. 414. Eystra-salt, n. the Baltic, Fms. i. 100, Fær. 10, etc.

Ey-verskr, adj. from the Orkneys, Landn. 27, B. K. 29, Lex. Poët. ey-vit or ey-fit, ey-fvit, ey-vitar, adv. [ey = not, and vit = wight], naught; used as subst. eyvitar, gen., Hm. 93; eyvitu, dat., 27; but else used as adv., blandask eyvitar (blend not) við aðra ísa, Sks. 40 new Ed.: the proverb, eyfit týr (it boots not) þótt skyndi seinn, Mkv.; eyfit hef ek fé, I bave no money, Fbr. 49 new Ed.; en biskup hafði þó eyfvit at sök við þenna mann, the bishop could do nothing with this man, Bs. i. 170; hon matti eysit mæla eðr sofa, she could neither speak nor sleep, 180; hón mátti ok eyfit sofa, 195.

eyx, vide öx. ey-polinn, m. the rivet in a clasp knife, now called polin-moor, Edda (Gl.)

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F (eff), the sixth letter, was in the Gothic Runes, on the Bracteats, and on the stone in Tune, marked , a form evidently derived from the Greek and Latin; hence also comes the Anglo-Saxon F called feob, and in the Scandinavian Runes & called fé (=fee, money), fé veldr frænda rógi, Rkv. 1. The Runic alphabet makes f the first letter, whence this alphabet is sometimes by modern writers called Fubork. The first six letters are called Freys-ætt, the family of Frey; perhaps the Goths called this Rune Frauja = Freyr, the lord. Only in very early Icel. MSS. is the old Latin form of f used: at the beginning of the 13th century the Anglo-Saxon form F (derived from the Rune) prevailed; and it was employed in printed Icel. books till about A. D. 1770, when the Latin f came into use. In very early MSS. ff and ft are very difficult to distinguish from 17 and 1t. Emendations may sometimes be made by bearing this in mind, e. g. hóstú, Am. 95, should clearly be read hóftú = hóft þú, from hefja,-proving that this poem was in writing not later than about A. D. 1200, when the Anglo-Saxon letter was introduced.

A. Pronunciation.—At the beginning of a syllable always sounded as Engl. f; but as a medial and final, it is often pronounced and sometimes spelt v, especially after a vowel, so that in af, ef, lauf, gefa, hafa, grafa, lifa, lif, gröf, f is pronounced like the v, as in Engl. grave. Foreign proper names, Stefan (Stephen), etc., are exceptions, where f not initial has an aspirate sound. For the exceptional spelling of f as b vide introduction to B, (pp. 48, 49.) The Icel. dislike a double f sound, which is only found in a very few modern foreign words, such as kaffe, coffee; straff, Germ. strafe, punishment; koffort, a box (from French or Germ.); offur, an offer; skoffin, a monster; skeffa, a 'skep' or busbel; skuffa, a

drawer; eff, the name of the letter itself, cp. Skálda 166.

I. as an initial the spelling never changes; B. SPELLING: as medial and final the form f is usually retained, as in alfr, kalfr, sjalfr, silfr, arfr, orf, úlfr, etc., af, gaf, haf, etc., although the sound is soft in all these syllables. Some MSS. used to spell fu, especially after an l, sialfuan (ipsum), halfuan (dimidium), etc.; in the 14th century this was common, but did not continue; in Swedish it prevailed, hence the mod. Swed. forms gifva, drifva, etc. II. the spelling with f is against the true etymology in many cases, and here also the spelling differs; this is especially the case with the final radical v or u (after a vowel or after l or r), which, being in some cases suppressed or obsolete, reappears and is differently spelt; thus, örfar, arrows (from ör); snjófar (nives), snow, and snjófa, to snow (from snjór); háfan (acc.), bigb (from hár); mjófan, tbin (from mjór); sæfar (gen.), the sea (from sær): the partly obsolete dat. forms ölvi, mjölvi, Mávi, bölvi, heyvi, hörvi, smjörvi, lævi from öl (ale), mjöl (meal), hey (bay), etc. are also spelt ölfi...heyfi, cp. e. g. Eb. 94 new Ed. note 8: so also adjectives, as orfan (acc. from orr), liberal: nouns, III. the spelling with pt in such as völfa or völva, a prophetess. words as, aptan, evening; aptr, after; leiptr, lightning; dript, drift; dupt, Germ. duft; heipt, cp. Germ. beftig; kraptr, Germ. kraft; aptari, eptri, = aftari, eftri, aft, bebind; eptir, after; skipta, to sbift; lopt, Germ. luft; kjöptr, Germ. kiefe; opt, often; nipt (from nefi), a sister; hapt, a baft, hepta, to baft; gipta, a gift; raptr, a rafter; topt, cp. Engl. toft, Dan. toft; skapt, Engl. sbaft, Dan. skaft; popta, Dan. tofte,—is against the sense and etymology and is an imitation of Latin MSS. The earliest MSS. and almost all Norse MSS. use ft, and so also many Icel. MSS., e. g. the Flateyjar-bók, Hauks-bók, etc.; pt, however, is the regular spelling, and hence it came into print. The present rule appears to be to use pt wherever both consonants are radicals, but ft if the t be inflexive—thus haft, part. from hafa, lift from lifa, hlift from hlifa; but in speaking pt and ft are both sounded alike, regardless of etymology, viz. both as ft or vt with a soft f sound; hence phonetic spelling now and then occurs in MSS., e. g. draft = drapt, from drepa, Fb. i. 149; efde = æpði = æpti, from æpa, to weep. Bs. i. 342; keyfti, from kaupa, Greg. 50; steyfti, from steypa.  $\beta$ . a digraph fp or pf occurs a few times in MSS., efptir, 673 A. 2; lopfti = lopti, Greg. 72 (vide Frump. 100), but it never came into use; it reminds one of the pf which in modern German is so frequent: fm=f or m, e.g. nafm=nafn or namn, Mork. 60 and N. G. L. passim; fi=fi also occurs in old MSS.

C. Changes.—The final soft Icel. f answers to Engl. f, ve, e. g. Icel. lif = Engl. life, but Icel. lifa = Engl. to live; gefa, to give; hafa, to bave; leifa, to leave. Again, the spurious Icel. f (B. II) usually answers to Engl. w or the like, e.g. örfar = Engl. arrow; snjófar = Engl. snow; már máfi, cp. Engl. mew; Icel. nær (the v is here suppressed), cp. Engl. narrow; Icel. lævi, cp. Engl. lewd, etc. etc. In Danish the soft f is usually spelt with v, e. g. balv, kalv, bav, give, love, sove, = Icel. halfr, kalfr, haf, gefa, lofa, sofa, whereas the Swedes frequently keep the f. In German a final b answers to Icel. f; Germ. geben = Icel. gefa, Engl. give; Germ. kalb. erbe, = Icel. kalfr, arfi, etc., see introduction to B. Again, in German a final f or f answers to Icel. and Engl. p, e. g. Germ. lauf = Icel. hlaup, Engl. leap; Germ. kauf = Icel. kaup, Engl. cheap; Germ. schiff = Icel. skip, Engl. deep; Germ. baufen = Icel. hópr, Engl. beap; Germ. rufen = Icel. hrópa; Germ. schaffen = Icel. skapa, Engl. shape; Germ. saufen = Icel. súpa, Engl. to sup; Germ. bofte = Icel. huppr, Engl. bip; Germ. greifen = Icel. gripa, Engl. to grapple, grip; Germ. gaffen = Icel. gapa, Engl. gape; Germ. offen = Icel. opinn, Engl. open; Germ. affe = Icel. api, Engl. ape; Germ. triefen = Icel. driupa, Engl. drip; Germ. tropfen = Icel. dropi, Engl. drop. As to the use of the initial f, the Engl., Icel., Swed., and Dan. all agree; the High Germ. spelling is confused, using either f or v, but both of them are sounded alike, thus voll = Engl. full, Icel. full; vier = Engl. four, Icel. fjórir; vater = Engl. father, Icel. faðir, etc.: but fisch = Engl. fish, Icel. fiskr; fest = Engl. fast, Icel. fastr. This German v, however, seems to be dying out (Grimm, introduction to F). 2. for the change of fn and mn, see introduction to B: f changes to m in a few Icel. words, as himin, qs. hifinn, cp. Engl. beaven; helmingr, a balf, from halfr, balf.

D. Interchange.—The Greek and Latin p answers to Teutonic and Icel. f; thus, pater, paucus, piscis, πέντε, πῦρ, πῶλος, pěcu, pellis, πίον, pinguis, plecto, pes, woo-os, pallor, etc., cp. Icel. fadir, far, fiskr, fimm, furr, foli, fé, fell (feldr), feitr, flétta, fet and fótr, fölr, etc.; Lat. portare = færa, Engl.to ford; se-pelio = fela; πτερόν = fjöðr and fiðr; πνέω and πνεῦμα, cp. fnasa; Lat. per, pro, προ-, cp. fyrir; Lat. plēnus, pleo, πλέον, πλέου, cp. fullr; πλοίον = fley; Lat. prior, πρώτος, cp. fyrir, fyrstr; Lat. primus, cp. frum-; Lat. plūres, plērique, πολλόε, πλείστοε, πολύε, = fjöl-, fjöld, fleiri, flestr; Lat. plicare = falda; Lat. prětium, cp. fríor, fríoendi, etc. (vide Grimm). Again, where no interchange has taken place the word is usually borrowed from the Greek or Latin, e.g. forkr, Engl. fork, = Lat. furca; Icel. fals, falskr, = Lat. falsus; Icel. falki = Lat. falco, etc.

faderni, n. fatherbood, paternity, Fms. vii. 164; at f. edr moderni, on father's or mother's side, Eg. 267, Fms. ix. 251; verda sekr um f., to be convicted of fatherbood, Grág. i. 86; ganga við f., to acknowledge one's fatherbood, Fms. i. 257, ii. 19, iii. 130; faðerni opp. to móðerni, vi. 223. β. patrimony, Skv. 3. 67. γ. a parent, the father; ekki var breytt um f. Kolla, Bjarn. 45 MS. (Ed. wrongly föðurinn); hann var ljóss ok fagr eptir f. sínu, as bis fatber, Edda 7. paternitas, Bs. ii. 14, 80, 151, Th. 12, Mar., etc. δ. eccl. = Lat.

FADIR, m., gen. dat. and acc. födur; pl. nom. and acc. fedr, gen. feora, dat. feorum; there also occurs a monosyllabic nom. foor or feor, gen. föðrs or feðrs, dat. and acc. föðr or feðr, the pl. as in faðir; this form occurs passim in MSS. and editions, but is less correct and quite obsolete, Eg. 178, Fms. i. 6, N. G. L. i. 52, Stj. 130: in mod. usage in gen. both födur and födurs, better födrs; fedr and vedr are rhymed, Edda 95; cp. also the compds all-föör (of Odin), but Al-faðir of God in mod. usage: [Goth. fadar; A. S. fader; Early Engl. fader, mod. father; O. H. G. fatar, mod. vater; Swed.-Dan. fader; Lat. pater; Gr. πατήρ; all of them bisyllabic]:—a father, N.G.L. i. 30, Grág. i. 170, Stj. 71, Hom. 47, passim: -in eccl. sense, Lat. pater, a father of the church, Stj. 126; speki feðra, Eluc. 2, K. Á. 30; faðir ok forstjóri, father and ruler, Mar.:—God, heavenly Father, N. T.; Faðir Vor, Our Father (i. e. the Lord's Prayer, Lat. Pater Noster). Proverb or saying, fleygir fusum til foour husa, swift is the ride towards a father's bouse. COMPDS: föðurafi, u, m. a grandfather on the father's side. foour-arfr, m. inheritance after a father, Eg. 470, Rd. 282, Fb. ii. 172. föður-bani, 2, m. slayer of another man's father, Nj. 120, Landn. 286, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 220, foour-betringr, m. better than one's father, Grett. 110. föður-bróðir, m. a father's brother, uncle, Grág. i. 171, ii. 185, Nj. 4: föðurbróður-sonr, a fatber's brother's son, Fms. x. 390. föður-bætr. f. pl. weregild for a father, Fms. ii. 109, Hkr. iii. 387. föður-dauði, a, m. a faiber's death, 1sl. ii. 116, Fas. i. 34. foour-dráp, n. a faiber's slaughter, 1sl. l. c., v. l. foour-erfo, f. = foourarft, Landn. 214, v. l. foour-faoir, m. a father's father, Grag. i. 171, ii. 185, Jb. 14, Fms. i. 67, foour-frændi, a, m. a kinsman on the father's side, Gpl. 261, vii. 16. foour-garor, m. a father's bouse, Fas. iii. 250, cp. K. A. 58. Ld. 24. foour-gjold, n. pl. weregild for one's faiber, Edda 48, Isl. ii. 216. foour-hefndir, f. pl. revenge for one's faiber if slain, Ld. 260, Rd. 305, Vd. 94, Al. 7; as to this heathen custom, vide Sdm. 35, Skv. 3. 12, Nj. ch. 120 (en þó er þér meiri nauðsyn á at hefna föður þíns), Heiðarv. S. (the revenge of Gest), Fms. vi, Har. S. hardr. 103 (the taunts of Halli), föður-hús, n. a fatber's bouse, Ld. ch. 60, cp. also Eb. ch. 38, etc. föður-kyn, n. fatber's kin, Eg. 266. Stj. 398, 463. föður-land. n. [Germ. vaterland, Dan. fædreland], fatherland, Bær. 17, a rate word, sounding even now affected and mod.; Icel. prefer saying ætt-jörð, fóstrföður-lauss, adj. fatberless, H. E. i. 237. jörð, or the like. leifð (föður-leif, Bær. 5, Fms. x. 386), f. a patrimony, viz. land and estates, Fms. i. 52, v. 117, vii. 176, Ld. 104. föður-liga, adv. and foour-ligr, adj. fatherly, Stj. 63, Fms. vi. 70, Finnb. 226. móðir, f. a father's mother, Nj. 25, Grág. i. 171. föður-systir, [whence Dan. faster], f. a father's sister, Grág. i. 171, Fms. iv. 24; födursystur-dóttir, the daughter of a father's sister, a niece, Hkr. iii. 170. foour-verringr, m. a degenerate son, Mag. foour-wett (or -att), f. kinsfolk on the father's side, Grag. i. 171, Nj. 25, Gpl. II. in many compos used as adj., e. g. foour-ast, f. and sbip, also skiff; Germ. treff=Icel. drep; Germ. tief=Icel. djúpr, Engl. Ltodur-elska, v. f. fatherly love; todur-hendr, f. pl. fatherly bands;

föður-hirting, f. falberly punishment; föður-hjarta, n. falberly fagrar brúðir, fair brides, Sdm. 28; mær undarliga fögr, a wonder-2. guð-faðir, a god-father; tengda-faðir, a father-in-law; stjup-fadir, a step-father; fostr-fadir, a foster-father; al-fadir, all-father. faoma, 20, to embrace, Stj. 185, Barl. 29, Gg. 3: recipr. to embrace one

another, Sks. 572: metaph. to grasp with the arms, Sturl. i. 169, Al. 86. faoman, f. embracing, Str.

faom-byggvir, m., poët. a dweller in one's arms, busband, Lex. Poët. faom-lag, n., esp. in pl. embraces, Isl. ii. 269, Fms. iii. 129, Bret. 24:

metaph., Sks. 550, Mar. 119.

FADMR, m. [cp. Goth. fala = φραγμός; A. S. fæðem; Engl. fatbom; O. H. G. fadam; Germ. faden or fadem = Lat. filum; Dan. favn; Swed. famn; the root is akin to that of Gr. πετάννυμι, cp. Lat. patere, pandere, prop. to stretch out]:—a fathom:
1. a measure = two passus, Hb. 732.
5. Grág. ii. 262, 336, Landn. 35, 131, Fms. viii. 416, Eluc. 43, Gísl. 14; 1. a measure = two passus, Hb. 732. very freq. used in measuring depths or heights; thus fertugt djup, þritugr hamarr, etc. invariably means forty fathoms deep, thirty fathoms high; whereas roads are measured by 'fet,' stuffs, etc. by 'ells.' 2. the arms; brjóst ok f., Fms. v. 344, Sturl. i. 214, Rm. 16, Th. 9, Am. 73; sofa í fadmi e-m, to sleep in one's arms, Hm. 114; hafa barn i fadmi, Fms. vii. 31: the bosom, Stj. 260. Exod. iv. 6: often in the phrase, fallask i faoma, to square one thing with another, set off against, Landn. 307, Orkn. 224, Glum. 396, Bs. i. 696, Fs. 139, Gullp. 19.

FAGNA, 20, [Ulf. faginon = xalpeiv; A. S. fagnian; Hel. faganon; cp. Engl. fain, Icel. feginn]:—to be fain, to rejoice, Greg. 20, 40, Sks. 631; fagnið þér og verið glaðir, Matth. v. 12, John xvi. 20; fagnið með fagnendum, Rom. xii. 15: with dat., fagna e-u, to rejoice in a thing; allir munu því fagna, 623. 43, Nj. 25, Ld. 62. 2. fagna e-m, to welcome one, receive with good cheer, Nj. 4; var honum þar vel fagnað, 25, Eg. 36, Fms. iv. 131, ironic. vii. 249, x. 19.

B. with prep., fagna 1e-u, to rejoice in a thing, Th. 76; fagna af e-u, id., Stj. 142, Th. 76.

Y. the phrase, fagna vetri (Jólum, sumri), to rejoice, make a feast at the beginning of winter (Yule, summer); þat var þá margra manna siðr at f. vetri...ok hafa þá veizlur ok vetrnátta-blót, Gísl. 18; ef ek mætta þar í veita í haust vinum mínum ok f. svá heimkomu minni, Fms. i. 200; þat er siðr þeirra at hafa blót á haust ok f. þá vetri, O. H. 104.

fagnaðr and fögnuðr, m., gen. fagnaðar, pl. ir, [Goth. fabeds = χαρά], joy, Greg. 68, Hom. 85; gaudium er fögnuðr, Bs. i. 801; eillíft f., Hom. 42, Stj. 44; himinríkis f., beavenly joy, Fms. x. 274; óvina-fögnuðr, triumpb, joy for one's foes, Nj. 112.

B. metaph. welcome, good cheer, Hkr. i. 50, Eg. 535, Fms. i. 72, iv. 82; görðu henni fagnað þá viku alla, 65, 86; the phress huma ár ham strandingundur. 625. 86: the phrase, kunna sér þann tagnað, to be so sensible, so clever, Band. 9, Hkr. ii. 85, v.l.; öl ok annarr fagnaðr, ale and other good cheer, Grett. 98 A. In the N.T. χαρά is often rendered by fögnuðr, Mark iv. 16, Luke i. 14, ii. 10, viii. 13, x. 17, xv. 7, 10, John iii. 29, xv. 11, xvi. 21, 22, 24, xvii. 13, Rom. xiv. 17, xv. 13, 2 Cor. ii. 2, etc., in the same passages in which Ulf. uses fabeds: fognuor is stronger than gledi. COMPDS: fagnaðar-atburðr, m. a joyful event, Barl. 88. boöskapr, m. glad tidings. fagnadar-dagr, m. the day of rejoicing, Fms. x. 226. fagnaðar-eyrendi, n. a joyful message, Bs. fagnaðareyru, n. pl., heyra f., to bear with joyful ears, Hom. 143. fullr, adj. joyful, Bs. i. 201, Fms. i. 244. fagnaðar-fundr, m. a joyful meeting, Fms. x. 405, xi. 438. fagnaðar-grátr, m. weeping for joy, 655 xxvii. 9. fagnaðar-heit, n. a joyful promise, Th. 9. fagnaðarkenning, f. joyful teaching. fagnaðar-krás, f. a dainty, Stj. 443. fagnaðar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), joyless, Bs. i. 462, 801: wretebed, poor, 464, Fms. xi. 445. fagnaðar-lúðr, m. a trumpet of joy. Stj. poor, 464, Fms. xi. 445. fagnaðar-mark, n. a sign of joy, Hom. 104. fagnaðarof joy, Stj. 434.

Hom. 140, Stj. 148.

As shout of joy, Al. 13, Róm. 214.

fagnaðar-raust, f. a voice
fagnaðar-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), joyful,
fagnaðar-skrúð, n. raiment of joy, Eluc. 46. fagnaðar-staðr, m. a place of joy, Hom. 147. fagnaðar-sæll, adj. delightful, Fms. vi. 441, Pass. xxvii. 12. fagnaðar-söngr, m. a song of joy, Hom. 140, Sks. 754, Stj. 434. fagnaðar-tíð, f. and fagnaðar-tími, a, m. a time of joy, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 131, Fms. ii. 196. fagnaðarttöindi, n. pl. joyful, glad tidings, Hom. 88, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 250. fagnaðar-veizla, u, f. a feast of joy, Stj. fagnaðar-vist, f. an abode of joy, 625.6. fagnadar-ol, n. a joyful banquet, merry feast, Al. 150,

fagna-fundr, m. a joyful meeting (of friends); vard par f., there was great joy, good cheer, Eg. 130, 180, 198, 515, Isl. ii. 387, Fms. iv. 305, v. 41, x. 405, Stj. 478. β. a bappy discovery, Stor. 2 (MS.), of the poetical mead; the edition wrongly pagna-fundr.

FAGR, adj., fem. fögr, neut. fagrt; compar. fagrari or better fegri, superl. fagrastr or better fegrstr; mod. fegurri, fegurstr; [Ulf. fagrs = εύθετος; A. S. fæger; Engl. fair; O. H. G. fagar; Dan. favre, in Dan. ballads faure mo = fair maid; Swed. fager]:-fair; used very freq. and almost as in Engl., except that the Icel. does not use it in a moral sense, like Engl. fair, unfair: 1. of persons, the body, etc.; fögr mær, a fair maid, Nj. 2, Vkv. 2; fagr sýnum, fair to see, Fms. i. 116; f. álitum, id., Edda 5, Skv. 1. 27; fögr hönd, a fair band (hand-fögr), Fms. ix. 283; fögt augu, fair eyes (fagt-eygt); fagtt hár, fair bair, 1sl. ii; mod. usage the weak form only is used: [Ulf. falþan = πτύσσειν in Luke

fully fair maid, Hkr. i. 40; fegra mann (a fairer man) eor tigurlegra, 2. of places; fögr er Hlíðin svá at mér hefir hón Fms. vi. 438. aldri jafnfögr sýnzk, Nj. 112; fagra túna (gen.), a fair abode ('toun'), pkv. 3; salr sólu fegri, Vsp. 63; fagrar lendur, fair fields, Ld. 96: freq. in local names, Fagra-brekka, Fagr-ey, Fagri-dalr, Fagra-nes, Fagriskogr, etc., = Fair-brink, -isle, -dale, -ness, -wood, etc., Landn. of light, wind, weather, etc.; fagrt ljós, a bright light, Hom. 111, Fms. i. 230; skína fagrt, to sbine brightly (of the sun); fagr byrr, a fair wind, Fms. ii. 182, Orkn. 356; fagrt veor, fair weather, O. H. 216. as an epithet of tears; in the phrase, grata fögrum tarum, cp. Homer's θαλερον δάκρυ; hence grát-fagt, beautiful in tears, Edda 63. the voice; fögr rödd, a sweet voice; fagr söngr, a sweet song, Bs. i. 168; 6. of other things; fagrt skip, a fügr ord, a fine speech, Mork. fine sbip, Eg. 173; fagr bordi, Nj. 24; fagrt kvædi, a fine poem, Isl. ii. 237. II. metaph, fagrt life, a fair, goodly life, Mork. 72; lifa fagrt, to live a bappy life, Hm. 53; fagrir sidir, fine manners, Sks. 279. β. as an epithet of victory; fagr sigr, med fögrum sigri (freq.) γ. mæla (tala) fagrt, to speak fair, Hm. 91, Isl. ii. 339; taladi fagrt, en hugdi flatt, spoke fair, but thought false, Fms. ii. QI; heita fögru, to promise fair, Hm. 131, Eg. (in a verse); losa öllu fögru, cp. the Dan. 'love guld og grönne skove;' biðja fagrt, to bið fair (with false intention), Am. 37.

B. In compos, with nouns, adjectives, fair, fine, gracious: prefixed, e. g. munn-fagr, fine-mouthed; augna-fagr, fair-eyed; hand-fagr, fair-banded; gang-fagt, with a fair, gracious gait; lit-fagt, of fair bue; hat-fagt, fair-baired, etc. II. suffixed, e. g, fagra-hvel, n. the II. suffixed, e. g, fagra-hvel, n. the fair wheel or disk, the sun (poët.), Alm. 17. fagra-ræfr, n. the fair roof, the sky (poët.), Alm. 13. (poët.), Lex. Poët. fagr-l fagr-blainn, m. fair blue, a sbield fagr-blar, adj. light-blue. fagr-blóm, n., botan. trientalis, Hjalt. fagr-buinn, part. 'fair-boun,' bright-dressed, chiefly as an epithet of a lady, Eg. 77, Hkr. iii. 290, Hom. 120, Am. fagr-dæll, adj. a man from Fair-29: of a ship, Hkv. 1. 31. fagr-bygg, n. the fair 'bigg,' (poët.), Lex. Poët., cp. Edda 83. dale, Sturl. iii. 181, Landn. fagr-eygr (-eygor), adj. fair-eyed, Bs. i. 127, 178, Hkr. ii. 2, Fms. xi. 205. fagr-ferougr, adj. graceful, fagr-flekkóttr, adj. fair-flecked (of a snake), virtuous, Stj. 136, v. l. fagr-gali, a, m. a fair, enticing song, enchantment, flattery. fagr-gim, n. the fair gem, the sun (poët.), Lv. 2. fagr-glóa, adj. fair-glowing, bright (poet.), Alm. 5 (the Sun as bride). fagradj. light-green, Fms. xi. 335, Hkr. i. 71 (of a field or tree). fagr-grænn, gulr, adj. light-yellow. fagr-harr (-heror), adj. fair-baired, Nj. 16, Fms. xi. 205. fagr-hljóðr (-hljóðandi, -hljóðaðr), adj. sweetvoiced, Grett. 159, Fms. ii. 199. fagr-kinn, f. (fögrum-kinni, m., Fms. xi), fair-cheek, soubriquet of a lady, Sd. fagr-klæddr. part. fair-clad, Greg. 24, Dropl. 25. fagr-kolla, u, f., botan. bieracium, fagr-limi, a, m. 'fair-branch,' a wood (poët.), Alm.
n. blandishment, Barl. 119. fagr-máll, 2dj. fairbawkweed, Hjalt. fagr-læti, n. blandishment, Barl. 119. fagr-mæli, n. fair language, Barl. 24, 117, Nj. spoken, Fms. vi. 52. 167, Fms. i. 74. fagr-mæltr, part. bland, Fms. vi. 52, v. i. 1agr-oror (-yror), adj. fair-spoken, bland, Sks. 370, 432, Sturl. ii. 133. fagr-raddaor, part. sweet-voiced. fagr-rauor, adj. light-red (opp. to dökk-rauðr or dumb-rauðr, dark-red), þiðr. 181, Fas. i. 172, Vsp. 34. fagr-rendr, part. painted with fine stripes (of a shield), Hornklofi. fagr-akapaðr, part. fair-sbapen, Sks. 627. fagr-akrifaðr, part. finely drawn, painted in bright colours, Greg. 26. fagr-skygör, part. transparent as crystal (of a shield), Lex. Poët. fagr-strykvinn, part. painted with fair streaks (of a ship), Lex. Poët. fagr-varinn, part. wearing fine clothes (of a lady), Vkv. 37. fagr-vaxinn, part. of fair stature (of a lady), Band. (in a verse). fagr-yrði, n. pl. fair words, Fms. x. 104.

fagrendi, n. pl. costly, fair things, Barl. 176. fagr-leikr, m. beauty, Fms. v. 281, xi. 428.

fagr-leitr, adj. of fair complexion, beautiful, Fms. vii. 321, Gisl. 71. fagr-liga (fagrla, O. H. in a verse), mod. fallega, adv. fairly, beauti-

fully, Fms. i. 141, vii. 147, x. 243, Fs. 145. fagr-ligr, adj., mod. contracted fallegr (cp. fallega above), which word is at the present time in Icel. used very much as fine, nice are in Engl., that is to say, of almost everything, whereas this form is hardly found in old writers:—fair, fine, Vtkv. 6; f. penningar, fine money, Fs. 6; f. skrúði, a fine dress, Stj. 142; f. sigr, Fms. x. 231; f. hljóðan,

sweet tunes, Bs. i. 155. FALA, ad, [falr], to demand for purchase, with acc., Fms. i. 135, iii. 159, Ld. 28, Eg. 714; f. e-t af e-m (better f. e-t at e-m), Fms. iii. 208,

x. 4, Nj. 73, Ld. 144.

FALDA, in old writers this word (if used in sense II) always follows the strong form and is declined like halda, viz. pret. félt, Landn. 166, vide Lex. Poet. passim, pl. féldu; pres. sing. feld; imperat. falt; pret. subj. féldi, Orkn. (in a verse); part. faldinn; but in signf. I (to fold) it is weak (faldar, faldaði), though it seldom occurs in old writers in this sense: in



iv. 20, to fold or close the book; A. S. fealdan; Engl. to fold; Germ. falten; Dan. folde; Swed. fålla; Fr. fauder; cp. Lat. plicare]:-to fold, I. gener. to fold; ek skal f. hana saman, I shall fold ber up, Str. 9; tók hón þá skyrtuna ok faldaði saman, id.; sem hón hafði saman faldat, id.; f. fald eptir, to unfold a fold, id.; at engi mundi þann fald aptr f., id.; ef hón gæti aptr faldat skyrtu þína, 13. B. to bem; falda dúk, klút, etc., to bem a towel, kercbief, or the like; cp. faldaðr, II. esp. to bood or cover the head, chiefly used of ófaldaðr. ladies wearing the fald, q.v.: a. with acc. of the person, dat. of the dress; ek mun falda þik með höfuðdúki, Nj. 201; at hón hefði nú faldit sik við motrinum, Ld. 210; Brandr var faldinn, B. was booded as a lady, Fs. 109; Hildr Eyvindar-dóttir félt honum, H. booded bim, 194 (Ed. fylgði wrongly); at hón hefði nú faldit (Ed. wrongly faldat) sik vio motrinum, that she had booded herself with the motr, Ld. 210; mundi Guðrún ekki þurfa at falda sik motri til þess, at sama betr en allar konur abrar, id.; hennar höfut er faldit þremr skautum, ber bead is booded in three sheets (hence skauta-faldr), Mar. 48 (Fr.) dat. of the person; þá segir Hrefna, at hón vill falda sér við motrinn (better motrinum), Ld. 192; ef madr feldr sér til vélar við konu, eðr ferr hann í kvennklæði, if a man boods bis bead wilily mocking a woman, Grág. i. 338 (liable to the lesser outlawry); f. þér við höfuðdúki, Nj. l.c., v.l.; aldri hefi ek frétt at konur féldi höfuðdúkum, Orkn. (in a verse); ek félt hjálmi, I covered my bead in a belmet, Sighvat. the phrases, falda sitt, to bood the head so that the eyes and face cannot be seen; far á meðal kvenna, ok falt þér sítt, at ekki verðir þú kend, Post. 656 B. 11; brúðirnar falda sítt, svá at úgerla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, Fms. xi. 106; enn fyrsta aptan hafa brúðirnar síð-faldit, Jv. 29 (Ed. 1824); sú (kona) hafði sítt faldit, Fms. vii. 161, cp. Gen. xxxviii. 14; falda hátt, to wear a tall fald, cp. Eb. 136 (in a verse); falda blá, or svörtu, to bood the bead in black, to mourn, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse): the metaph. phrase, f. raudu, to bood the bead in red, to die a bloody death, 2. part. faldinn, used as adj. booded, mod. faldaör, Lando, l. c. booded, bordered, bemmed, etc., in compds, eld-faldinn, booded with flames, poët. epithet of the foaming waves, Lex. Poët.; hjálmi faldinn, booded with a belinet (poët.), Hkv. 1. 47; járn-faldinn, iron-booded, belined, Eb. 208 (in a verse); hag-faldin, booded with bedges, poët. epithet of the goddess Earth, Fms. vi. 140 (in a verse); hvít-faldin, white-hooded, of glaciers or foaming waves, Snot 12, 16.

falda, u, f. = faldr, Korm. 240 (in a verse).

fald-laus, f. adj. boodless, having her fald pulled off, Sd. 181. FALDR, m. [A.S. feald; Engl. fold; Germ. falte; O.H.G. fald; Dan. fold; Ital. falda, and faldetta (in Malta); Fr. fauvetta and faudage]: -a fold, of a garment, Str. 9, 13, l. 19, 21, where it is even spelt foldr; in Icel. hardly ever used in this sense. β. the hem of a garment; hún gékk á bak til ok snart fald hans klæða, Luke viii. 44; og fald sinna in Icel, hardly ever used in this sense. klæða stækka þeir, Matth. xxiii. 5; og báðu hann, að þeir mætti snerta að eins fald hans fata, Mark vi. 56; kyrtill hlaðbúinn í fald niðr, a *kirtle* laced down to the bems, Fms. iv. 337; allt i fald niðr, Mag. (Fr.) 63; klæða-faldr, Pass. 36. 9.

II. a white linen bood, the stately national klæða-faldr, Pass. 36. 9. head-gear worn by ladies in Icel., of which drawings are given by Eggert Itin. pp. 24, 27, Sir Joseph Banks in Hooker's Travels, the account of the French expedition of the year 1836 sq., and in almost all books of travels in Iceland. In old Sagas or poems the fald is chiefly recorded in Ld. ch. 33 (the dreams of Guorun Osvifs datter), cp. Sd. ch. 25; in the Orkn. S. ch. 58 the two sisters Frakök and Helga, daughters of the Gaelic Moddan, wore a fald (þá hnyktu þar af sér faldinum, ok reyttu sik), 182. In the Rm. (a poem probably composed in the Western Isles, Orkneys) all the three women, Edda, Amma, and Móðir, wore the fald; the words in pkv. 16, 19—ok haglega um höfuð typpum, and let us cleverly put a topping on bis bead, of Thor in bridal disguise—seem to refer to the fald. Bishop Bjarni, a native of the Orkneys (died A. D. 1222), gives the name of 'fald' to the belmet; Kormak, in the 10th century, speaks of the 'old falda.' In Normandy and Brittany a kind of 'fald' is still in use; it may be that it came to Icel, through Great Britain, and is of Breton origin; a French fald (Franseiskr, i.e. Britain?) is mentioned, D.N. In Icel. the fald was, up to the end of the last century, worn iv. 350. by every lady,-áðr sérhver fald bar frú | falleg þótti venja sú, a ditty. The ladies tried to outdo each other in wearing a tall fald; keisti faldr, the fald rose bigh, Rm. 26; falda hatt, Eb. (the verse); hence the sarcastic name stiku-faldr, a 'yard-long fald;' stifan teygja stiku-fald, þagnarmál 53, a poem of 1728; I Tim. ii. 9 is in the Icel. version rendered, eigi með földum (πλέγμασι) eðr gulli eðr perlum,—since with ancient women, and in Icel. up to a late time, braiding of the hair was almost unknown. In mod. poetry, Iceland with her glaciers is represented as a woman with her fald on; minn hefir faldr fengið fjúka-ryk og kam, Eggert: the sails are called faldar mastra, boods of the masts, faldar mastra blöktu stilt, Ülf. 3. 14; hestar hlés hvíta skóku falda trés, id., 10; faldr skýja, the folds of the clouds, poët., Núm. 1. 11; faldr af degi, of the daybreak, 4.86; vide krók-faldr, sveigr, a crooked fald. falda-foykir, m. a magical dance in which the falds flew off the ladies' heads, Fas. iii; cp. Percy's Fryar and Boy, also the Wonderful Flute in Popular Tales.

Fal-hófnir, m. barrel-boof, bollow-boof, a mythol. horse, Edda. FALL, n., pl. föll, [common to all Teut. idioms except Goth.], a fall : defined in law, þat er fall ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8, Isl. ii. 246, Al. 76, Sd. 143: the proverb, fall er farar heill, a fall bodes a lucky journey, Fms. vi. 414 (of king Harold at Stamford-bridge), viii. 85, 403, Sverr. S.; sá er annarr orðs-kviðr at fall er farar heill, ok festir þú nú fætr í landi, Fb. i. 231, cp. Caesar's 'teneo te, Africa;' falls er ván ad fornu tré, Stj. 539; stird eru gamalla manna föll; flas er salli næst, flurry is nigb falling: föll berask & e-n, one begins to reel, stagger, Fas. iii. 429; koma e-m til falls, to cause one to fall, Edda 34; reiddi hann til falls, be reeled, Eb. 220. 2. a fall, death in battle, Lat. caedes, Fms. i. 11, 43, 89, Nj. 280, Eg. 37, 106, O. H. 219, passim; the proverb, i flótta er fall vest, Fms. viii. 117; val-fall, Lat. strages; mann-fall, loss of β. the 'fall,' a plague in cattle or beasts, murrain, 655. men in battle. 2, Bs. i. 97, 245, 456. Y. the carease of a slaughtered animal; baulufall, saudar-fall, nauts-fall, hrúts-fall, Stj. 483. 3. medic. in compds, brot-fall, the falling sickness, epilepsy; blod-fall, klæda-föll, bloody flux; lima-fall, paresis. β. childbirth, in the phrase, vera komin að falli, to be in an advanced state, (komin 20 burði is used of sheep, cows.) the fall or rush of water; vatns-fall, a waterfall, large river; sjavar-föll, tides; ao-fall, flood-tide; út-fall, ebb-tide; booa-fall, a breaker, cp. Bs. ii. 5. in gramm. a case, Lat. casus, Skálda 180, 206: quantity, 159, 160, Edda 126: a metric. fault, a defective verse, dropping of syllables, Fb. iii. 426. II. metaph. downfall, ruin, decay; fall engla, the fall of the angels, Rb. 80; til falls ok upprisu margra i Israel, Luke ii. 34; hafa sér e-t til falls, to run risk of ruin, Hrafn. 30; gózin eru at falli komin, the estates are dilapidated, Mar.; á-fall, a shock; fráfall, death; 6-fall, misbap; jarð-fall, an earth-slip. transgression, Bs. i. 686, Mar. 77 (Fr.) 2. eccl. a sin, 3. a law term, breach, failure, non-fulfilment, in eid-fall, vegar-fall, Gpl. 416; messu-fall, ord-4. mod. a case, occasion.

FALLA, pret. féll, and pers. féllt, mod. féllst, pl. féllu; pres. fell, pl. föllum; part. fallinn; reflex. féllsk, fallisk, etc., with the neg. suffix fellr-at, féll-at, féllsk-at, Am. 6, vide Lex. Poët. [Common to all Teut. languages except Goth. (Ulf. renders marter by drjúsan); A. S. feallan; Engl. fall;

Germ. fallen; Dan. falde; Swed. falla.]

A. to fall; as in Engl. so in Icel. falla is the general word, used in the broadest sense; in the N.T. it is therefore used much in the same passages as in the Engl. V., e. g. Matth. v. 14, vii. 25, 27, x. 29, xii. 11, xiii. 4, xxi. 44, Luke xiv. 5, John xii. 24, Rom. xi. 11, xiv. 4, 1 Cor. x. 12, 1 Tim. vi. 9, Rev. viii. 10: blómstrið fellr, James i. 11: again, the verbs hrynja and hrapa denote ruin or sudden fall, detta a light fall, hrasa stumbling; thus in the N.T. hrynja is used, Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; hrapa, Luke x. 18, xi. 17, xiii. 4, Matth. xxiv. 29; hrasa, Luke x. 30; detta, xvi. 21: the proverb, eigi fellr tré vid hit fyrsta högg, a tree falls not by the first stroke, Nj. 163, 224; hann fell fall mikit, Bs. i. 343; hon fell geigvænliga, id.; falla af baki, to fall from borseback, 344; f. ástram, to fall forwards, Nj. 165; f. á bak aptr, to fall on the back, 9; f. um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, Luke xv. 20; f. til jarðar, to fall to the ground, fall prostrate, Fms. vii. 13, Pass. 5. 4: to fall on one's face, Stj. 422. Ruth ii. 10; f. fram, to fall down, Matth. iv. 9; f. daudr ofan, to fall down dead, Fær. 31; ok jafnsnart féll á hann dimma og myrkr, Acts xiii. II; hlutr fellr, the lot fell (vide hlut-fall), i. 26. 2. to fall dead, fall in battle, Lat. cadere, Nj. 31, Eg. 7, 495, Dropl. 25, 36, Hm. 159, Fms. i. 8, 11, 24, 38, 95, 173, 177, 178, ii. 318, 324, 329, iii. 5, iv. 14, v. 55, 59, 78, 85, vi. 406–421, vii–xi, passim. 3. of cattle, to die of plague or famine, Ann. 1341. 4. medic., falla i brot, to fall in a fit, Bs. i. 335; f. i ovit, to swoon, Nj. 210: the phrase, f. frá, to fall, die (frá-fall, death), Grág. i. 139, 401, Fms. iv. 230, vii. 275; f. í svefn, to fall asleep, Acts xx. 9. II. to flow, run, of water, stream, tide, etc.: of the tide, særinn féll út frá landi, ebbed, Clem. 47; féll þar sær fyrir hellismunnann, the sea rose bigher than the cave's mouth, Orkn. 428; síðan féll sjór at, the tide rose, Ld. 58; ok þá er út féll sjórinn, Þorf. Karl. 420; sjórinn féll svá skjótt á land, at skipin vóru öll á floti, Fms. iv. 65: also used of snow, rain, dew, Vsp. 19; snjó-fall, a fall of snow: of the ashes of a volcano, cp. ösku-fall, s.v. aska: of a breaker, to dash, menn undruðusk er boði féll í logni, þar sem engi maðr vissi ván til at fyrri hefði fallit, Orkn. 164: of a river, nema þar falli á sú er eigi gengr fé yfir, Grág. ii. 256; vötn þau er ór jöklum höfðu fallit, Eg. 133; á féll (flowed) við skála Ásólfs, Landn. 50, A. A. 285; þeir sá þá ós (fors, Hb.) mikinn falla í sjóinn, Landn. 29, v.l., cp. Fms. i. 236; Markar-fljót féll í millum höfuð-ísa, Nj. 142; á fellr austan, Vsp. 42; falla forsar, 58; læk er féll meðal landa þeirra, Landn. 145: of sea water, sjár kolblár fellr at þeim, the sbip took in water, Ld. 118, Mar. 98; svá at inn féll um söxin, that the sea rushed in at the stern, Sturl. iii. 66. 2. to stream, of hair; hárit silki-bleikt er féll (streamed) á herðar honum aptr, Fms. vii. 55. 

\$\beta\$. of clothes, drapery, Edda (Ht. 2) 
121. 

III. to fall, of the wind; féll veðrit ok görði logn, the wind fell, Eg. 372; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; ok fellr veðrit er þeir koma út at eyjum, Ld. 116; hón kvaðsk mundu ráða at veðrit félli eigi,

2. falla niðr, to fall, drop; mitt kvæði mun skjótt niðr f., my poem will soon be forgotten, Fms. vi. 198; mun pat (in the poem) aldri niðr f. meðan Norðrlönd eru bygð, 372; féll svá þeirra tal, their speech dropped, they left off talking, Fas. iii. 579: as a law term, to let a thing drop, lat nior f., Fs. 182; fellu halfar bætr nior fyrir sakastaði þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166, 250, Band. 18; þat eitt fellr niðr, Grág. i. 398, Fms. vii. 137; falla i verði, to fall in price, etc. to fail, be foiled, a law term; sá (viz. eiðr) fellr honum til útlegðar, i.c. if be fails in taking the oath he shall be liable to outlawry, N.G.L. i. 84 (eið-fall); en ef eiðr fellr, þá fari hann útlægr, K. Á. 214; fellr aldri sekt handa á milli, the fine is never cancelled, N. G. L. i. 345; f. á verkum sinum, to bave been caught red-banded, to be justly slain, Eg. 736; vera fallinn at sókn, to fail in one's suit, N. G. L. i. 166: hence metaph., fallin at frændum, failing, bereft of friends, Hom. 5; fallinn frá mínu máli, baving given my case up, Sks. 554, 747; því dæmi ek fyrir drúp hans fallnar eignir ykkar, I sentence your estates to be forfeited for bis slaughter, Fs. 122; f. i konungs gard, to forfeit to the king's treasury, Fms. iv. 227: reflex., ef houum fellsk pessor brigd, if his right of reclamation fails, Gpl. 300; ef menn fallask at því, if men fail in that, N. G. L. ii. 345; ef gerð fellsk, if the reparation comes to naught, id.; ef gerðar-menn láta fallask, if they fail to do their duty, id., cp. i. 133, 415: to fail, falter, in the phrase, e-m fallask hendr, the hands fail one; bliknaði hann ok féllusk honum hendr, O. H. 70; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, their voice and hands alike failed them, Edda 37; en bondum fellusk hendr, því á þeir höfðu þá engan foringja, Fms. vi. 281; féllusk þeim allar kveðjur er fyrir vóru, tbeir greeting faltered, i. c. the greeting died on their lips, Nj. 140; vill sá eigi fallask láta andsvör, he would not fail or falter in replying, Hkr. i. 260; féllskat saor sviðri, ber judgment did not V. metaph., falla i villu, to fall into beresy, Ver. 47; f. i hórdóm, to fall into wboredom, Sks. 588; f. i vald e-s, to fall into one's power, Ld. 166; f. í fullsælu, to drop (come suddenly) into great wealth, Band. 31; f. i fullting vid e-n, to fall a-belping one, to take one's part, Grag. i. 24; lyktir falla a e-t, to come to a close, issue, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 326; f. á, to fall on, of misfortune, vide á-fall. 2. falla undir e-n. to fall to one's lot, of inheritance, obligation; arfr fellr undir e-n, devolves upon one, Ghl. 215; f. frjáls á jörð, to be free born, N. G. L. i. 32; f. ánauðigt á jörð, to be born a bondsman, Grág. ii. 192. 3. falla við árar, to fall to at the oars, Fms. xi. 73, 103; horgeirt féll þá svá fast á árar (pulled so bard), at af gengu báðir háirnir, Grett. 125 A; f. fram við árar, id., Fas. ii. 495 (in a verse). VI. to fall out, befall; við árar, id., Fas. ii. 495 (in a verse). VI. to fall out, befall; ef auðna fellr til, if it so falls out by luck, Fms. iv. 148; ef auðna vildi til f. með þeim, xi. 267; litlu síðar fellr til fagrt leiði, a fair wind befell them, 426; alla hluti þá er til kunni f., Nj. 224; öll þingvíti er til f., all the fines that may fall in, be due, Gpl. 21; nema borf falli til, unless a misbap befalls bim, i. e. unless be be in a strait, 76; mer fell svá gæfusamliga, it befell me so luckily, Barl. 114; verðuliga er fallit á mik þetta tilfelli, this accident has justly befallen me, I 15; sem sakir f. til, as the case falls, Eg. 89. 2. to fall, be produced; pat (the iron) fellr i firði þeim er Ger heitir, Fas. iii. 240; þar fellr hveiti ok vín, 360. impers. in the phrases, e-m fellr e-t pungt, létt, etc., a thing falls lightly, beavily upon, esp. of feeling; betta mun yor bungt f., it will fall beavily on you, Band. 18; fellr ba keisaranum byngra bardaginn, the battle fell out ill to (turned against) the emperor, Fms. xi. 32; at oss mundi bungt f. 2. the phrases, e-m fellr e-t nær, it falls nigh to bessi mál, Nj. 191. one, touches one nearly; svá fellr mér þetta nær um trega, Nj. 170; sjá einn var svá hlutr, at Njáli féll svá nær, at hann mátti aldri óklökvandi um tala, this one thing touched Njal so nearly, that he could never speak of it without tears, 171; mér sellr eigi firr en honum, it touches me no less than bim, Blas. 41; henni fell meinit svá nær, at ..., the illness fell on ber so sore, that ..., Bs. i. 178; fell henni nær allt saman, she was much vexed by it all (of illness), 351; e-t fellr bágliga, hörmuliga etc. fyrir e-m, things fall out sadly for one, Vigl. 30, El. 15.

B. Metaph. to fall in with, agree, fit, suit, Germ. gefallen: to please, suit; kvað sér þat vel falla til aftekta, said that it suited bim well for drawing taxes from, Fb. ii. 122; en allt þat, er hann heyrði frá himna-guði, féll honum harla vel, pleased bim very well, Fms. i. 133; honum féll vel í eyru lofsorð konungs, the king's praise suited his ears well, tickled, pleased bis fancy, Bret. 16: reflex., þat lof fellsk honum í eyru, 4; jarli fellsk pat vel i eyru, the earl was well pleased to hear it, Bjarn. 7. saman, to fall in with, comply, agree; en p6 at eigi felli allt saman með þeim, though they did not agree in all, Bs. i. 723. y. féllsk vel á með peim, though they did not agree in all, Bs. i. 723. γ. féllsk vel á með þeim, they loved one another, Fas. i. 49; féll vel á með þeim Styrkári, i. e. 8. honum féllsk þat vel be and S. were on good terms, Fms. iii. 120. í skap, it suited bis mind well, pleased bim, Fas. i. 364; féllsk hvárt öðru vel i geo, they agreed well, liked one another well, Band. 9; fallask & e-t, to like a thing; brátt kvartar að mér fellst ei á, Bb. 3. 23. beseem, besit; heldr fellr beim (it besits them), at sýna öðrum með góðvilja, Str. 2. 8. falla at e-u, to apply to, refer to; petta eitt ord er at fellr eidstafnum, Band. MS. 15 (Ed. 18 wrongly eidrinn instead of 4. the phrase 'falla við' in Luke vi. 36 (bótin af því Fær. 174; cp. fatrask.

Gullp. 30; í því bili fellr andviðrit, Fbr. 67; þá féll af byrrinn, Fms. Thinn nýja fellr eigi við hið gamla) means to agree with; hence also viðfeldinn, agreeable:-but in the two passages to be cited falla vio seems to be intended for falda við, to enfold; hvergi nema þar sem falli við akr eda eng, unless field or meadow be increased or improved, N.G.L. ii. 116; ekki má falla (qs. falda) við hamingju-leysi mitt, 'tis impossible to add a fold to my bad luck, it cannot be worse than it is, Al. 110. part. fallinn; svá f., such-like, so framed; eitt lítið dýr er svá fallið, at ..., a small animal is so framed, that ..., Stj. 77; hví man hinn sami madr svá fallinn, bow can the same man be so framed? Fms. xi. 429:in law phrases, such-like, as follows, sva fallinn vitnisburd, testimony as follows, Vm. 47; svo fallinn órskurð, dóm, etc., a decision, sentence . . . as follows, a standing phrase; pá leið fallinn, such, such-like (Germ. beschaffen), Stj. 154.

2. fallinn vel, illa, etc., well, ill-disposed; hann var vænn maðr ok vel fallinn, Fms. xi. 422; þau vóru tröll bæði ok at öllu illa fallin, Bárð. 165: fitted, wortby, bezt til konungs fallinn, Fms. i. 58; ok er hann bezt til bess f. af bessum bremr, vi. 386; at hann væri betr til fallinn at deyja fyrir þá sök en faðir hans, that be more deserved to die than his father did, x. 3; Olafr er betr til yfirmanns f. enn minir synir. Ld. 84; margir eru betr til fallnir fararinnar, Isl. ii. 327; Hallgerör kvað hann sér vel fallinn til verkstjóra, Nj. 57; sá er til þess er f., Sks. 299: 'wortby,' 1 Cor. vi. 2. 8. neut. fit; ok hætti þá er honum þótti fallit, when he thought fit, Fms. vi. 364; slik reip sem f. þykir, as seems needful, Sks. 420; væri þat vel fallit, at..., it would do well, to..., Fms. ii. 115; þat mun nú vel fallit, that will he right, that will do well, Nj. 145; kalladi vel til fallit, said it was quite right, Fms. xi. 321. of a thing, with dat. suited to one; eigi pyki mór pér sú ferð vel fallin, i. e. this journey will not do for thee, will not do thee good, Fms. vi. 200; cp. ó-fallit, unfit.

fallegr, adj. fair. falliga, adv., vide fagrligr.

fallerask, ab, dep. [for. word, Lat. fallere], to prove false, Stj. 4, K. A. 224: to fall, of a woman, H. E. ii. 190.

fall-hætt, n. adj. staggering, in danger of falling, Eb. 240.

fall-jökull, m. or fall-jaki, a, m. an ice-berg, Sks. 176.

fall-sott, f. a murrain, plague, Grag. i. 458.

fall-staor, m. a falling place, Fms. viii. 435.

fall-valtr, adj. reeling, metaph. in eccl. writers, faltering, changeable, uncertain, of worldly things, opp. to heavenly; f. heimr, f. lif, Post. 656 B. 11, Magn. 504; f. hlutir, opp. to eilífr hlutir, Hom. 42; f. fagnaðr þessa lífs, Fms. i. 225; fallvaltan ríkdóm, I Tim. vi. 17.

FALR, m. [fal, Ivar Aasen], the socket of a spear's head in which the bandle is put, often richly ornamented (spjóts-falr), Fas. iii. 388, Stj. 461, Eg. 285, 726, Edda 83, Ld. 98, Nj. 108, K. p. K. 96, Fms. iv. 278,

338, Fs. 127; vide Worsaac 344 sqq., 498.

FALE, adj. [A. S. fæle; O. H. G. fali; Germ. feil; Swed. and Dan. fal]:—venal, to be sold, Fms. i. 185, Sd. 188, Ld. 146; e-m er e-t falt, or eiga (láta) e-t falt, to bave a thing for sale, Grág. ii. 243, N.G.L. i. 237, Fms. vii. 20, Nj. 32; gjaf-falt, Fms. vii. 124: metaph., er mér eru falastir til pungs hlutar, i. e. I should not mind if they fared ill, Lv. 105, Mag. 59, Trist. 8, 11 (Fr.)

FALS, n. [for. word, Lat. falsum], a fraud, cheat, deceit, imposture, Fms. viii. 265; f. ok svik, ix. 283: illusion, in a dream, xi. 371: adul-

teration, ii. 129, Gpl. 490-493.

fals, adj. = falskr, false, Barl. 134, 144, 149, 152, Fms. ii. 210. fals-, in compds, false, fraudulent, forged: fals-blandaor, part. blended with fraud, Stj. 142; fals-bref, n. a forged deed, Bs. i. 819; fals-guo, n. a false god, Fms. i. 304, Sks. 308; fals-heit, n. pl. false promises, Art.; fals-kona, u, f. a false woman, barlot, Korm. 76; fals-konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Bær. 15, Fms. ix. 433, Gpl. 35; fals-kristr, m. a false Christ, Matth. xxiv. 24; fals-penningr, m. false money, Karl.; fals-postuli, a, m. a false apostle, 1 Cor. xi. 15; fals-silfr, n. bad silver, Fær. 217; fals-spamenn, m. false prophets, Matth. vii. 15, xxiv. 24; fals-trú, f. false doctrine, beresy, Barl.; falsvitni, n. a false witness, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

falsa, ao, to defraud, impose upon, Nj. 106, Fms. ii. 129: to cheat, Hkr. i. 8; f. e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing, Fms. viii. 295: to spoil, El. 12; brynjan falsaðisk, the coat of mail proved false, Fas. 1. 507. 2. to falsify, forge; f. bréf, K. A. 222: neut., f. ok hégóma, to use false and vain language, Stj. 131: part. falsaor, false, Fms. i.

139, Stj. 58, 592.

falsari, a, m. an impostor, deceiver, Fms. viii. 295, ix. 261, 262, El. 31. falskr, adj. [for. word, Germ. falsch], false; f. bræðr, I Cor. xi. 26; it occurs first in the 15th century.

fals-lauss, adj. guileless, Edda 20; f. máli, good money, Fms. vi. 245; f. kaup, a bargain in good faith, Bs. i. 719. falslaus-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sincere, in good faith, Stj. 149.

fals-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), crafty, vile, Flov. 43: false, Fms. v. 242.

fals-ottr, adj. deceitful, Stj. 144. fals-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, crafty, Sks. 404.

fals-vitr, adj. crafty, cunning, Stj. 144 (MS. 227).

faltrask, ad, dep. to be cumbered; f. vid e-t, to be puzzled about a thing.

fal-vigr, f. a spear with an ornamented socket, Mork. 200.

FAMBI, a, m. a simpleton, Hm. 103. FANG, n. [for the root vide fá], a catching, fetching: 1. catching fish, fishing, Eb. 26, Am. 32; halda til fangs, to go a-fishing, Ld. 38: a take of fish, stores of fish, hann bað þá láta laust fangit allt, þat er þeir höfðu fangit, Fms. iv. 331; af öllu því fangi er þeir hljóta af dauðum hvölum, Am. 36; f. þat er þeir áttu báðir, cp. veiði-fang, her-fang, prey. 2. in plut., a. baggage, luggage, Nj. 112; föng ok fargögn, luggage and carriage, 266; ok er þeir höfðu upp borit föngin, carriage, Orkn. 324: stores, forn korn ok önnur föng, Fms. iv. 254. β. provisions, esp. at a feast; öll vóru föng hin beztu, Fms. iv. 102; kostnaðar-mikit ok purfti föng mikil, Eg. 39; Þórólfr sópask mjök um föng, 42; veizla var hin prúðlegsta ok öll föng hin beztu, 44; hann leitaði alls-konar fanga til bús síns, 68, Fs. 19, 218; hence, borð með hinum beztum föngum, board with good cheer, Fms. i. 66; bua ferd hennar sæmiliga med hinum beztum föngum, x. 102. y. metaph. means, opportunity; því at eins at engi sé önnur föng, Fms. iv. 176; meðan svá góð föng cru á sem nú, 209; hafa föng á e-u, or til e-s, to be enabled to do a thing, viii. 143, x. 388, Eb. 114, Gullp. 30, Eg. 81, Ld. 150, Odd. 18; urðu þá engi fong onnur, there was no help (issue) for it (but that ...), Fms. vii. 311; af (eptir) fongum, to the best of one's power, x. 355; af beztu föngum býr hón rúmið, Bb. 3. 24; at-föng, q.v.; bú-föng (bú-fang), q.v.; öl-föng, vín-föng, store of ale, wine.

3. the phrase, fá konu fangi, to wed a woman, N. G. L. i. 350: fangs-tio, n. wedding season, 343; hence kván-fang, ver-fang, marriage. II. an embryo, fetus, in sheep or kine; ef graðungr eltir fang ór kú, Jb. 303: the phrase, láta fangi, to 'go back,' of a cow. B. a metric. fault, opp. to fall, Fb. iii. 426 III. that with which one clasps or embraces, the breast (in a verse). and arms; kom spjótið í fang honum, the spear pierced his breast, Gullp. 23, Fms. ii. III; reka i fang e-m, to throw in one's face, Nj. 176; hafa e-t í fangi sér, to bold in one's arms, Bdl. 344; hné hón aptr í f. honum, 1sl. ii. 275; taka sér í fang, to take into one's arms, Mark x. 16; cp. hals-fang, embraces.

2. an apron, Edda (Gl.)

3. færask e-t i fang, to have in one's grip, metaph. to undertake a thing, Fms. vii. 136; færask e-t ór fangi, to throw off, refuse, Sturl. iii. 254: the phrase, hafa fullt í fangi, to have one's bands full.

4. wrestling, grappling 4. wrestling, grappling with, Isl. ii. 445, 446, 457; taka fang við e-n, Edda 33; ganga til fangs, Ghl. 163: the saying, largs er van at frekum úlfi, there will be a grapple with a greedy wolf, Eb. 250, Ld. 66, Fms. v. 294, Skv. 2. 13. \beta. phrases, ganga á fang við e-n, to grapple with one, provoke one, Ld. 206; ganga í fang e-m, id., Band. 31; slíka menn sem hann hefir í fangi, such men as be bas to grapple with, Hav. 36; fá fang á e-m, or fá fang af e-m, to get bold of one; fekk engi peirra fang å mer, Nj. 185, Fms. x. 159; så peir, at peir fengu ekki f. af Erlingi, they saw that they could not catch E., vii. 300, xi. 96. 5. an armful; skíða-fang, viðar-fang, an armful of fuel: Icel. call small bay-cocks fang or fong, hence fanga hey upp, to put the bay into cocks: fanga-hnappr, m. a bundle of bay, armful. IV. in the compds vet-fangr, hjör-fangr, etc. the f is = v, qs. vet-vangr, hjör-vangr, vide vangr. COMPDS: fangafanga-fátt, n. adj. brekka, u, f. a wrestling ground, Glum. 354. falling short of provisions, Fms. viii. 367. fanga-hella, u, f. = fanghella. fanga-kvior, m. a law term, a body of jurymen taken at random, opp. to búa-kviðr, defined Grág. ii. 99, 140. fanga-lauss, adj. void of means, of provisions, Fins. viii. 419. fanga-leysi, n. want of stores, Rom. 263. fanga-litill, adj. vile, not worth fetching, Vm. 119. fanga-mark, n. mark of ownership, a monogram. fanga-ráð, n. a device, stratagem, a wrestling term, Nj. 253, Lv. 92, Orkn. 50. stakkr, m. a wrestling jerkin, Isl. ii. 443. fanga-váttr, term, a witness fetched (summoned) at random, Gpl. 547-549. fanga-váttr, m. a law

fanga, ad, [Germ. fangen = to fetch, whence Dan. fange], to fetch, capture, Stj. 122, Vígl. 29, Bs. i. 881, ii. 118, Fb. i. 240; áðr en hann var fangaor, Isl. (Hard. S.) ii. 105; f. dauda, to catch one's death, to die, Or. 39: this word is rare and borrowed from Germ., it scarcely occurs before the end of the 13th century; part, fanginn vide s.v. fá and below.

fangaor, part. baving means (fong) for doing a thing, K. A. 118, Ann.

fangari, a, m. a wrestler, Sd. 142, Barl. 148: a gaoler, (mod.)

fang-brögð, n. pl. wrestling, Fs. 131.

fang-elsi, n. [Dan. fængsel; Swed. fängelse], a prison, gaol, Fms. iv.

167, xi. 240, (a rare and unclass. word); cp. dýflissa, myrkva-stofa. fang-hella, u, f. a stone set on edge in the arena, Isl. ii. 446.

fangi, a, m. a prisoner, Mar., (rare and unclass.); cp. Dan. fange. fanginn, part. captured, Stj. 71, Ann. 1299, Bs. i. 698: metaph. enticed,

Fas. i. 60; cp. ast-fanginn, captured by love, in love. fang-litill, adj. yielding little produce, Bs. i. 335.

fang-remi, f. a deadly struggle, Korm. (in a verse).

fang-staor, m. something to grasp or lay hold of, in the phrases, sá s. á e-m, to catch hold of one, Vápn. 14, Th. 14; ljá sangstaðar á sér, to let oneself be caught, Fms. iv. 282.

fang-sæll, adj. baving a good grasp, Eb. 250: lucky, Vellekla. fang-taka, v, f. taking bold, in wrestling, Barl. 8.

fang-vinr, m. and fang-vina, u, f. an antagonist in wrestling, Grett. 124 (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse).

FANIR, f. pl. [Swed. fan; Engl. fan; cp. Germ. fabne, Goth. fana], a fan, in tálkn-fanir, the gill-flaps of a whale.

fann-fergja, u, f. beavy snow-drifts.

fann-hvitr, adj. white as driven snow (fonn), Stj. 206.

fann-koma, u, f. a fall of snow. fann-mikill, adj. snowy, Grett. 112.

FANTR, m. [Ital. fanti = a servant; Germ. fanz; Dan. ffante = an oaf; the Norwegians call the gipsies 'fante-folk,' and use fante-kjæring for a bag, fille-fant for the Germ. firle-fanz, a ragamuffin, etc.: the word is traced by Diez to the Lat. infans, whence Ital. and Span. infanteria, Fr. infanterie, mod. Engl. infantry, etc.,—in almost all mod. European languages the milit. term for foot-soldiers. In Norse and Icel. the word came into use at the end of the 12th century; the notion of a footman is perceivable in the verse in Fms. viii. 172 (of A.D. 1182)—fant sé ek hvern à hesti en lendir menn ganga, I bebold every fant seated on borse-back whilst the noblemen walk:—hence it came to mean] a landlouper, vagabond, freq. in Karl., Str., El., Flov.; fantar ok glópar, Mar.; hversu vegsamligr var konungrinn af Israel í dag, hver eð afklæddist fyrir ambattum benara sinna, og lek nakinn sem fantar, and danced naked like a buffoon, Vídal. i. 220, cp. 2 Sam. vi. 20.

fanz, m. a gang, tribe; Odd så pekti allr fans, Stef. Öl.; præla-fanz, a gang of tbralls. 

B. lumber, Ülf. 8. 64; akin to fantr.

a gang of thralls. FAR, n. I. motion, travel; rare in this sense, as the fem. för and ferð, q. v., are used instead. β. of the clouds, in the phrase, far á lopti, drift in the sky. II. a means of passage, a ship; far er skip, Edda 110, Skálda 163: the allit. phrase, hvert fljótanda far, every floating vessel, Fms. xi. 125, Fær. 260; at bjarga fari á floti, Hm. 155.

2. in compds, a trading vessel; Íslands-far, an Icelandtrader, Fms. vi. 370, vii. 32; Englands-far, an English-trader, ix. 41; Dyflinnar-far, a Dublin ship, Eb. 254; fjögra-, tveggja-, sex-manna-far, a four-, two-, six-oared boat.

3. passage, in the phrases, taka sér (e-m) fari, fá sér fari, ráða sér fari, usually so in dat., but in mod. usage acc. (taka, ráða sér far), to take a passage in a sbip, Gpl. 516, Grág. ii. 400, 406 (acc.), Ld. 50, Landn. 307, Eg. 288, Nj. 111, 112, Isl. ii. 199, Eb. 194; beiðask fars, id., Grág. i. 90, Fms. vi. 239; banna e-m far, to forbid one a passage, stop one (far-bann), Landn. 307; synja e-m fars, to deny one a passage (far-synjan), Hbl. 54; at beir hafi allir far, Jb. 393. III. a trace; track, print, Hom. 120; Sveinki rak lömb sín til fjöru í förin, at eigi mátti sjá tveggja manna för, Njarð. 376; nú villask hundarnir farsins, the bounds lost the track, Fms. v. 147, cp. O. H. L. 83: metaph., of et sama far, on the same subject, of a book, 1b. (pref.): in many compds, a print, mark of any kind, fóta-för, footprints; skafla-for, the print of a sharp-shod borse; nalar-far, a stitch; fingraför, a finger-print; tanna-för, a bite; nagla-för, the marks of nails, John xx. 25; knis-far, a knise's mark; eggjar-far, the mark of the edge, in a cut; jáma-far, the print of the shackles; kjal-far, the keel's track, wake of a ship; um-far, a turn, round; saum-far, a rim on a ship's side.

IV. metaph. life, conduct, behaviour; hugar-far, geds-far, lundar-far, disposition, character; ættar-far, a family mark, peculiarity; dag-far, daily life, conduct of life; i góðra manna fari ok vándra, 677. 3; hvat þess mundi vera í fari konungsins, in the king's character, Fms. v. 327; ek vissa þá marga hluti í fari Knúts konungs, at hann mætti heilagr vera, xi. 287; nokkut af fyrnsku eptir í fari hans, iii. 131. 2. estate, condition; ok gefa peir eigi gaum um hennar far, N.G. L. i. 226; sem hann hafði skirt far sitt, made known bis state, bow be fared, 34; aldar-far, Lat. genius seculi; dægra-far, q. v.; sára-far, the state of the wounds; víga-far, q. v.; heilindis-far, bealth, Mar. 124; far vedranna, the course of the winds, Eb. 3. the phrase, at fornu fari, of yore, of old, Gpl. 85, 86, Eg. 711; at fornu fari ok nýju, of yore and of late, D.N.; at réttu fari, β. the phrase, gora sér far um e-t, to take pains about a thing. justly.

B. = far, q. v., bale, ill-fate (rare); far er reiði, far er skip, Edda 110; at hann mundi fara þat far sem hans formaðr, that he would fare as ill as bis predecessor, Bs. i. 758: cp. the dubious phrase, muna yovart far allt i sundi bott ek hafa öndu látið, your ill-fate will not all be afloat, i.e. cleared off, though I am dead, Skv. 3. 51; vera i illu fari, to fare ill, be in a strait, Orkn. 480; ok vóru i illu fari hér um, Stj. 394. Judges viii. 1, 'and they did chide with him sharply,' A. V.; at hann skyldi i engu fari moti beim vera, that be should not be plotting (brooding mischief) against tbem, Sturl. iii. 121 C.

FARA, pret. fóra, 2nd pers. fórt, mod. fórst, pl. fóru; pres. ferr, 2nd pers. ferr, in mod. pronunciation fero; pret. subj. færa; imperat. far and farðu (= far þú); sup. farit; part. farinn; with the suffixed neg. fór-a, Am. 45; farið-a (depart not), Hkr. i. 115 MS. (in a verse). [In the Icel. scarcely any other verb is in so freq. use as fara, as it denotes any motion; not so in other Teut. idioms; in Ulf. faran is only used once, viz. Luke x. 7; Goth. farjan means to sail, and this seems to be the original sense of fara (vide far); A. S. faran; the Germ. fabren and Engl. fare are used in a limited sense; in the Engl. Bible this word never doccurs (Cruden); Swed. fara; Dan. fars.]

A. NEUT. to go, fare, travel, in the widest sense; gékk hann hvargi sem hann fór, be walked wberever be went, Hkr. i. 100; né ek flý þó ek fert, I fly not though I fare, Edda (in a verse); létt er lauss at fara (a proverb), Sl. 37: the saying, verðr hverr með sjálfum sér lengst at fara, Gísl. 25; cp. 'dass von sich selbst der Mensch nicht scheiden kann' (Göthe's Tasso), or the Lat. 'patriae quis exul se quoque fugit?' usually in the sense to go, to depart, heill bu farir, heill bu aptr komir, Vbm. 4; but 2. to travel, go also to come, far þú hingat til mín, come bere, Nj. 2. forth or through, pass, or the like; bu skalt fara i Kirkjubæ, Nj. 74; fara or landi, to fare forth from one's country, Fms. v. 24; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp. 51; Surtr ferr sunnan, 52; snjör var mikill, ok illt at fara, and ill to pass, Fms. ix. 491; föru þeir út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; síðan fór Egill fram með skóginum, 531; þeim sem hann vildi at færi ..., Njáll hét at fara, Nj. 49; fara munu vér, Eg. 579; Egill fór til þess er hann kom til Álís, 577, Fms. xi. 122; fara þeir nú af melinum á sléttuna, Eg. 747; fara heiman, to fare forth from one's home, K. p. K. 6; alls mik fara tíðir, Vþm. I; fjölð ek fór, far I fared, i. e. travelled far, 3: the phrase, fara utan, to fare outwards, go abroad (from Iceland), passim; fara vestr um haf, to fare westward over the sea, i.e. to the British Isles, Hkr. i. 101; fara a fund e-s, to visit one, Ld. 62; fara at heimbodi, to go to a feast, id.; fara fæti, to fare a-foot, go walking, Hkr.: absol. fara, to travel, beg, hence foru-madr, a vagrant, beggar: in olden times the poor went their rounds from house to house within a certain district, cp. Grág. i. 85; ómagar er þar eigu at fara í því þingi eðr um þau þing, id.; ómagar skolu fara, 119; ómegð þá er þar ferr, 296: in mod. usage, fara um and um-fero, begging, going round. B. with prep.; fara at e-m, to make an inroad upon one, Nj. 93, 94, 102 (cp. at-for): fara a e-n, to mount, e. g. fara á bak, to mount on borseback: metaph., dauðinn for a, death seized bim, Fms. xi. 150; f. saman, to go together, Edda 121, Grág. ii. 256; f. saman also means to shudder, Germ. zusammenfabren, Hým. 24: metaph. to concur, agree, hversu má þat saman f., Nj. 192; þeim þótti þat mjök saman f., Fms. iv. 382: fara á hæl, or á hæli, to go a-beel, i. e. step back, retreat, xi. 278, Eg. 296: fara undan, metaph. to excuse oneself, refuse (v. undan), Nj. 23. Fms. x. 227; fara fyrir, to proceed; fara eptir, to follow. 3. with ferd, leid or the like added, in acc. or gen. to go one's way; fara leidar sinnar, to proceed on one's journey, Eg. 81, 477, Fms. i. 10, Grág. ii. 119; fara ferðar sinnar, or ferða sinna, id., Eg. 180, Fms. iv. 125; fara ferð sína, id., Eg. 568; fara förum sínum, or för sinni, id., K. þ. K. 80, 90; fara dagfari ok náttfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203; fara fullum dagleiðum, to go full days-journeys, Grág. i. 91; or in a more special sense, fara þessa ferð, to male this journey, Fas. ii. 117; f. stefnu-för, to go a-summoning; f. bónorðs-för, to go a-courting, Nj. 148; f. sigr-för, to go on the way of victory, to triumph, Eg. 21; fara sendi-for, to go on β. in a metaph. sense; fara hneykju-för, to be shamea message, 540. fully beaten, Hrafn. 19 (MS.); fara ósigr, to be defeated, Eg. 287; fara mikinn skaba, to 'fare' (i. e. suffer) great damage, Karl. 43; fara því verrum förum, fara skömm, hneykju, erendleysu, úsæmð, to get the worst of it, Fms. viii. 125.
4. with the road in acc.; hann fór Vánar-skarð, Landn. 226; f. sjó-veg, land-veg, K. p. K. 24; fór mörg lönd ok stórar merkr, Fas. ii. 540; fara sömu leið, Fms. i. 70; f. sama veg, Luke x. 31; f. fjöll ok dala, Barl. 104; fara út-leið, þjóð-leið, Fms. iv. 260: also, fara um veg, fara um fjall, to cross a fell, Hm. 3; fara liði, to march, Fms. i. 110. II. in a more indefinite sense, to go; fara búðum, bygoum, vistum, to move, change one's abode, Ld. 56, Hkr. ii. 177, Nj. 151, Vigl. 30; fara buferla, to move one's bousebold, Grag. ii. 409; fara vöflunarförum, to go a-begging, i. 163, 294, ii. 482. 2. the phrases, fara eldi ok arni, a law term, to move one's bearth and fire, Grag. ii. 253; fara eldi um land, a heathen rite for taking possession of land, defined in Landn. 276, cp. Eb. 8, Landn. 189, 284. 3. fara einn-saman, to be alone, Grage ii. 9: the phrase, f. eigi einn-saman, to be not alone, i. e. with child, Fms. iii. 109; or, for hon med svein pann, Bs. i. 437; cp. ganga med barni. adding an adj., to denote gait, pace, or the like; fara snubigt, to stride baughtily, Nj. 100; fara mikinn, to rush on, 143; fara flatt, to fall flat, tumble, Bárð. 177; fara hægt, to walk slowly. β. fara til svefns, to go to sleep, Nj. 35; f. i sæti sitt, to go to one's seat, 129; f. i sess, Vbm. 9; f. & bekk, 19; fara & sæng, to go to bed, N. G. L. i. 30; fara i rúmið, id. (mod.); fara i mannjöfnuð, lsl. ii. 214; fara i lag, to be put straight, Eg. 306; fara i vöxt, to wax, increase, Fms. ix. 430, Al. 141; fara i þurð, to wane, Ld. 122, l. 1 (MS.); fara i uefni, to go to the wrong side, Sturl. iii. 210; fara at skakka, to be odd (not even), Sturl. ii. 258; fara at sölum, to be put out for sale, Grag. ii. 204. 5. fara at fuglum, to go a-fowling, Orkn. (in a verse); fara at fugla-veiðum, id., Bb. 3. 36; fara í hernað, i viking, to go a-freebooting, Fms. i. 33, Landn. 31; fara at fé, to watch sbeep, Ld. 240; fara at 6-fongum, to go a-fetching booty, Fms. vii. 78. β. with infin., denoting one's 'doing' or 'being;' fara sofa, to go to sleep, Eg. 377; fara vega, to go to fight, Vsp. 54. Gm. 23; fara at roa, Vigl. 22; fara leita, to go seeking, Fms. x. 240; fara ad búa, to set y. akin to this up a bousebold, Bb. 2. 6; fara ao hatta, to go to bed. is the mod. use of fara with an infin. following in the sense to begin, as Grág., Nj.; or, fara við sök, id., Nj. 86. B. metaph. to practise, deal in; in the East Angl. counties of Engl. it 'fares' to ..., i. e. it begins, is fara með rán, to deal in robbing, Nj. 73; fara með spott ok háð, to go

likely to be or to do so and so; had fer ad birta, had er farit ad dimma it 'fares' to grow dark; bad fer ad hvessa, it 'fares' to blow; fer ad rigna, it 'fares' to rain, etc.:-no instance of this usage is recorded in old Icel., but the Engl. usage shews that it must be old. 8. with an adi. etc.; fara villr, to go astray, Sks. 565; fara haltr, to go lame, Fms. x. 420; fara vanstiltr, to go out of one's mind, 264; fara hjá sér, to be beside oneself, Eb. 270; fara apr, to feel chilly, Fms. vi. 237 (in a verse); fara duldr e-s, to be unaware of, Skalda 187 (in a verse); fara andvigt e-m, to give battle, Stor. 8; fara leyniliga, to go secretly, be kept bidden, Nj. 49. to pass; for sú skipan til Islands, Fms. x. 23; fara þessi mál til þings, Nj. 100; hversu ord fóru med þeim, bow words passed between them, 90; foru pau ord um, the runner went abroad, Fms. i. 12; ferr ord er um munn lior (a saying), iv. 279; bá fór ferligt uorðan, a bad report went abroad, Hom. 115.
7. fara fram, to go on, take place; ferr betta fram, Ld. 258; ef eigi ferr gjald fram, if no payment takes place, K. p. K. 64; ferr svå fram, and so things went on without a break, Nj. 11, Eg. 711; veizlan ferr vel fram, the feast went on well, Nj. 11, 51; spyrr hvat par færi fram, he asked what there was going on, Band. 17; for allt a somu leid sem fyrr, it went on all the same as before, Fms. iv. 112; fara fram ráðum e-s, to follow one's advice, Nj. 5, 66, Fms. vii. 318; allt mun bat sinu fram f., it will take its own course, Nj. 259; nú er því ferr fram um hríð, it went on so for a wbile, Fms. xi. 108: a law term, to be produced, gögn fara fram til varnar, Grag. i. 65; dómar fara út, the court is set (vide dómr), Grág., Nj., passim. fara upp brott, the tables are removed (vide bord), Eg. 247, 551; eigi má þetta svá f., this cannot go on in that way, Nj. 87; fjarti ferr þat, far from it, by no means, 134; fór þat fjarti at ek vilda, Ld. 12; fór þat ok svá til, and so it came to pass, Fms. x. 212. 9. to turn out, end; hversu zetlar þú fara hesta-atið, Nj. 90; fór þat sem líkligt var, it turned out as was likely (i. e. ended ill), Eg. 46; svá fór, at . . ., the end was, that . . ., Grett. 81 new Ed.; ef svá ferr sem ek get til, if it turns out as I guess, Dropl. 30, Vigl. 21; ef svá ferr sem mín orð horfa til, Fms. v. 24; ef svá ferr sem mik varir, if it comes to pass as it seems to me, vi. 350; svá fór um sjóferð þá, Bjarni 202; á sömu leið fór um aðra sendi-menn, Eg. 537: to depart, die, par for nytr madr, Fs. 39; fara dauda-yrdi, to pass the death-weird, to die, Yt. 8.

10. to fare well, ill, in addressing; fari þér vel, fare ye well, Nj. 7; biðja e-n vel fara, to bid one farewell, Eg. 22, Ld. 62; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197: in a bad sense, far þú nú þar, ill betide thee! Hbl. 60; far (impers.) manna armastr, Eg. 553; Jökull bað hann fara þræla armastan, Finnb. 306; fari þér í svá gramendr allir, Dropl. 23. 11. fara í fat, í brynju (acc.), etc., to dress, undress; but fara or fotum (dat.), to undress, Fms. x. 16, xi. 132, vii. 202, Nj. 143, Gh. 16, etc. III. metaph., fit, esp. of clothes, hair, or the like; ekki þykkir mér kyrtill þinn fara betr en stakkr minn, Fas. ii. 343; hárið fór vel, Nj. 30; jarpr á hár ok fór vel hárit, Fms. ii. 7; gult hár sem silki ok fór fagrliga, vi. 438, Fs. 88; klæði sem bezt farandi, Eb. 256; var sú konan bezt f., the most graceful, lady-like, Isl. ii. 438; for illa a hestinum, it sat ill on the borse, Bs. i. 712. 2. impers. it goes so and so with one, i. e. one behaves so and so; e-m ferr vel, illa, etc., one behaves well, ill, etc.; honum hafa öll málin verst farit, be bas behaved worst in the whole matter, Nj. 210; bezta ferr þér, Fms. vii. 33; vel mun þér fara, Nj. 55; at honum fari vel, 64; per hefir vel farit til min, Finnb. 238; e-m ferr vinveittliga, one bebaves in a friendly way, Nj. 217; ferr þér þá bezt jafnan ok höfðinglegast er mest liggr við, 228; mun honum nokkurn veg vel f., Hrafn. 10; údrengiliga hefir þér farit til vár, Ld. 48; ferr þér illa, Nj. 57; hversu Gunnari for, bow (well) G. behaved, 119.
3. fara at e-u, to deal with a thing (i. e. proceed) so and so; svá skal at sókn fara, thus is the pleading to be proceeded with, Grag. i. 323; sva skal at því f. at beiða ..., 7; fara at lögum, or úlögum at e-u, to proceed lawfully or unlawfully, 126; hversu at skyldi f., bow they were to proceed, Nj. 114; fara mjúklega at, to proceed gently, Fms. vii. 18; hér skulu vér f. at með ráðum, to act with deliberation, Eg. 582; Flosi for at öngu odara (took matters calmly), en hann væri heima, Nj. 220. β. impers. with dat., to do, behave; illa hefir mer at farit, I bave done my business badly, Hrafn. 8; veit Guo hversu hverjum manui mun at f., Fms. x. 212: in mod. phrases, to become, ironically, per ferr pad, or per ferst pad, it becomes thee, i. e. 'tis too bad y. hví ferr konungrinn nú svá (viz. at), Fms. i. 35; er slíkt of thee. úsæmiliga farit, so shamefully done, Nj. 82; her ferr vænt at, bere things go merrily, 232; karlmannliga er farit, manfully done, 144. care about; ekki ferr ek at, bott bu hasir svelt bik til sjår, it does not matter to me, I do not care, though ..., Nj. 18; ekki munu vit at bvi fara (never mind tbat), segir Helgi, 133. e. fara eptir, to be in proportion; het eptir for voxtr ok afl, bis strength and stature were in proportion, Clar. 4. fara með e-t, to wield, bandle, manage; fór Hroptr med Gungni, H. wielded Gungni (the spear), Kormak; f. med Gridar-vol, to wield the staff G., pd. 9: as a law term, to wield, possess; fara med godord, to keep a godord, esp. during the session of parliament, Dropl. 8, Grág, and Nj. passim; fara með sök, to manage a lawswit, Grág., Nj.; or, fara við sök, id., Nj. 86. 

B. metaph. to practise, deal in:

sporting and mocking, 66; f. með fals ok dár, Pass. 16. 5; fara með Sd. 181; er honum vel varið, Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v. l.; svá er til varið, galdra ok fjölkyngi, K. p. K. 76; f. með hindr-vitni, Grett. 111; cp. the Sks. 223, 224,—all of them paper MSS. The phrase, e-m er nær farit, phrase, farðu ekki með það, don't talk such nonsense. y. to deal with. treat, bandle; þú munt bezt ok hógligast með hann fara, thou wilt deal with bim most kindly and most gently, Nj. 219; fara af hljóði með e-t, to keep matters secret, id.; Ingimundr for vel med sögum (better than sögur, acc.), Ing. dealt well with stories, was a good bistorian, Sturl. i. 9. with dat.; fara med e-u, to do so and so with a thing, manage it; hversu peir skyldi fara með vápnum sínum, bow they were to do with their weapons, Fms. ix. 509; sá maðr er með arfinum ferr, who manages the arfr, Grág. i. 217; ef þeir fara annan veg með því fé, 216; fara með málum sínum, to manage one's case, 46; meðan hann ferr svá með sem mælt er, 93; Gunnarr fór með öllu (acted in all) sem honum var ráð til kennt, Nj. 100; ef svá er med farit, Ld. 152; f. vel med sinum hattum, to bear oneself well, behave well, Eg. 65; Hrafn for med sér vel, H. bore bimself well, Fms. vi. 109; undarliga fara munkar þessir með sér, they behave strangely, 188; við förum kynlega með okkrum málum, Nj. 130; vant þyki mér með slíku at fara, difficult matters to bave to do with, 75; f. malum a hendr e-m, to bring an action against one, Ld. 138; fara sokn (to proceed) sem at pingadómi, Grág. i. 463; fara svá öllu máli um sem . . ., 40, ii. 348: fara með hlátri ok gapi, to go laughing and scoffing, Nj. 220; cp. B above. fara um, yfir e-t, to pass over slightly; nú er yfir farit um landnám, shortly told, touched upon, Landn. 320; skjott yfir at f., to be brief, 656 A. 12; fara myrkt um e-t, to mystify a thing, Ld. 322; fara mörgum ordum um e-t, to dilate upon a subject, Fbr. 124, Nj. 248, Fms. ix. 264. phrase, fara hondum um e-t, to go with the bands about a thing, to touch it, Germ. befüblen, esp. medic. of a healing touch; jafnan fengu menn heilsubót af handlögum hans, af því er hann fór höndum um þá er sjúkir vóru, Játv. 24; ok þá fór hann höndum um hann, Bs. i. 644; þá lét Arnoddr fara aðra höndina um hann, ok fann at hann var berfættr ok í línklæðum, Dropl. 30; cp. fóru hendr hvítar hennar um þessar görvar, Fas. i. 248 (in a verse): note the curious mod. phrase, það fer að fara um mig, I began to feel uneasy, as from a cold touch or the like. Y. impers. with dat.; eigi ferr ber nær Gunnari, en Merði mundi við þik, thou camest not nearer to G. than Mord would to thee, i.e. thou art just as far from being a match for G. as Mord is to thee, Nj. 37; bá ferr honum sem ödrum, it came to pass with bim as with others, 172; bá mun mér first um fara, I shall fall much short of that, Fms. vi. 362; því betr er þeim ferr öllum verr at, the worse they fare the better I am pleased, Nj. V. reflex., esp. of a journey, to fare well; fórsk þeim vel, they fared well, Eg. 392, Fms. xi. 22; honum fersk vel vegrinn, be proceeded well on his journey, ii. 81; hafdi allt farizt vel at, all bad fared well, they had had a prosperous journey, 1b. 10; forsk beim ha seint um daginn, they proceeded slowly, Eg. 544; mönnum fórsk eigi vel um fenit, Fms. vii. 149; hversu þeim hafði farizk, Nj. 90; at þeim færisk vel, Isl. ii. 343, 208, v.l.: the phrase, hamri fórsk í hægri hönd, be grasped the bammer in his right hand, Bragi; farask lönd undir, to subdue lands, Hkr. i. 134, v. l. (in a verse). 2. recipr., farask hjá, to go beside one another, miss one another, pass without meeting, Nj. 9; farask á mis, id.; farask í móti, to march against one another, of two hosts; bat bar svá til at hvárigir vissu til annarra ok fórusk þó í móti, Fms. viii. 63, x. 46, Fas. ii. 515. VI. part., 1. act., koma farandi, to come of a sudden or by chance; ba komu hjarosveinar bar at farandi, some koma inn farandi, 369, Fbr. 25.

2. pass. farinn, in the phrase, á förnum vegi, on 'wayfaring,' i. e. in travelling, passing by; finna e-n á förnum vegi, Nj. 258, K. þ. K. 6; kveðja fjárins á förnum vegi, Grág. i. 403; also, fara um farinn veg, to pass on one's journey: of the sun, sol var skamt farin, the sun was little advanced, i.e. early in the morning, Fms. xi. 267, viii. 146; þá var dagr alljós ok sól farin, broad day and sun bigb in the sky, Eg. 219; also impers., sol (dat.) var skamt farit, Ulf. 4.10: the phrase, aldri farinn, stricken in years, Sturl. i. 212: vel farinn í andliti, well-favoured, Ld. 274; vel at orði farinn, well spoken, eloquent, Fms. xi. 193; mod., vel orði, máli farinn, and so Ld. 122: gone, þar eru baugar farnir, Grág. ii. 172; þó fætrnir sé farnir, Fas. iii. 308. β. impers. in the phrase eru s so and so; veðri var þannig farit, at..., the winter was such, that..., Fms. xi. 34; veðri var svá farit at myrkt var um at litask, i.e. the weather was gloomy, Grett. III; hversu landinu er farit, what is the condition of the country, Sks. 181; henni er hannig farit, at hón er mikil ey, long ..., (the island) is so shapen, that it is large and long, Hkr. ii. 188; er eigi einn veg farit úgæfu okkari, our ill-luck is not of one piece, Nj. 183: metaph. of state, disposition, character, er hanum vel farit, be is a well-favoured man, 15; undarliga er yor farit, ye are strange men, 154; honum var svá farit, at hann var vesal-menni, Boll. 352: adding the prepp. at, til, þeim var úlíkt farit at í mörgu, they were at variance in many respects, Hkr. iii. 97; nú er annan veg til farit, now matters are altered, Nj. 226; nú er svá til farit, at ek vil..., now the case is, that I wish .. Eg. 714; her er pannig til farit, ... at leidin, 582; par var pannig til farit, Fms. xi. 34. Hence comes the mod. form vario (v instead of

one is pressed; svá var honum nær farit af öllu samt, vökum ok föstu, be was nearly overcome from want of sleep and fasting

B. TRANS. I. with acc.: 1. to visit; fara land herskildi, brandi, etc., to visit a land with 'war-shield,' fire, etc., i.e. devastate it; gékk síðan á land upp með liði sínu, ok fór allt herskildi, Fms. i. 131; land þetta mundi herskildi farit, ok leggjask undir útlenda höfðingja, iv. 357; (hann) lét Halland farit brandi, vii. 4 (in a verse); hann for Ivist eldi, 41 (in a verse); hann hefir farit öll eylönd brandi, 46 (in a verse); fara hungri hörund, to emaciate the body, of an ascetic, Sl. 71. 2. to overtake, with acc.; hann gat ekki farit hann, be could not overtake (catch) bim, 623. 17; tunglit ferr sólina, the moon overtakes the sun, Rb. 116; áðr hana Fenrir fari, before Fenrir overtakes ber, Vpm. 46, 47; knegut oss falur fara, ye witches cannot take us, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; hann gat farit fjóra menn af liði Steinólfs, ok drap þá alla,...hann gat farit þá hjá Steinólfsdal, Gullp. 29; hann reið eptir þeim, ok gat farit þá út hjá Svelgsá, milli ok Hóla, Eb. 180; An hrísmagi var þeirra skjótastr ok getr farit sveininn, Ld. 242; viku þeir þá enn undan sem skjótast svá at Danir gátu eigi farit þá, Fms. (Knytl. S.) xi. 377 (MS., in the Ed. wrongly altered to náð þeim); hérinn hljóp undan, ok gátu hundarnir ekki farit hann (Ed. fráit wrongly), Fas. iii. 374; ok renna allir eptir þeim manni er víg vakti, ... ok verðr hann farinn, Ghl. 146: cp. the phrase. vera farinn, to dwell, live, to be found bere and there; bott hann se firr um farinn, Hm. 33. II. with dat. to destroy, make to perish; f. sér, to make away with oneself; kona hans fór sér í dísar-sal, sbe killed berself, Fas. i. 527; hón varð stygg ok vildi fara sér, Landn. (Hb.) 55; ef þér gangit fyrir hamra ofan ok farit yðr sjálfir, Fms. viii. 53; hví ætla menn at hann mundi vilja f. sér sjálfr, iii. 59; fara lífi, fjörvi, öndu, id.; skal hann heldr eta, en fara öndu sinni, tban starve oneself to death, K. p. K. 130; ok veror bá bínu fjörvi um farit, Lv. 57, Yt. 20, Fas. i. 426 (in a verse), cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 13; minu fjörvi at fara, Fm. 5; þú hefir sigr vegit, ok Fáfni (dat.) um farit, 23; farit hafði hann allri ætt Geirmimis, Hkv. I. 14; ok létu hans fjörvi farit, Sól. 22; hann hafði farit mörgum manni, O. H. L. 11. \(\beta\). to forfeit; fara sýknu sinni, Grág. i. 98; fara löndum ok lausafé, ii. 167. \(\beta\). zerflex. to perisb (but esp. freq. in the sense to be drowned, perisb in the sea); farask af sulti, to die of bunger, Fms. ii. 226; fellr fjöldi manns í díkit ok farask þar, v. 281; fórusk sex hundruð Vinda skipa, xi. 369; alls fórusk níu menn, 1sl. ii. 385; mun heimr farask, Eluc. 43; þá er himin ok jörð hefir farisk, Edda 12; farask af hita, mæði, Fms. ix. 47; fórsk þar byrðingrinn, 307; hvar þess er menn farask, Grág. i. 219; heldr enn at fólk Guðs farisk af mínum völdum, Sks. 732: of cattle, ef fé hins hefir troðisk eðr farisk á þá lund sem nú var tínt, Grág. ii. 286. β. metaph., fersk nú vinatta ykkur, your friendsbip is done with, Band. 12. y. the phrase, farask fyrir, to come to naught, Nj. 131; at sior mun fyrir farask nokkut stórræði, Ísl. ji. 340; en fyrir fórusk málagjöldin af konungi, the payment never took place, Fms. v. 278; lét ek þetta verk fyrir farask, vii. 158; þá mun þat fyrir farask, Fs. 20; en fyrir fórsk þat þó þau misseri, Sd. 150: in mod. usage (N. T.), to perisb. 8. in act. rarely, and perhaps only a misspelling; frá því er féit fór (fórsk better), K. þ. K. 132; fóru (better fórusk, were drowned) margir Íslenzkir menn, Bs. i. 436. farinn, as adj. gone, undone; nú eru vér farnir, nema . . . , Lv. 83; hans tast var mjök svá farit, bis game was almost lost, Fas. i. 523; þá er farnir voru forstödumenn Troju, when the defenders of Troy were dead and gone, Ver. 36; tungl farit, a 'dead moon,' i. e. new moon, Rb. 34; farinn af sulti ok mæði, Fms. viii. 53; farinn at e-u, ruined in a thing, having lost it; farnir at hamingju, luckless, iv. 73; f. at vistum, xi. 33; f. at lausa-fé, iii. 117: in some cases uncertain whether the participle does not belong to A. far-ald, n. [A.S. fareld], a journey, only in the phrase, hverju faraldi, bow, by what means, expressing wonder at one's appearance, escape, or the like; mátti þat engi maðr vita hverju f. þangat mundi farit hafa, Bs. i. 338, Rd. 235, Sturl. iii. 219, Fs. 147 (where wrongly fem.),

Mar. 98. far-aldr, m. (neut. Fb. I. c.), medic. pestilence, cp. Bs. i. 662 (the verse),

Fb. i. 583 (the verse): in mod. usage plague, among animals. farand-kona, u, f. a beggar-woman, Nj. 66; vide fara A. I. 2.

far-angr, m., gen. rs, luggage, Isl. ii. 362, Fbr. 140.

farar-, vide for, a journey.

far-bann, n. a stopping of trade, an embargo, Eg. 403, Fms. vii. 285, ii. 127, Ann. 1243, Bs. i. 510.

far-bauti, 2, m. a 'sbip-beater,' destroyer, an ogre, Fms. xi. 146: mythol. a giant, the father of Loki, Edda.

far-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482, v. l.; better forbeini. far-boroi, a, m. a ship's board or bulwark above water when loaded, cp. Grág. ii. 399; hence the metaph. phrase, sjá (or leita) sér farborða, to take precautions, so as to get safe and sound out of a danger, Fms. vi. 430, vii. 142, v.l.

far-buinn, part. 'boun' to sail (or depart), Hkr. iii. 193.

far-bunadr, m. equipment of a ship, 673. 61.

far-dagar, m. pl. flitting days, four successive days in spring, at the f), which also occurs in MSS. of the 15th century—veori var svá varit, end of May (old style), in which householders in Icel. changed their abode;

144 this use is very old, cp. Glum. ch. 26, Grag. p. p. ch. 56, Edda 103, Bs. i. 450, the Sagas and laws passim; hence fardaga-helgi, f. the Sunday in fardagar, Grág. ii. 12; fardaga-leiti and fardaga-skeið, n. the time of fardagar, Isl. ii. 26. FARDI, a, m. [Fr. fard; Old Engl. fard, farding; Norse fare, Ivar Aasen], scum (in milk, curds), and faroa, ab, to bave scum formed on it. far-drengr, m. a sea-faring man, Edda 107, Fms. ii. 23, porf. Karl. 402. FARFI, a, m. [Germ. farbe], colour, (modern and scarcely used.) far-flótti, adj. fugitive, exiled, Hkr. i. 252: with gen., Fas. iii. 103. far-fúss, adj. eager for departing, Bs. ii. 35, 130. far-fysi, f. eagerness to depart or travel, Fms. iii. 45, Fs. 46. FARG, n. [cp. Ulf. fairguni = a mountain], a press, press-weight; vera undir fargi, to be under a press, Bjarni 132. I. with acc. to press, Hom. 152, Bs. ii. 118. with dat. to destroy, make away with, Bb. 1. 7. farga, u, f. [for. word, cp. farga, Du Cange], a sort of stuff, Pm. 6. far-gogn, n. pl. luggage, Nj. 266: sing., Stj. 367. far-gorvi, n. travelling gear, Eg. 727, Edda 110. far-hirðir, m. a ferryman, Gbl. 415, Hbl. 52 (fé-hirðir MS.) fari, m. a sea-farer, in compds, Dyslinnar-fari, a Dublin trader; Englandsfari, an English seaman, Baut. 387, Rafn 217, Fms. vi. 240; Hlymreksfari, a Limerick seaman, Landn.; Hallands-fari; Holmgards-fari, one who trades to Holmgard; Jórsala-fari (a traveller to Jerusalem), Fms., Ann. far-kona, u, f. a beggar-woman, Sturl. ii. 108. farkonu-sótt, f., medic. erysipelas (?), Ann. 1240. far-kostr, m. [Swed.-Norse farkost; Scot. farcost], a ferry-boat, a ship, Fms. vi. 219, Edda 48, Grág. ii. 130, Fb. i. 546, Ver. 8, Thom. 29. far-lami, adj. lame and unable to go, Bs. i. 303. far-land, n., poët. the land of ships, the sea, Lex. Poët., cp. Og. 31. far-leiga, u, f. passage-money, Ghl. 415. far-lengd, f. travels, journey, Bs. i. 450, 758, Fms. v. 273, Thom. 173. far-ligr, adj. comfortable; farlig sæng, a soft bed, Vellekla. far-ljós, f. adj. light enough for travelling, of the night, Eg. 88, Fbr. 97 new Ed. far-lög, n. pl. nautical law, Grág. ii. 399. far-maor, m. a seaman, sea-faring man, Landn. 180, Bs. i. 66, Nj. 61, Eg. 154, Fms. i. 11, iv. 124, 174, porst. hv. 44, Grág. i. 190. COMPDS: farmanna-buðir, f. pl. merchant booths, K. b. K. 34. farmannalög, n. pl. = farlög, Jb. 7. far-moor, adj. weary from travelling, Fms. ix. 233, v. 288. FARMR, m. a fare, freight, cargo, Jb. 411, Eg. 129, Band. 5, Fms. iv. 259, Grag. ii. 395: metaph. a load in general, vide Lex. Poët.: in the Edda, Odin is Farma-guo and Farma-týr, m. the god and belper of loads,—he also was invoked by sailors; skips-f., a ship's freight; vioar-f., timbr-f., kom-f., hey-f., etc., a load of wood, timber, corn, bay, etc. farnaðr and fornuðr, m., gen. ar, furtherance, speed; til farnaðar mér ok til ferðar, Grág. ii. 21, Skv. 1. 8, Fms. viii. 31; ú-farnaðr, bad speed; par til hon kynni sér f., till she knew bow to speed in the world, Ld. 116. far-nagli, a, m. the water-peg in a ship's bottom, in mod. usage negla, Edda (Gl.); cp. var-nagli. farnask, að, dep. to speed well, Fms. iv. 56. far-nest, n. viands, Eb. 196, Skálda 173. farning, f. a ferrying over, passage; veita e-m f., Pd. 16, K. p. K. 24, Glum. 371, Fbr. 158, Sturl. i. 18, Isl. ii. 386, Grág. i. 98. far-rok, n. sbipwreck, in a metaph. sense; pat hafði þórði orðit til farreks, at hestar hans báðir vóru í brottu, i. e. Th. was wrecked, in that be bad lost both bis ponies, Isl. ii. 318; skulu vér frændr þínir veita þér styrk til bess at bú komir aldri síðan í slíkt f., in such a strait, Fms. iv. 270. FARRI, a, m. [A.S. fearr; Germ. farre = a bullock], a bullock, Yt. 14, Edda (Gl.) β. [farri, Ivar Aasen], a landlouper, vagrant, Clar. COMPD: farra-fleinn, m., prop. a landlouper; Alm. 5 spells fjarra-fleinn, N. G. L. ii. 154, v.l. fira-fleinn, both wrongly as it seems, cp. farra-trjóna, f. 'bullock-snout,' Ýt. l. c., cp. also Germ. farrenschwanz and farren-kope (Grimm); the verse in Alm. 5 is probably addressed to the dwarf, not (as in the Edd.) the dwarf's own words. far-serkr, m. travelling sark or jacket, a nickname, Landn. far-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Ghl. 416. far-snilli, f. nautical art, Fb. iii. 385. far-sumar, n. the season for sea-faring, Ann. far-synjan, f. refusing to ferry one, Hbl. 59. far-sæla, u, f., prop. good speed (in travelling); but only used metaph. good speed, prosperity, bappiness, freq. in that use, esp. in eccl. sense, 623.

very freq., esp. in eccl. sense; ó-farsæll, unbappy.

(freq.) 112, Bs. ii. 47, Fas. ii. 171. evening, Fms. vii. 159, Nj. 187. Sturl. i. 139, Fms. iv. 283, v.l. ing, Orkn. 370. nights, K. b. K. 122. 48, 76. fasta, 20, to fast: fast-máll, adj. trusty. fast-mæltr, adj. bard-speaking. fastna, ad, to pledge; f. lögbót, K. p. K. 24. 

β. esp. to betroth, to give the bride away at the betrothal, Grág. i. 302 sqq.; fastnaði Mörðr Rúti 52, Stj. 327; f. pessa heims, Hom. 29, 76, Fms. i. 104, vi. 155, x. 276, 409. far-sælask, d, dep. to speed, bave luck, Fs. 34 far-sæld, f. = farsæla; frior ok f., peace and bappiness, Fms. xi. 438, dóttur sina, Nj. 3, 51, Band. 3, Isl. ii. 8, 163, 206, Ld. 22. Barl. 62: in pl., 655 xxxii. 9; 6-farsæld, misfortune. far-sæll, adj. speeding well in voyages; svá f. at hann kaus sér jafnan to be betrothed, given away, Fms. x. 284. fastnaor, m. betrotbal, H. E. i. 246, 247; vide festar. höfn, Korm. 140; þat er mælt at þú sért maðr farsælli en aðrir menn fastnandi, part. a betrother, one who gives a bride away, Grag. i. 305. flestir, Fb. iii. 385: farsælli en adrir menn, Band. 5, Barl. 195: of a ship, farsælla en hvert annarra, Fs. 27 (obsolete).

2. metaph. prosperous,

far-sælligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), prosperous, Fms. ii. 36, v. 37. far-tálmi, a, m. binderance in one's journey, Gpl. 417, Al. 61. far-tekja, u, f. taking a passage in a sbip, Jb. 377, N.G.L. i. 58. far-tior, m. a ferry-boat, Germ. fabrzeug (poët.), Edda (Gl.) far-vegr, m. a track, Fms. v. 225, ix. 366, xi. 316; manna f., a track of men, Ghl. 538, Stj. 71: metaph., Sks. 565 B. a channel, bed of a river, Landn. 65, Grag. ii. 281, Stj. 230, Fms. iv. 360 3. a road, journey; langr f., Fms. xi. 16, v. 225. far-vior, m. [farvid, Ivar Aasen], faggots, Björn. far-begi, a, m. [biggja], a passenger, Finnb. 278, Ann. 1425, Ld. 86, FAS, n. gait, bearing; Icel. say, vera hægr, stilltr í fasi, or fas-góðr, fas-pruor, adj. of gentle gait and bearing; fas-mikill, adj. rusbing: this word, though in freq. use at the present time, seems never to occur in old writers, unless it be in arga-fas, q. v.: the etymology is uncertain, perhaps from Engl. fashion, face; it seems at all events to be of foreign origin; at the time of Pal Vidalin it was in full use, cp. Skyr. 90. fasi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x. 27. FASTA, u, f. [Ulf. fastubni; O.H.G. fastâ; Germ. faste; Swed. fasta; Dan. faste; a word introduced along with Christianity; the old Scandinavians could have no such word, as voluntary fasting was unknown in the heathen rites, and at the first introduction of Christianity the practice was sorely complained of, cp. Hkr. Hák. S. Góða, ch. 17]:-q fast, fasting, Hom. 73, K.p.K. 122, Rb. 82; the word therefore occurs first in poets of the beginning of the 11th century, e.g. Fms. vi. 86, cp. boo-f., COMPDS: föstu-afbrigo, f. breaking the fast, K. A. 192. fostu-bindandi, f. abstinence in fasting, Stj. 147. föstu-dagr, m. a fast-day, K. A. 186, 187, Nj. 165; the Icel. name of Friday, Rb. 112, Grag. i. 146; Föstudagr Langi, Good Friday, Nj. 158. dags-nott, f. Friday night, K. p. K. 122. Föstu-kveld, n. Friday föstu-matr, m. fast-day food, 283, v.l. Föstu-morgin, m. Friday morn-Föstu-nátt, f. Friday night, Nj. 186: fastföstu-tiő, f. fast-time, Fms. v. 199, K. p. K. 134, Am. 37. fostu-tími, 2, m. fast-time, 5t). 140.

Fms. viii. 28, Ld. 320, N. G. L. i. 12; distinction is made between the Easter Lent, (sjö-vikna Fasta, seven weeks Lent, also called langa F., the long Fast, K. b. K. 122, Bs. i. 801, and passim; niu-vikna F., the nine weeks Lent, K. p. K. 122, Grág. i. 325), and Jóla-f., (the Yule Lent, the time from Advent to Yule, Grág. l. c., Rb. 46, K. p. K. 124.) Fostugangr or Fostu-igangr and -inngangr, m. beginning of these seasons, esp. Lent; fimm eru föstu-ígangar, Clem. 58, Sturl. iii. 81, Rb. 4 (v. l.), Föstu-prédikan, f. a Lenten sermon. Föstu-tjald, n. bangings used in churches during Lent, Vm. 52, 109. 1. eccl., Hom. 71, 73, Ld. 200, K. A. 160, Bs. passim, Fms. ii. 250, N.G.L. i. 141, 144. 2. secular; af fastanda manns munni, Sks. 450, Lækn. 471. fasta, adv. = fastlega, Lex. Poët. fasta-eign, mod. fast-eign, f. landed property, Stj. 224, H. E. ii. 85, fasta-far, n., i fastafari, eagerly, Th. 76, Stj. 287, 291. fasta-land, n. the mainland (Germ. festes land), opp. to ey-land. fast-aldi, a, m. a cognom., Landn., prop. of a bear. fastendi (fastyndi), n. pl. surety, N. G. L. i. 449, H. E. i. 247. fast-eygr, adj. firm-eyed, Sturl. ii. 133, Bs. i. 127. fast-garor, m. a fastness, strongbold, Fas. i. 266. fast-haldr, adj. fast-bolding, tenacious, saving, Fms. x. 409. subst. a key, Edda (Gl.): a sbackle, Fastaldr var á Fenri lagór, Mkv. fast-heitinn, adj. true to one's word, Sturl. iii. 122. fast-holdi, f. tenacity, perseverance, Stj. 155, Fb. ii. 14. fast-hendr, adj. close-fisted, Sks. 440. FASTI, a, m., poët. fire, Lex. Poët., root uncertain: the phrase, færa e-n i fasta, to bring one into a strait, 'between two fires,' pd. fast-liga, adv. firmly, strongly, Sks. 374. β. metaph., Hom. 114, Fms. v. 217, Fas. i. 4; trúa f., to believe firmly, Fms. v. 242; bjóða f., Stj. 54: e-t horfir f., it looks bard, unyielding, difficult, Lv. 94; vera f. kominn, to be fast shut up, Eg. 519, Ld. 52. fast-ligr, adj. fast, firm, strong, Stj. 26, Sturl. iii. 140, Bs. i. 517. fast-lyndr, adj. strong-minded, Finnb. 210. fast-mæli, n. a fast engagement, Fms. i. 206, iii. 85, vii. 164, Bjarn. 58.



fast-næmr, adj. fast, firm, trusty, Dropl. 6, Valla L. 208, Fs. 13.

fast-oror, adj. true to one's word, Fms. vi. 52, vii. 120.

fast-ofinn, part. stout, of stuff, Lex. Poët.

FASTR, adj. [wanting in Ulf., who renders βέβαιος etc. by tulgus; but common to all other Teut. idioms; A. S. fæst; Engl. fast; O. H. G. fasti; Germ. fest; Swed.-Dan. fast]:—fast, firm, esp. with the notion of sticking fast to the spot; hrutr f. (beld fast, entangled) a medal vida, 655 vii. 2; fastr á velli, standing fast, e. g. in a battle, Fms. xi. 246; vera, standa f. fyrir, to stand fast, porst. St. 53; f. & fótum, of a bondsman whose feet are bound fast to the soil, Grág. ii. 192, Nj. 27: grið-fastr, bome-bound, of a servant: the phrase, e-t er fast fyrir, a thing is bard to win, difficult, Lv. 94, Fms. xi. 32, Ld. 154. B. fast, close; f. i verkum, bard at work, Grág. i. 135 (Ed. 1853); þeir menn allir er í dómi sitja eðr í gögnum eru fastir, engaged, 488: fastr ok fégjarn, close and pá er sóknar-þing er fast, i. e. during the session, Grág. i. 422: sam-fastr, fast together, continuous. 156: á-fastr fast together, continuous, 156; á-fastr, q.v. δ. firm; metaph., fast heit, loforo, etc., a fast, faithful promise, word, Eg. 29; föst trú, fast faith, cp. stad-f., steadfast; ged-f., trú-f., vin-f., etc. e. bound to pay; at aurum eigi meirum en hann var fastr, to the amount of his debt, N. G. L. i. 36. gramm., fast atkvæði, a bard syllable ending in a double consonant, Skálda 2. neut. in various phrases; sitja fast, to sit fast, Sks. 372; standa fast, to stand fast, Edda 33; halda f., to bold fast, Fms. i. 159; binda fast, to bind fast, Isl. ii. 103, Fas. i. 530; liggja fast, to be fast set, steadfast, of the eyes, Sturl. ii. 189; drekka fast, to drink burd, Fms. ii. 259; sofa fast, to be fast asleep, i. 9; pegja fast, to be dumb, not say a word, 655 xxxi A. 4; leita fast eptir, to urge, press bard, Ld. 322; fylgja fast, to follow fast, Dropl. 26, Fas. ii. 505; eldask fast, to age fast, Eb. 150; ryðjask um fast, to make a bard onslaugbt, Nj. 9; leggja fast at, to close with one in a sea-fight, Fms. ii. 312, hence fastr bardagi, a the phrase, til fasta, fast, firmly; ráda, mæla, heita til f., to make a firm agreement, Bjarn. 61, Band. 20, Fms. ii. 125; cp. the mod. phrase, fyrir fullt ok fast, definitively.

FASTR, n. the prey of a bear which he drags into his lair; cp. Ivar Assen s. v. fastra, of a bear, to drag a carcase into bis lair (Norse); hence the phrase, liggja á fasti, of a wild beast devouring its prey, Landn. 235 (of a white bear). Icel. now say, liggja & pasti, and in metaph. sense pastr, vigour, energy; pastrs-lauss, weak, feeble, etc.

fast-ráðinn, part. determined, Eg. 9, 19, Fms. ix. 252. fast-ríki, n. a strong, fast rule, Ver. 54.

fast-tekið, part. n. resolved, Fms. ii. 265.

fast-tækr, adj. beadstrong, stubborn, Fms. ii. 220, Glúm. 323.

fast-úðigr, adj. staunch, firm, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 447, v.l.

fastúð-ligr, adj. = fastúðigr, Hkr. iii. 252.

fast-vingr, adj. a fast friend, bior. 20, = vinfastr.

FAT, n., pl. fot, [as to the root, cp. Germ. fassen = to compass, which word is unknown to Icel.; A. S. fat; Old Engl. fat, mod. vat; O. H. G. faz; Germ. fass; Dan. fad; Swed. fat]:—a vat; kona vildi bera vatn, en hafði ekki fatið, Bs. ii. 24; eitt fat (basket) með vínberjum, G. H. M. iii. 98; vin ok hunang i fötum fullum, N. G. L. iii. 122. baggage; bera föt sin á skip, Jb. 406; bera föt á land, Eg. 393; elti Hákon á land ok tók hvert fat þeirra, Fms. vii. 215; hafa hvert fat á skipi, vi. 37, Grág. ii. 59; fyrr en hann fari á brot ór vist með föt sín frá bóanda, i. 300. 2. in pl. clothes, dress; hann hafdi föt sin i fangi sér, en sjálfr var hann naktr, Lv. 60, Bs. ii. 47, Hrafn. 23: metaph., falla or fotum, to be stripped, forgotten, 655 xxxi. I. COMPDS: fata-búningr, m. apparel, 656 C. 24. fata-búr, n. [Swed. fata-bur; Dan. fade-bur], wardrobe, Stj. 205, Grett. 160, 44 new Ed., Bs. i. 840. görvi, n. luggage, gear, Eg. 727. fata-hestr, m. a pack-borse, Flor. fata-hirzla, u, f. wardrobe, Grag. fata-hruga, u, f. a beap of clothes, Landn. 179, Grett. 176 new Ed. fata-kista, u, f. a clotheschest, Rd. 314, Sturl. i. 10. fats-töturr, m. tatters, Bs. i. 506.

fata, u, f. a pail, bucket, Fb. i. 258, Bs. ii. 24, N.G. L. i. 30, Stj. 394; vatns-fata, a pail of water, freq. in western Icel.; in the east of Icel. usually skjóla, q. v. fötu-barmr, m. the rim of a pail, etc.

fata, 20, to clothe (mod.): to step = feta, Bs. i. 291.

fat-kanna, u, f. a vat, Dipl. v. 18.

fatlaor, part. impeded; fjötri fatlaor, fettered, Bkv. 16: in mod. usage, impeded as to the limbs, e.g. lame.

B. without clothes, fat-lauss, adj. without luggage, Fas. iii. 537.

fatl-byror, f. [fetill], a burden fastened with straps, N. G. L. i. 380.

fatli, a, m., bera hönd í fatla, to bave one's arm tied up, vide fetill. fatnaör, m. clothing, Fms. x. 379, 655 x. 2.

fat-pruor, adj. dressy, Hom. 97, 656 C. 24.

fat-pryoi, f. dressiness, Greg. 24. fatr, n. impediment, delay, Mork. 109; cp. fjöturr.

fatrask, ad, dep. to be entangled and puzzled, Mork. 106.

FATTR, adj. bowed backward; standa fattr, opp. to lutr. slender, of the fingers; fatta hafði hann fingr og smá, Snót 202; fingr fattir ok at öllu vel vaxnir, þiðr. 6, v. l., freq. in mod. usage; cp. fetta. fatt-skolptaor, part. with upturned snout, of the hippopotamus, Stj. 78.

FAUSKR, m. (fouski, a, m., Hom. 152), a rotten dry log, esp. dug out of the earth; fausk ok fúka, Barl. 206; f. ok stofna, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 239, Bs. ii. 183, Barl. 134; fauska-gröptr, m. digging dry logs out of the earth for fuel, Landn. 303. II. metaph. of an old man, ertú náliga f. einn, Róm. 195; sem fúinn f., Karl. 361, Hom. l. c.; karlfauskr, an old man.

FAUTI, a, m. a beadstrong man, hence fauta-logr, adj. frantic,

beadstrong; fauta-skapr, m. frenzy.

FAX, n. [A.S. feax], a mane, Edda 7, Sks. 100, El. 29: poët., vallarfax, the field's mane, the wood, Alm. 29.

faxaor, part. = fextr, maned, Al. 168.

faxi, a, m., freq. name of a horse, cp. Sturl. iii. 155; Skin-faxi, Hrím-

faxi, Edda; Frey-faxi, Hrafn.; Gló-faxi, etc.

FA, pret. sing. fékk, sometimes spelt feck or fieck, pl. fengu; pres. fæ, 2nd pers. fær, mod. færð, pl. fám, mod. fáum; pret. subj. fengja, mod. fengi; pres. fá, mod. fái; imperat. fá; sup. fengit; part. fenginn: the forms fingit, finginn, and pret. fingu (cp. Germ. fingen) are obsolete, but occur in some MSS. (e.g. Arna-Magn. 132 and 122 A); the poets rhyme—Erlingr var þar finginn; with the neg. suff., fær-at, fékk-at, Lex. Poët.: [Goth. faban and gafaban = πιάζειν, καταλαμβάνειν; A.S. fôn; Hel. faban; Germ. faben, whence fabig = capax; in the Germ., however, the nasal form fangen prevailed, but in the Scandin., Swed., and Dan. få or faae; the Dan. fange is mod. and borrowed from Germ.; Icel. fanga is rare and unclass, and only used in the sense to capture, whereas fa is a standing word; the ng reappears in pl. pret. and part. pass. fengu, fengit, vide above; cp. Old Engl. fet, mod. fetcb]:—to fetcb, get, etc. 1. to fetch, catch, seize; fengu peir Gunnar, they fetched, caught G., Akv. 18; Hildibrandr gat fengit kirkju-stodina, Sturl. i. 169; hón hefir fengit einn stein, she bas fetched a stone, Isl. ii. 394; sá é e-u, to get bold of, grasp with the hand, fadir Móda fékk á þremi, Hým. 34. B. also, fá i e-t, to grasp; fengu i snæri, they grasped the bow-strings, bent the bow, Am. 42; hann fékk í öxl konungi, be seized the king's shoulder, Fms. viii. 75. Y. to take, capture, but rare except in part.; hafði greifi Heinrekr fengit Valdimar, Fms. ix. 324; verða fanginn, to be taken, Germ. gefangen werden, i. 258, Stj. 396.

2. to get, gain, win, with acc. of the thing; sá fær er frjár, be wbo wooes will win (a proverb), Hm. 91; hann skal fá af Svart-álfum, be sball get, obtain from S., Edda 69; fá braud, mat, drykk, Fms. x. 18; þat fékk hann eigi af föður sínum, xi. 14; bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, be wooed the woman and got ber band, Edda 23; fá sitt eyrindi, to get one's errand done, Fms. i. 75; fá sljóðs ást, to win a woman's love, Hm. 91; fá hærra hlut, to get the better, 40; ek ætla at fá at vera yovarr farbegi, Ld. 112; hence fá, or fá leyfi, to get leave to do a thing; eg fæ það, fékk það ekki, fá að fara, etc.: Icel. also say, eg fæ það ekki af mér, I cannot bring myself to do it. β. to suffer, endure; ia úsigr, to get the worst of it, Fms. iv. 218; sumir fengu betta (were befallen) hvern sjaunda vetr, Šks. 113; sá skada, to suffer a loss, Hkr. ii. 177; sá úvit, to fall senseless, Nj. 195; sá lissát, to fall lifeless, Grág. i. 190; fá bana, to come by one's death, Nj. 110. Y. fá góðar viðtökur, to get a good reception, Eg. 460, 478, Fms. iv. 219; sá mun sæll er þann átrúnað fær, blessed is be ibat gets bold of that faith, Nj. 156; hann hafði fingit úgrynni fjár, Fms. xi. 40; fá skilning á e-u, to get the knowledge of a thing, i. 97.

3. to get, procure; þá fékk konungr sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; ek skal fá mann til at biðja hennar, Fs. 88; peir sengu menn til at rydja skip, they got men to clear the ship, Nj. 163; mun ek så til annann mann at göra hetta, I will get another man to do it, 53; fá sér bjargkvið, Grág. i. 252; hann fékk sér gott kvánfang, Fms. i. 11; fam oss ölteiti nökkura, let us get some sport, vii. 119; få sér (e-m) fari, to take a passage, vide far; fengu þeir ekki af mönnum, tbey could fetch no men, ix. 473; þeir hugðusk hafa fengit (reached) megin-land, vii. 113.

4. få at veizlu, blóti, to get provisions for a feast, etc.; hann fékk at blóti miklu, Landn. 28; lét þorri få at blóti, Orkn. 3; Þórólfr Mostrar-skegg fékk at blóti miklu, Eb. 8; er fengit at mikilli veizlu, Fas. i. 242; var síðan at samkundu fingit, a meeting was brought about, 623. 52; sá dagr er at Jólum skal fá, the day when preparations are to be made for Yule, K. b. K. 110, hence atfangadagr, the day before a feast, q.v.; på var fengit at seid, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 17.

II. to give, deliver to one, put into one's bands; her er eitt sverd, er ek vil få her, Isl. ii. 44; få mer (fetch me, give me) leppa tvá ór hári þínu, Nj. 116; þá er keisarinn hafði fingit honum til föru-neytis, Fms. xi. 40; konungr fær honum veizlur, Eg. 27; horn þat er Bárðr hafði fingit Ölvi, 207; fáit nú konungi festu (give the king bail) þá er honum líki, Fms. iv. 268; fá e-m sök, to charge one, Sks. 708; var sá sveinn fenginn í hendr okkr, delivered into our bands, Fms. i. 113; fékk hann búit í hendr Valgerði, iii. 24, Nj. 4; honum fékk hverr maðr penning til, 1b. 5; hon fékk biskupinum tuttugu mánaða mataból, B.K. 125; fá e-m e-t at geyma, to give a thing into one's charge, Stj. 177; fá þá sonum þínum í hendr til geymslu, id. with a following pass. part. or sup. to be able to do; hón fær með engu móti vakit þá, she could by no means awaken them, Fms. i. 9; þú fékkt ekki leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, vii. 119; þeir munu mik aldri fá sótt, they will never be able to overcome me, Nj. 116; ok fait per hann eigi

veiddan, if you cannot catch bim, 102; hann fékk engi knút leyst, Edda 29; fengu beir honum ekki náð, they could not catch him, Fagrsk. 167; at Vagn mun få yfir-kominn Sigvalda, that V. will overcome S., Fms. xi. 96; skulu vér þá freista at vér fáim drepit þá, i. 9; skaltú hvergi fá undan hokat, thou shalt bave no chance of sneaking away, xi. 61; fá gaum gefinn at e-u, to take beed to a thing, Fas. ii. 517; menn fingu hvergi rétt hann né hafit, Eg. 396; at þeir mundu komit fá til lands hvalnum, Grág. ii. 381; en fékk þó eigi viss orðit..., but be could not make out for certain ..., Fms. x. 170. B. to grow, get, become; Hjörleif rak vestr fyrir land, ok fékk hann vatnfátt, be became sbort of water, Landn. 34: of travellers, to fall in with, etc., bar fengu beir keldur blautar mjök, they got into bogs, Eb. 266; peir fengu hvergi blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Sturl. ii. 50; fengu peir veðr stór, they met with foul weather, Eg. 160. 1. to take, gain, earn, win; renna beir á land upp, ok fá mikils fjár, Fms. v. 164; beir fengu fjár mikils, they took a rich booty, Nj. 137; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veiðum at fá heyjanna, ok dó allt kvikfé þeirra um vetrinn, Landn. 30; vel er þess fengit, it is well earned, well done, 7; nú mun ek fara þessa ferð ef þú vill; hann segir, vel er þess fengit, well done, said be, Fas. ii. 517; hann var eigi skáld, ok hann hafði eigi peirrar listar fengit, be bad not got that gif, Fb. i. 214; at ba mundi pykkja fengit betr, people would think that it suited better, Nj. 75; fa verdar, to take a meal, Hm. 33; hann fékk sér sveitar (raised a band) ok görðisk illvirki, 623. 15: but chiefly in the phrase, fá konu, to get a wife, marry; Haraldr fékk þeirrar konu, Fms. i. 4; at ek munda fá þin, that I should get thy band, Nj. 24; betr er þá séð fyrir kosti systur minnar at þú fáir hennar (gen., i.e. that thou marry ber), en vikingar fái hana (acc., i.e. to fetch, capture ber) at herfangi, Fs. 8; hón var átján vetra er Þorsteinn fékk hennar, Ísl. ii. 191. 2. to conceive, of sheep, cattle; fá burðar, Stj. 97; er hann (sauðrinn) fær lambs, Skálda 162: absol., við þeim hafði hón (the mare) fengit, Landn. 195; at eigi fái ær við, Grág. i. 418, (cp. fang, fetus.)

8. denoting to affect, touch, etc.; þat fékk mikils hinum hertekna menni, it touched much the captive, Orkn. 368; svá fékk honum mikils, at hans augu vóru full af tárum, Fms. i. 139; henni fékk þetta mikillar áhyggju, it caused ber great care, iv. 181; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 174; nú fær mér ekka (gen.) orð þat þú mælir, Skv. 1. 20; fá e-m hlægis, to make one a laugbing-stock, Hm. 19: even with acc. or an adv., pá fær Þorbirni svá mjök (Th. was so much moved) at hann grætt, Hrafn. 13. 

B. fá á e-n, to affect, chiefly of intovicating liquotes. drykkr fékk á Hákon jarl, when the drink told on earl Hacon, Magn. 508; fær á þá mjök drykkrinn, Fms. xi. 108; aldregi drakk ek vín eðr annan drykk svá at á mik megi fá, Stj. 428; en er á leið daginn ok drykkr fékk á menn, Fms. vii. 154; drykkr hefir fengit yðr í höfuð, Fas. i. 318; á-fengr or á-fenginn, q.v. y. opt fá á (entice) horskan, er á heimskan nó fá, lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92. V. impers, to be got, to be bad, cp. Germ. es giebt; vápn svá góð, at eigi fær önnur slík (acc.), so good, ibat the like are not to be got, Nj. 44; at varla fái vitrara mann, a wiser man is bardly to be found, Sks. 13; eigi fær þat ritað, it cannot be recorded, viz. being so voluminous, Fms. viii. 406; pat skip fær vel varit eldi, that ship can well be guarded against fire, ix. 368; svá mikill herr at varla fékk talit, a bost so great that it could hardly be numbered, xi. 261 (Ed. fékst wrongly). VI. reflex. in the phrase, fásk í e-u, to be busy, exert oneself in a matter; drottningin matti bar ekki i fask, Fms. x. 102; Helgi leitaði þá ef Sigurðr vildi í fásk við Þorvald, if S. would try with Tb., Fb. i. 379; vildir þú fásk í því sem þér er ekki lánat, 215; segir hana ljúga ok fásk í rógi (and deal in slander) fyrir höfðingjum, Karl. 552. β. fásk við e-n, to struggle against; ef nokkut væri þat er hann mætti við fásk, wbich he could try, Grett. 74 new Ed.: to wrestle wilb, skaltú fásk við blámann várn, Ísl. ii. 444; um fangit er þú fékksk við Elli, wben thou strugglest against Elli, Edda 34; at Þorleikr ætti lítt við elli at fásk, Ld. 160; fámsk vér eigi við skrafkarl þenna, let us bave naught to do with this landlouper, Hav. 52; ok fask eigi við fjánda þenna lengr, Isl. ii. 45; fást um e-t, to make a fuss about a thing: the passage, Hrólfi fékksk hugr, Fas. iii. 203, is prob. an error for Hross gékksk hugr, H. was moved: the phrase, sask þú at virði vel, take tbou a good meal, Hm. 117.

2. as a pass., esp. in the sense to be gotten; sumt lausa-féit hafði fengisk (bad been gotten) í hernaði, Fms. i. 25; at honum fengisk engi fararbeini, that no means of conveyance could be got, Grag. i. 298; eigu beir hat allt er a (adildunum) fæsk, all the fines that accrue from the adild, 281; fekksk bat, it was obtained, Jb. 17; er hljóð fékksk, when silence was obtained, so that he could speak, Fms. i. 34: ef þeir fásk eigi, if they cannot be taken, Odd. 12 (very rare); sem úvíða muni þinn jafningi fásk, thy match is not easily to be got, Nj. f. ok skjálfa, Niðrst. 107; f. af hræðslu, 5; flýja eðr f., Fms. vii. 260, VII. part. fenginn as adj. given to, fit to; ok er hann 46. vel til bess fenginn, Fms. vi. 389; Jón var mjök fenginn (given) fyrir kvenna ast, Bs. i. 282; fæsk eigi því níta, it cannot be denied, Am. 2. again, fanginn denotes captured, hence taken by passion; gay, merry, Lv. 75. fanginn í ílsku, Fb. i. 280.

FA, o, part. fát, fáo or fáio, cp. fáinn or fánn; a contracted verb= fága:—to draw, paint, Fms. v. 345; gulli fáðr, gilded, Gisl. 21; fá rúnar, to draw runes, magic characters, Hm. 143; vér höfum fáða unga brúði á

vegg, we have painted the young bride on the wall, Landn. 248 (from 2 verse about the middle of the 10th century): of precious stuffs, fad ript, Skv. 3. 63. fáan-ligr, adj. to be gotten. fá-bjáni, a, m. an idiot. fá-bygðr, part. few, i. e. thinly, peopled, Glúm. 359. fá-dæmi, n. pl. monstrosities, portents, 623, 39, Fms. v. 206; með fádæmum, ofdirfð ok níðingskap, vii. 18; vera með fádæmum, to be portentous, viii. 52, v. l., Sturl. iii. 274; heyrit f., sbame ! Hev. 45: joined to an adj. or adv., fá-dæma-, portentous; f. mikill, f. stór, f. vel, etc., þiðr. 187, Krók. 49. fá-dæmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), portentous, Fms. iii. 167. fá-einn, adj., chiefly in pl. only a few, Eg. 573, Sturl. iii. 3; vide einn. fá-fengiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), vain, empty. få-fengr, adj. empty, Luke i. 53.
få-froor, adj. 'few-knowing,' ignorant, Fms. viii. 447, Barl. 13, 17.
få-fræði, f. want of knowledge, Fms. vi. 265, Gpl. 266, Bs. i. 137, fága, að, to polish, clean; f. saltkatla, Fas. ii. 499, Eg. 520 (vide eik); f. hest, to curry a borse, Sks. 374; öll fáguð (painted) með brögðum, Fms. v. 345. 2. metaph. to cultivate; fága jörðina, to till the earth, Fms. v. 345. 549 B; f. akr, Mar. 188: of arts, science, sem hann fágaði þá iðn lengr, B. to worship; f. heidin gud, Stj. 576; f. heidin sid, Lex. v. 115. Poët.; f. helga menn, H. E. i. 243. fégan, f., Lat. cultus, worship, Stj. 577, Fms. v. 163, Barl. 138. fégandi, part. a tiller; vingards f., Greg. 48. fágari, a, m. a tiller, cultivator, Magn. 474. fá-glýjaðr, part. sad, of little glee, Hkr. i. 167 (in a verse). fágu-ligr, adj. neatly polished, Róm. 302. fá-gætr, adj. 'few to get,' rare, Nj. 209, Fms. i. 99, vi. 142. fá-heyrőr, part. unbeard, Finnb. 248, Sks. 74, Fms. v. 224, 264, xi. 247. fá-heyriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), unbeard, Fms. viii. 279, v.l., Barl. 65, Mar. 234. fá-hjúaðr, part. few in family, Fas. iii. 209. fá-hæfr, adj. of little use, valueless, Vm. 9, Pm. 55. fái, a, m. a painted figure, vide mann-fái. fáinn and fánn, [facen = pale, Ivar Aasen], pale, white; fánn hrosti, the pale brewing, of the good ale of the giant Egir, Stor. 18; fan (MS. fanz) fleski, light-coloured bams, bacon, Rm. 29. fá-kátr, adj. sad, gloomy, Fas. i. 50. fák-hestr, m. = fákr, Karl. fá-klæddr, part. tbinly clad, Grett. 141. FAKR, m. [Dan. fag], a borse 'uno testiculo,' a jade, in prose, Sturl. i. 40; it occurs in Kormak, and is often used in poetry of any horse. fá-kunnandi, f. ignorance, Fms. iv. 318: as part. ignorant. fá-kunnasta, u, f. id., Fr. ffi-kunnigr, adj. 'few-knowing,' ignorant, Barl. 62, Jb. 4. ffi-kunnligr, adj. unusual, rare, Bs. i. 348, 355. fá-kynstr, n. a sbocking accident, Gisl. 34. FALA, u, f. a giantess, Edda (Gl.): a romping lass, Fas. iii. 521; cp. flago, flenna, skass, skersa, all of them names of giantesses, but also used of hoydenish women. få-låtr, adj. silent, cold, Fs. 23, Nj. 177, Fms. i. 19, ix. 246. få-leikr, m. coldness, melancholy, Nj. 14, Fms. vi. 147, vii. 103. fá-liðr (fáliða, fáliðaðr, Fb. ii. 285), adj. with few followers, Sturl. ii. 5 C, Ld. 242, Fms. iv. 370, ix. 43, xi. 358, Bs. i. 763. få-liga, adv. coldly, Fms. i. 237, iii. 79, vii. 113, Bs. ii. 27. få-ligr, adj. cold, reserved, Fms. iii. 116, iv. 301, v. 306. FALKI, 2, m. [from Lat. falco], a falcon, Jb., Arna S., Hák. S. (Fms. COMPDS: falka-kaup, n. buying falcons, Bs. i. 738. veior, f. catching falcons, Bs. i. 720, 737. This foreign word came into use as a trade term, and only occurs in the 13th century. The white falcon ('falco Islandicus') was during the Middle Ages much sought for, and sometimes the king or bishops claimed the exclusive right of exporting these birds; they were sent to England even as late as A.D. 1602, and sought for by English noblemen of that time; cp. the anecdote told in Fedga-æfi 10. FALMA, 20, [Dan. famle; Swed. famla], to fumble, grope about, as in blindman's-buff; Hrappr vildi f. til min, Ld. 98; hann fálmaði til Egils (of the blind giant), Fas. iii. 385: falma höndum, to fumble with the bands, Fms. iii. 125; or with a weapon, þá f. jötuninn til agn-saxinu, Edda 2. metaph. to flincb; lata ged f., to flincb or falter (Eyvind);

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fá-lyndr, adj. cold, reserved, Fms. iv. 109, v. 240; eigi fályndr, i.e.

fá-máligr, adj. 'few-speaking,' silent, Fms. i. 155, iv. 76, xi. 78; hljótt

fá-lyndi, n. coldness, reserved manners, Bjarn. 50.

ok fámálugt, Bjarn. 54. fá-menni, n. few men, a little bost, Nj. 93, Fms. x. 407.

297, vide Lex. Poët.

fá-læti, n. = fáleikr, melancholy.

fá-mennr, older form fá-meðr, mod. fá-menntr, adj. baving few men, few followers, Fas. i. 25, Fs. 71, Nj. 95, Fms. vii. 250: compar., fámennari, iii. 18; fámeðri, Hkr. ii. 22. β. neut., famennt, thinly peopled, solitary; f. og daufligt, Lv. 22: cp. the Icel. phrase, hér er famennt og godmennt, bere are few but good people.
fé-mæltr, part. few-speaking, O. H. 94, Fms. x. 39: melancboly, vii. 162.

få-nefndr, part. seldom named, baving a strange name, Fbr. 93. FANI, 2, m. [Ulf. fana; A. S. fana; Hel. and O. H. G. fano; Germ. fabne; Lat. pannus]:—a standard, gunn-féni, Hbl. 40, etc.; else it is rare and hardly used in old prose; even in old poetry vé is the usual word:—metaph. a buoyant, bigb-flying person is now called fáni; so, fánaligr, adj. buoyant; fána-skapr, m. buoyancy in mind or temper

fá-nýtr (fá-neytr), adj. worn, of little use or value, Vm. 98, B. K. 83, Pm. 18, 19, 22, Sks. 244.

fa-oror, adj. of few words, Sturl. iii. 80.

FAB, f. [Dan. faar], a sbeep, D. N. ii. 312, Boldt 165; vide fær. FAR, n. [A. S. far; Hel. far = dolus; Germ. fabr = treason, gefabr = danger; Engl. fear = terror; cp. also Germ. furcht: - but in the old Scandin. languages the word does not rightly mean either fear or danger; the mod. Dan. fare and Swed. fara are borrowed from Germ.]:—evil passion, bale, barm, mischief; far ok fjandskapr, Gisl. 125; eigi standa orð þín af litlu fári, baleful words, Fas. i. 195; lesa fár um e-n, to speak foul calumnies of one, Hm. 23; af fári, from evil passion, Og. 12, Hm. 151; er þú felldir mér fár af höndum, that thou brakest my spell, Og. 10; flytjandi fárs, bringing mischief, Am. 4; ef ek vissa þat fár fyrir, if I could foresee that bale, Skv. 2. 7; halda kvið til fárs e-m, to withhold the verdict to the injury of the other party, Grág. i. 58; verða e-m at fári, to be one's bale, Korm. 12 (in a verse); full skal signa ok við fári sjá, i.e. make a sign over the cup to prevent barm in it, Sdm. 8; hat er far mikit ('tis a bad omen), ef þú fæti drepr, Skv. 2. 24; þá er hann réttlauss ef hann þiggr fár á sér, if be receives bodily barm, N. G. L. i. 255. plague, esp. of animals; hunda-fár, sickness among dogs; kúa-fár, nautafár, cattle plague, cp. heljar-fár, mord-fár, murderous pestilence; urdarfar, a weird plague, Sturl. ii. 213 (in a verse); feikna-far, deadly pain, Pass. 2. II; vera i fári, to be in an extremity; i daudans fári, in the deathagony, etc. β. of men, a dangerous illness; lá hann í þessu fári nær viku, Bs. i. 761; cp. fár-veikr, dangerously ill; fár er nokkurs-konar nauð, y. wratb; fár er reiði, Edda 110; vera í íllu fári Edda 110, cp. far B. (vide far B), to be bent on doing mischief. 3. as a law term, fraud. such as selling sand or dirt instead of flour or butter, defined N.G.L. i. COMPDS: fár-hugr, m. wrath, Am. 24; kaupa fals, flærð eða fár, 324. fár-leikr, m. disaster, Greg. 40, where it is opp. to frior. liga, adv. wrathfully, Fms. xi. 94, Bs. i. 813, Pass. 4. 13. fár-ligr, adj. disastrous, Fms. xi. 433, Fas. i. 394. fár-ramr, adj. awfully fár-reiðr, adj. wroth, fierce. fár-skapr, m. fierceness, Nj. 54. fár-sótt, f. pestilence, Bs. i. 325, N. G. L. i. 29. sumar, n. the plague summer, Ann. fár-voikr, adj. very ill. an abusive man, porst. Siou H. 175. fers-sott, f. dangerous illness.

FAR, fem. fá, neut. fátt; dat. fám; acc. fá (paucos and paucam); fán (paucum); far (paucae and paucas), but in mod. usage dissyllabic, faum, fåa, fåan, fåar; gen. pl. fåra, mod. fårra:—compar. færi, mod. færri with a double r; superl. fæstr, in books of last century sometimes spelt færstr, -a form warranted neither by etymology nor pronunciation; færst, however, occurs in the old MSS. Arna-Magn. 132. Ld. 210: [Lat. paucus; Ulf. faus; A. S. feå; Engl. few; Hel. fab; O. H.G. fob; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. and Swed. få or faa]:—few; Margr við Mývatn, en Fár í Fiskilækjar-hverfi (a pun), Rd. 311, Glúm. 361; með fá liði, with few men, Eg. 51; færa saudié, fewer sbeep, Grag (Kb.) 159; færi saudi, i. 423; í fam ordum, in few words, Stj. 29; við fa menn, Fms. i. 35; við sára manna vitni, Ld. 260; færi öfundarmenn, 204; fleiri . . . færi, Grág. i. 38; fáir einir, only a few; fá eina menn, Sturl. iii. 3; hjón fá ein, Eg. 2. used as noun, few, in the sense of few or none, none at all; fáir hafa af því sigrask, Nj. 103; þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa β. esp. in old sayings; e. g. far er fagr ef grætr, Fb. fyrir honum, 263. i. 566; får veit hverju fagna skal, Kvöldv. i. 47; får bregor hinu betra ef hann veit hit verra, Nj. 227; får er hvatr er hrörask tekr ef i bernsku er blauðr, Fm. 6; fár er full-rýninn, Am. 11; fár hyggr þegjanda þörf, Sl. 28; fás er fróðum vant, Hm. 107; fátt er of vandlega hugat, Kvöldv. ii. 198; fátt veit sá er sefr, Mork. 36; fátt er svo fyrir öllu íllt að ekki boði nokkuð gott; fátt segir af einum, Volks. 62; fátt er ramara en forneskjan, Grett. 144; fått er sköpum rikra, Fs. 23; får gengr of sköp norna, Km. 24; fått er betr låtið en efni eru til, Band. 2; får er vamma vanr, Mirm. 68; fått veit fyrr en reynt er, Fms. vi. 155; fått gat ek begjandi bar, Hm. 104. Many of these sayings are household words, and this use of the word is typical of the dry northern humour. II. metaph. dismal, cold, reserved; Siguror konungr hafdi verit nokkut får (dismal, in low spirits) öndverdan vetr, en nú var hann gladt ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; Grett. 111 C, Eg. 741. Hár-hagi, a, m. pasture-land, Grerad hann fyrst fár ok úkátr, 192; vóru menn allir fáir við þá, v. 307; Hár-heimtur, f. pl. sbeep returning from the mountain pastures.

Vigdis vard få um, Vigdis became silent about it, i.e. disliked it much, Sturl. iii. 180; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, for a long time G. 2. neut. fátt, coldness, coolness; fátt var was cold to ber, Nj. 59. med beim Ruti um samfarar, there was coolness between R. and his wife, Nj. 11; var fátt um með þeim bræðrum, 2, Eg. 199; var et fæsta með þeim, Ld. 234; verið hefir fátt með okkr, Gísl. 100; fátt kom á með beim Gretti, Grett. 99. III. neut., konungr svarar få (dat.), Ö. H. 94; Gudrun taladi her fæst um, Ld. 210; var eigi bodit færa en hundradi, not fewer than a bundred, Nj. 17; fatt af þeirra mönnum, only a few of their men, Fms. v. 200; fatt eina, only a few, Ld. 328: with gen., fátt manna, few men, Nj. 130; fátt góds, but little good, Hom. 38; fatt einna hverra hluta, few of things, i. e. few things, Fms. iv. 175 peir ugou fatt at ser, they beeded them but little, Fms. vii. 201; hlutask til fás, Hrafn. 17. B. as adv., in the phrases, sofa fatt, to sleep but little, be wakeful; leika fatt, to play but little, i.e. be in a dismal bumour; tala fatt, to speak but little; syrgja fatt, to sorrow but little, i.e. to be gay, cp. Lex. Poët. y. with numerals, less than, short of, minus, save; vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, i. e. forty years save one, i. e. tbirty-nine, Fms. x. 2, v.l.; tveimr ertogum fått i åtta merkr, eight marks less two ortogs, B. K. 84; litio fatt i fimm tigi vetra, little sbort of fifty years, Fms. iii. 60; halfum eyri fatt a atta merkr, eight marks less half an ounce; premr mörkum fatt a laup, a busbel less three marks, B. K. 84, II: at fæstu, the fewest, least, the minimum; tveir et fæsta, two at least, Grag. i. 9; sex menn et fæsta, 378; cp. the neut. afl-fátt, svefn-fátt, dag-fátt, q. v.

farast, ao, dep., in the phrase, f. um e-o, to make a fuss about a thing.

fá-ráðr, adj. little-prudent, belpless, Fms. ii. 96.

få-ræðinn, adj. 'few-talking,' silent, Fms. ii. 144, iv. 218, Fas. iii. 654. få-rætt, part. n. little spoken of, Bjarn. 34, Fms. ii. 154.

fá-sénn (fá-séðr), part. seldom seen, costly, Ld. 84, Fms. x. 260, xi. 428. fá-sinna, u, f., Lat. amentia, want of reason, melancholy, (mod.)

fá-sinni, n. loneliness, isolation, Nj. 185, Fb. i. 543.

få-skiptinn, adj. little meddling, quiet, Ld. 94, Finnb. 336, Fas. iii. 529. få-staðar, adv. in few places, Fms. vii. 90.

FAT, n. fumbling; göra e-t i sáti, to fumble about a thing; sát kemr á e-n, to be confounded. sáta, að, to fumble.

fá-talaor, part. 'few-speaking,' silent, Fms. ii. 76, ix. 52, Sks. 474: gramm., sem þessi er tungan fátalaðri, as this language has fewer vowels,

fá-tíðindi, n. pl. rare, strange tidings, Bs. i. 148.

fá-tíðligr, adj. rare, strange, Hom. 114. fá-tíðliga, adv., Bs. ii. 110.

fá-tíor, adj. id., Fms. v. 211, Hom. 108, Fas. i. 183.

fá-tækdómr, m. [Dan. fattigdom], poverty, Stj. 212, Mar.

få-tæki, n. [taka], want, poverty, Stj. passim, Al. 61; ganga å f., to go n-begging, Jb. 174, 655 xxxii. compos: fåtækis-fólk, n. poor folk, a-begging, Jb. 174, 655 xxxii. Stj. 652, Fms. v. 95. fátækis-land, n. land of agua Gen. xli. 52. fátækis-lið, n. poor people, Bs. i. 332. fátækis-land, n. land of affliction, Stj. 212.

maðr, m. a poor man, 655 xxxii. 24. fátæk-leikr, m. poverty, Skálda 211.

fá-tækliga, adv. poorly, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 70.

få-tækligr, adj. poorly, Fms. i. 69, v. 194. få-tækr, adj. [Swed.-Dan. fattig], poor, Nj. 196, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 33, 197, Edda 81, Bs. i. 81, 104, 110, 139, 840, 850 (passim), Sl. 70, K. p. K. (passim): fatækr is the standing Icel. word, answering to Lat. pauper. fá-tækt, f. poverty, Barl. 8, Štj. 212, 421; old writers prefer fátæki, which is now obsolete, but in mod. usage fátækt is a standing word; snauðr, q. v., is only used in a peculiar sense; fátækt (from fár and taka) properly means 'few-taking,' baving little between the bands, hence poverty, want; it occurs in many compds.

fá-vingat, part. n. baving few friends, Fms. iii. 144. fá-vitr, adj. 'few-wise,' little-wise, Stj. 558, v. l. fá-vizkr, adj. id., id.

få-viska, u, f. folly, Fms. i. 104, vi. 211, Fb. i. 379. få-visa, adj. little-wise, Ld. 268, Fms. viii. 31 (v.l., = barbarous).

fá-bykkja, u, f. coldness.

FE, n., irreg. gen. fjár, dat. fé; pl. gen. fjá, dat. fjám; with the article, féit, féinu, féin, mod. féd, fénu, fén: [Lat. pecu; Goth. faibu; A.S. feob; Engl. fee; Hel. febu; O. H. G. febu; Germ. vieb; Dan. fæ; Swed. fā]:—cattle, in Icel. chiefly sbeep; sé né menn, Grett. 101; sjölda sjár, Ld. 210; gæta sjár, to mind sheep, 232; en es þeir brenna húsin þó at sé manna sé inni, Grág. ii. 164; beir ráku féit (the sheep) upp á geilarnar, Nj. 119; kvik-fé, live-stock, q. v.; ganganda fé, id., opp. to dautt fé, dead COMPDs: fjár-beit, f. pasture for sheep, Vm. property, Grag. passim. fjar-borg, f. a 'burrow' or shieling in which sheep are kept in the east of Icel., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 816. fjár-breiða, u, of white sheep. fjár-dauði, a, m. cattle-plague, Ann. 1284. fjár-breiða, u, f. a flock fellir, m. falling of cattle, from plague or starvation, Ann. 1341, Bs. i. 548. fjár-fæði, n. = fjárfóðr, Vápn. 30. fjár-fóðr, n. fodder, Bs. i. 477. fjár-fæing, f. [fóli], stealing cattle, Gpl. 395.

fjár-gængr, m. a sbeep-walk, Grág. ii. 304, Jb. 287 A, Ld. 54.
goymsla, u. f. keeping sbeep and cattle, Krók. 37.

fjár-gæsil fjár-ganga, u, f. and fjár-gæzla, u, f. id., fjár-hagi, a, m. pasture-land, Grett. 115.

hirðir, m. a sbepberd. fjár-hundr, m. a sbepberd's dog. fjár-hús, n. a shed or shieling for fjár-kaup, n. pl. purchase of sheep. fjár-kláði, a, m. the scab on sbeep. fjár-nyt, f. sbeeps'-milk, Grág. i. 428, 431. fiárpest, f. the cattle-plague. fjár-rekstr, m. a drove of sbeep, Grág. ii. fjar-rettr, m. the driving of sheep from the mountain pastures in the autumn, Eg. 741; grazing, Gräg. (Kb.) 200. fiár-sauðr, m. = færsauðr, sheep, Tristr. (Fr.) II. property, money; hvárt sem fé þat er land eðr annat fé, Grág. ii. 237: the allit, phrase, fé ok fjörvi, Sl. 1; hafa fyrir gört fé ok fjörvi, to forfeit property and life, Nj. 191: the proverbs, sé er sjörvi firr, life is dearer than money, 124; sé veldr frænda rógi, money makes foes of kinsmen, Mkv. 1. Common sayings, hafa fullar hendr fjár; afla fjár ok frægðar, to gain wealth and fame, Fms. i. 23 (a standing phrase); afla fjár ok frama, Fs. 7; fjár ok virðingar, id.; seint munu þín augu fylld verða á fénu, Gullp. 7; þú munt ærit mjök elska féit áðr lýkr, id.; lát mik sjá hvárt fé þetta er svá mikit ok fritt, Gísl. 62; at þorgils tæki við fjám sínum, Fs. 154; fagrt fé, fine money; at þeir næði féinu, Fms. x. 23; þegn af fé, liberal, Ísl. ii. 344; Auðr tekr nú féit, A. took the money, Gisl. 62; hér er fé þat (the money) er Gunnarr greiddi mér, Nj. 55; fé þat allt er hann átti, Eg. 98; alvæpni en ekki fé annat, Fms. i. 47; skemman var full af varningi, þetta fé ..., v. 255; Höskuldr færði fé allt til skips, Nj. 4; hversu mikit fé er betta, id.; heimta fé sín, Grág. i. 87; biggit bat herra, fé er í pvi, there is value in it, Fms. vii. 197. COMPDS: fjár-afhlutr, m. a share of money, Fas. iii. 198. fjár-aflan, f. making money, Fms. x. 305. fjár-afli, a, m. stock, Eg. 137, Ld. 88, Fms. xi. 422. Fms. x. 305. fjár-afli, a, m. stock, Eg. 137, Ld. 88, Fms. xi. 422. fjár-auðn, f. losing all one's money, Stj. 570, Fms. v. 270. fjár-ágirnd (-girni), f. greed for money, Nj. 15, Bs. ii. 159, Rb. 424. fjár-bon, f. begging, Nj. 141. fjár-burðr, m. bribery, Fms. vi. 12. fjár-dráttr, m. (unfairly) making money, Eg. 71, Fms. vi. fjár-efni, n. means, Grett. 31 C. fjár-eigandi, part. Éd. fjár-eign, f. wealth, property, fjár-eyősla, u, f. spending money. owner of means, Fbr. 19 new Ed. Fms. vii. 33, Isl. ii. 216. fjáreyðslu-maðr, m. a spendtbrift, Fms. iii. 83. fjár-fang, n. fjár-far, n. money booty, plunder, Sks. 183, Anecd. 30, Fms. ii. 2. affairs, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 12. fjár-forráð, n. administration, management of one's money, Nj. 98, Bs. i. 128, 129. fjár-framlag, n. laying out contributions of money, Baud. 1. fjár-fundr, m. a 'find' of money, Fms. vi. 272, Fas. i. 20. fjár-gjald, n. payment, Fms. v. 162. fjárgjöf, f. a gift of money, Fms. v. 175, v. l. fjár-gróði, a, m. making money, Stj. 176, v.l. fjár-gæzla (fjár-geymsla), u, f. boarding money. fjárgæzlu-maðr, m., mikill f., a tbrifty man, Sturl. i. 225. fjár-hagr, m. money-matters, Nj. 10, Sd. 176, Bs. i. 854, Sturl. ii. 195. haga-maor, m., goor, litill f., a good, bad, manager, Fms. v. 321. fjár-hald, n. money affairs, Edda 48; withbolding one's money. Sturl. ii. 22, iii. 292; administration of one's money, esp. of a minor, Gpl. 222, 259; hence, fjárhalds-maðr, m. a guardian, 260. fjár-heimt (-heimta and -heimting), f. a claim for money owing one, Eg. 519, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 280 (and Kb. 158). fjár-hirðsla, u, f. a money-chest, Fas. iii. 395, Sks. 229, Acts viii. 27. fjár-hlutr, m. a lot, sbare fjár-hlutr, m. a lot, sbare of money, Eg. 182, Sks. 668, Landn. 226, Fms. v. 216, vii. 152, xi. fjár-kaup, n. a bargain, Gþl. 211, v. l. fjár-kostnaðr, m. expenses, Bs. i. 686. fjár-kostr, m. means, Sturl. u, f. pecuniary claim, N.G.L. i. 21. fjår-lag, n. the fixed value of property, D.I. i. 316; a money contract, Grág. i. 226; partnersbip = fé-lag, Gpl. 257. fjár-lán, n. a loan of money, Isl. ii. 223. fjár-lát, n. loss of money, Isl. ii. 359. fjár-leiga, u, f. rent, N.G. L. i. 25, Fms. i. 256. i. 4, K. A. 82. fjár-megin, m. amount of stock, Gbl. 257, N.G.L. fjár-met, n. valuation of property, Grág. i. 452. fjar-missa, u, f. (fjar-missir, m.), loss of money, Hom. 111, H.E. fjár-munir, m. pl. property, valuables, Fms. Hom. 111. fjár-nám, n. seizure of money, i. 561, Grett. 136. xi. 321, Hkr. iii. 114, Hom. 111. plunder, Hkv. I. II, D. N. Fas. iii. 30. fjár-pína, fjárorku-maðr, m. a wealthy man, fjár-pína, fjár-pind, f. extortion, H. E. i. 301, Bs. i. fjár-rán, f. robbery, cheating for money, Grág., Kb. 224, Ld. fjár-reiða, u, f. money-matters, used chiefly in pl., Glúm. 364, Grág. i. 332, 334, 383, Bjarn. 39, 40, Ld. 212. u, f. cheating, plunder, Bjarn. 17. fjár-saknaðr fjár-reita, fjár-saknaðr, m. = fjárauðu, fjar-sekt, f. a fine in money, Lv. 94. fiár-sióðr. m. a treasure, Fas. i. 20. fjár-skaði, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i. 146, Grág. ii. 195. fjár-skakki, a, m. an unjust sbaring, Fms. ii. fjár-skilorð, n. conditions (as to payment), N.G.L. i. 75. fjár-skipti, n. division of property, beirsbip, Nj. 22, Sturl. ii. 77. fjár-skuld, f. debí, N.G.L. i. 332. fjár-sóan, f. expenditure, Bs. i. fjar-soan, f. expenditure, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) fjár-sókn, f. a lawsuit ot money claim, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 143, K. Á. 182, cp. N. G. L. i. 14. fjár-staðr, m. a place for money, i. e. an investment, Band. 11, Vapn. 13. fjar-tak, n. (fjar-taka or fjár-tekja, u, f.), seizure of money, confiscation, Fas. ii. 350, Fms. vii. 209, Grág. i. 188, Sturl. i. 76. fjár-tal, n. and fjár-tala, u, f. payment to the full amount or to a certain proportion, Bs. i. 287, Grag. i. 335, ii. 250. fjár-tapan, f. loss of money, N.G.L. i. 321. fjár-tilkall, Ld. 102, Skálda 203.

fjár-hnappr and fjár-hópr, m. a flock. n. a claim for money, Eg. 341. fjár-tillag, n. and -tillaga, u, f. a confjár-tjón, n. loss of money, Fms. iii. 12, Sks. tribution, Fms. xi. 79. fjár-upptak, n., -upptaka, u, f., and -upptekt, f. seizure of one's property, Band. 10, Fms. xi. 153, Isl. ii. 146, Sturl. i. 13, Fas. ii. 468. fjár-varðveizla, u, f. fjár-útlát, n. pl. outlay, Fms. xi. 430. management, administration of another's property, Grag. i. 410, Nj. 4, Landn. 304, Grett. 111. fjárvarðveizlu-maðr, m. a trustee, Grág. fjar-van, f. expectancy of money, by inheritance or the like, Grag. i. 410. fjár-verðr, adj. valuable, Fms. x. 417. fjár-viðtaka, u, f. receipt of money, Isl. ii. 146. fjar-voxtr, n. increase of rent or money, Dipl. iii. 14. fjár-þarfnaðr, m. and fj money, H. E. i. 562, Fms. xi. 299, Hkr. iii. 429. fjár-þarfnaðr, m. and fjár-þurft, f. need of fjár-burð, f. an emptying of one's purse, H. E. i. 563. fjar-purfl, adj. wanting money, El. 22.

B. F6- in COMPDS, usually in sense II, sometimes in sense I: f6auona, u, f. money luck. féauonu-maor, m. a man lucky in making money, Band. 4. fé-boo, n. an offer of money, Lv. 62, Fms. v. 26, 369, money, Band. 4. 16-DOG, n. an oyer of money, Lv. 02, rins. v. 20, 509, 656 A. 17; a bribe, Grág. i. 72. fébóta-laust, n. adj. witbout compensation, Glúm. 358. fé-brôgō, n. pl. devices for making money, Fms. xi. 423, 623. 21. fé-bætr, f. pl. payments in compensation, esp. of weregild, opp. to mann-hefndir, Nj. 165, Eg. 106, Fs. 53, 74, Isl. ii. 386. fé-bættr, part. paid for weregild, Gullp. 12. fé-drengr, m. an open-banded man, Nj. 177. fé-drjúgr, adj. baving a deep purse, Ld. 46. f6-fastr, adj. close-fisted, Isl. ii. 392, Bs. i. 74. f6-fatt, n. adj. in want of money, Eg. 394, Fms. iii. 180, Hkr. iii. 422. f6-fellir, m. losing one's sbeep, Lv. 91. f6-festi, f. close-fistedness, Grett. 155 C. fé-fletta, tt, to strip one of money, cheat one, Fas. iii. 103, v. l. fé-frekr, adj. greedy for money, Rd. 314. fé-föng, n. 103, V.I. 16-IFGET, adj. greecy for money, No. 314. 16-2018, in. pl. booty, plunder, spoil, Fms. iii. 18, vii. 78, Eg. 57, 236, Gullp. 5, Sks. 183 B. f6-gefinn, part. given for (and to) gain, Band. 4, Valla L. 201. f6-girnd, f. avarice, Hom. 86, Al. 4, Pass. 16. 7, 10. f6-girni, f. = f6gind, Sks. 358, Band. 11, Sturl. i. 47 C. f6gjafa-guð, m. f. = fégirnd, Sks. 358, Band. 11, Sturl. i. 47 C. the god of wealth, Edda 55. fé-gjald, n. a paymen fé-gjald, n. a payment, fine, Nj. 111, 120, fé-gjarn, adj. greedy, avaricious, Eg. 336, Band. 11, Fms. vii. 248. fé-gjöf, f. a gift of money, Fs. 133, Nj. 102, Fms. i. 52, vii. 238. Fs. 11, 21, Fms. i. 53, xi. 325, Ld. 52. f6-gloggr, f. close-banded, Eb. 158. f6-g6or, adj. good, i. e. current, money, D. N. f6-grio, n. pl. security for property, Grag. ii. 21. f6-gyroill, m. [early Dan. fagürtbil], a money bag, purse, worn on the belt, Gisl. 20, Fbr. 66, pidr. 35. f6-gwtni, f. saving babits, Glum. 358. f6-göfugr, 2a1. blessed with wealth, Isl. ii. 322. f6-hirðir, m. a shepherd, Fas. i. 518, Fms. viii. 342, Gpl. 501: a treasurer, Hkr. i. 36, Eg. 202, Fms. x. 157, vi. 372, viii. 372. f6-hirzla, u, f. a treasury, Fms. vi. 171, vii. 174, Eg. 237, Hom. 9. féhirzlu-hús, n. a treasure-bouse, Stj. 154. féhirzlu-maor, m. a treasurer, Karl. 498. fé-hús, n. = fiós, a fé-kaup, n. a bargain, stall, D. N. (Fr.): a treasury, Róm. 299. fé-kátr, adj. proud of one's wealth, Rom. 126. N. G. L. i. 9. kostnaor, m. expenditure, expense, Stj. 512, Fms. iv. 215, xi. 202, Hkr. fé-kostr, m. = fékostnaör, Orkn. 40. fé-krókar, m. pl. i. 148. money-angles, wrinkles about the eyes marking a greedy man (vide auga), fé-kvörn, f. a small gland in the maw of sheep, in popular superstition regarded, when found, as a talisman of wealth, vide Eggert Itin, ch. 323. fé-lag, n. fellowsbip, and fé-lagi, a, m. a fellow, vide p. 151. fé-lauss, adj. penniless, Fms. vi. 272, Fs. 79, Gullb. 5, Landn. 324 (Mant.) fé-lat, n. loss of money, Landn. 195. leysi, n. want of money, Fms. viii. 20. fé-ligr, adj. valuable, bandsome, Fms. viii. 206. fé-lítill, adj. sbort of money, Eg. 691, Sturl. i. 127 C, Fms. v. 182, vi. 271: of little value, Vm. 74, Jm. 13; féminstr, yielding the least income, Bs. i. 432. fé-maor, m. a monied minstr, yielding the least income, Bs. i. 432. f6-maor, m. a monied man, Sturl. i. 171, iii. 97, Dropl. 3. f6-mal, n. money affairs, Nj. 5; a suit for money, Fms. viii. 130, Nj. 15, Grag. i. 83. fé-mikill, adj. rich, monied, Sks. 252, Sturl. i. 171 C: costly, Fms. v. 257, xi. 85, Bs. i. 295, Hkr. iii. 247, Eb. 256: expensive, Korm. 224 (in a verse). mildr, adj. open-banded, Nj. 30. f6-missa, u, f. and f6-missir, m. loss of cattle, Jb. 362: loss of money, Grett. 150 C. f6-munir, m. pl. valuables, Hkr. i. 312, Grág. i. 172, Hrafn. 19, 21, Fms. vi. 298, viii. 342. fé-múta, u, f. a bribe in money, Nj. 215, 251, Gullh. 7, Fms. v. 312, Bs. fé-mætr, adj. ' money-worth,' valuable, Fms. i. 105, i. 839, Thom. 72. fé-neytr (fé-nýtr), adj. money-worth, Fms. Ísl. ii. 154, Orkn. 386. fé-nýta, tt, to turn to account, make use of, iv. 340, cp. Hkr. ii. 253. Bs. i. 760, Grág. ii. 155. fé-penn fé-pína, u, f. a fine, H. E. i. 511. fé-penningr, m. a penny-worth, Bs. i. 757. fé-prettr, m. a money trick, N. G. L. i. 123. fé-pynd, f. extortion, Bs. i. 757. fé-ráð, n. pl. advice in money-matters, 656 C. 16. fé-ran, n. plunder, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 263, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse): -execution, confiscation, in the law phrase, férans-domr, m. a court of execution or confiscation to be held within a fortnight after the sentence at the house of a person convicted in one of the two degrees of outlawry, vide Grág. p. p. ch. 29-33, and the Sagas passim, esp. Hrafn. 21, Sturl. i. 135; cp. also Dasent, Introd. fé-rikr, adj. rich, wealthy, Fms. ix. 272, Gullp. 7, 3. fé-samr, adj. lucrative, Sturl. i. 68 C. féto Burnt Njal.

satt (16-seett), f. an agreement as to payment, of weregild or the like, \$\Phi\$623. 40, Hkr. i. 73, Bs. i. 134. Grag. i. 136, Nj. 189, Ld. 308. fé-sekr, adj. fined, sentenced to a fine, Grag. i. 393. fé-sekt, f. a fine, Nj. 180, Finnb. 276. sinki, f. niggardliness, Sks. 421, 699. f6-sinkr, adj. niggardly, Sturl. i. 162. f6-sjóðr, m., prop. a bag of money, Band. 6, Fbr. 35 new Ed., Nj. 55, Fas. iii. 194: mod. esp. in pl. a treasury, treasure, in Matth. vi. 20, Col. ii. 3, Heb. xi. 26. fé-skaði, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i. f6-skipti, n. a sharing or division of property, Fs. 4, Fms. iv. 327. Nj. 118, Ld. 134. f6-skjálgr, adj., féskjálg augu, eyes squinting for money, Band. 6. f6-skortr, m. sbortness of money, Rd. 284. f6-skuld, f. a money debt, Finnb. 350. fé-skuror, m. detriment, Ld. 44. féskygn, adj. covetous, Fms. v. 263. fé-skylft (fé-skylmt), n. adj., in the phrase, e-n er f., one bas many expenses to defray, Grett. 89, 159, fé-snauðr, adj. poor in money, penniless, Bs. i. 335. snikja, u, f. (fé-snikni), begging, intruding as a parasite, Sks. 669, 451, 585. f6-snúŏr, m. lucre, Band. 5, 655 xi. 4. f6-sparr, adj. sparing, close-banded, Band. 6, Fms. iii. 190. f6-spjöll, n. pl. an απ. λεγ. in Vsp. 23, fee-spells, i. e. spells wherewith to conjure hidden treasures out of the earth, where we propose to read,-valoi hon (MS. henne, dat.) Herfödr (dat)...f. spakleg, sbe (the Vala) endowed the father of bosts (Odin) with wise fee-spells; the passage in Yngl. S. ch. 7—Odinn vissi of allt jarðfé hvar fólgit var—refers to this very word; Odin is truly represented as a pupil of the old Vala, receiving from her his fé-sterkr, adj. wealthy, Fms. iv. 231, Sks. 274. fé-sæla, u, f. wealth, Hkr. i. 15, Edda 16. fé-stofn, m. stock. sæll, adj. wealtby, Edda 15. fé-sök, f. a suit, action for money, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 138. fé-útlega, u, f. a fine, outlay, N. G. L. i. 85. fé-vani. adj. sbort of money, Fms. iv. 27. fé-ván, f. expectancy of money, Gullb. 7, Eg. 241, Fms. iv. 27, Orkn. 208. f6-veixla, u, f. contributions, belp, Sks. 261, v.l. f6-vel, n. a trick, device against one's property, N. G. L. i. 34. fé-víti, n. mulct, Grág. fé-vænliga, adv. in a manner promising profit, Fms. v. 257. profit, profitable, Sturl. i. 138, Fms. v. 257. fé-vænligr, adj. promising fé-vænn, adj. = févænligr. Sturl. i. 138. fé-voxtr, m. increase in property, gain, Eg. 730. fé-burfi, adj. in need of money, Eb. 164, Fms. ii. 80, Lv. 108, Fas. i. 392. fé-bufa, u, f. a 'money-mound,' used in the Tales like Fortunatus' purse; in the phrase, hafa e-n fyrir fébufu, to use one as a milch cow, fé-byrfi and fé-borf, f. need of money, to squeeze money out of one. poverty, Rd. 236.

teogar, m. pl. [faoir], father and son (or sons), Eg. 18; Kveldulfr ok peir feogar, Kveldulf himself and his son, 84; vid feogar, we, father and son, Nj. 8, Stj. 190; peim fedgum, Fms. vii. 65, Fbr. 22; vin peirra Sturlu fedga, a friend of Sturla and bis father, Sturl. ii. 111; lang-fedgar, q. v.,

lineage of agnates.

FEDGIN, n. pl. parents, (in Icel. the neut. is the collective gender for male and female); in old writers only in this sense, but about the time of the Reformation it was replaced by foreldrar, Germ. vorältern, which word in old writers means forefathers, whereas feogin is the word for parents only; várra fyrstu feðgina, of our first parents (Adam and Eve), Stj. 39; feðgin vár, Lil. 18; hans feðginum, Stj. 127; einberni sinna feðgina, Mar.; börn ok þeirra feðgin, K. Á. 146; frænda eðr feogina, Barl. 122; feoginum eda ná-frændum, parents or near kinsfolk, Fms. ii. 227; fedgina barnsins, N. G. L. i. 302; hjá fedginum sínum ok forellris-mönnum, by bis parents and forefathers, Stj. 190; sing., hvarttveggja feðginit, 97: this sense still remains in guð-feðgini, q.v., god-parents: and it has slipped into two passages of the Icel. N. T., viz. petta sögðu hans feðgin, John ix. 22; fyrir því sögðu hans feðgin, 23; (for in all the other passages foreldrar or foreldri is used.) mod. father and daughter, cp. mædgin, mother and son; systkin, brother and sister, all of them neut.

feoma, d, [faomr], to span or encompass with the arms, Fas. ii. 149.

feora, ad, to father.

fegin-gratr, m. tears of joy, Pass. 31.17.

fegin-leikr, m. joyfulness, Lv. 54, Fms. x. 231, Bs. ii. 172.

FEGINN, adj. [fagna; A. S. fægen; Engl. fain; Hel. fagin], glad, joyful; verða feginn, to rejoice, Eg. 567; fegnari en frá megi segja, exceeding bappy, Th. 9: with dat. to rejoice in a thing, Bs. i. 133; verda eyrindi feginn, to enjoy one's errand, bring it to a bappy end, Isl. ii. 340; urðu menn þeim fegnir, people were fain to see them again, Nj. 47, ok er fegit orðit hjarta mitt tilkvámu þinni, 175; Ingi konungr varð honum hinn fegnasti, i. e. king Inge was fain at bis coming, Fms. vii. 247; illu feginn ver þú aldregi, never rejoice in mischief, Hm. 129; glaðr ertú nu Siguror, ok gagni feginn, rejoiced at thy victory, Fm. 25: with subj., feginn létsk þó Hjalli at hann fjör þægi, H. would fain save bis life, Am. 59 (rare). **B**. freq. with infin. or absol. and almost adverb. as in Engl., e. g. eg vil feginn gera það, I will fain do that; það vil eg feginn, or eg varð feginn ao sleppa, I was fain to escape. II. the phrases, á feginsdegi, on the day of joy, the day of resurrection, re-meeting, Fms. viii. 98, Sl. 82; taka fegins-hendi vid e-u, to receive with glad hand, with beart and hand, Fms. iii. 98, Fb. i. 257, Nj. 106; á fegins-lúðri, on COMPDS: fegin-saga, u, f. joyful news, the mill of joy (poët.), Gs. 5.

fegins-morgun, m. a morning of oy, Fms. vii. 86 (in a verse).

fegin-samliga, 2dv. joyfully, Eg. 140, 160, Bs. i. 76, Fms. iii, 228, iv. 207.

fegin-samligr, adj. joyful, Greg. 27. fegra, að and ð, fegrðe, Ó. T. 1, and fegrir (pres.), Skálda 180, Eluc. 4, Hom. 140, Mork. (in a verse), cp. Fms. vi. 336: but fegraði, Fms. x. 320; fegrað (sup.), Bs. ii. 165, and in mod. usage always so, [fagr]:

—to adorn, beautify, make fair; at kanna siðu manna ok fegra, to improve, better, Bs. i. 521; ekki þarf þat orðum at fegra, notbing is gained by extenuating it, Nj. 175; fegra um e-t, to mend, polish, Bs. i. 60.

FEGRÐ, mod. fegurð, f. beauty, fairness, of a woman; fegrð hennar,

Fms. vi. 71, Stj. 548; fegrð sólarinnar, 26; fegrð Baldrs, Edda 15; fegrð ok prybi (pomp), Fms. vii. 157: in pl., 677. 10, Sks. 228; freq. in mod. use. fegroar-lauss, 2di. (-leysi, n.), void of beauty, Sti. 16.

fegringr, m. a cock (poët.), Edda (Gl.)

fegrir, m. an adorner, Lex. Poët.

feigo, f. [A.S. fægo], 'feyness,' approach or foreboding of death: in proverbs, koma mun til mín feigðin hvar sem ek em staddr, Nj. 103; ferr hverr er feigðin kallar, Fas. i. 420; ætla ek þetta munu vera fyrir feigð yðvarri, a foreboding that you are 'fey,' Fms. v. 66; því at hón feigð fira fjöl-margra sá, Gs. 20; þú sátt þegar í dag feigðina á honum, tbou sawest the 'fey-tokens' on him to-day, Fms. xi. 154; pær (the Valkyrjur) kjósa feigð á menn ok tóða sigri, Edda 22: cp. the phrase, feigð kallar að e-m, the 'feigð' (death) calls upon him, one bebaves as a 'fey' man. feigðar-orð, n. or feigðar-yrðr, f. the death-weird, Ýt. 1.

feig-ligr, adj. looking 'feylike,' Al. 30.

FEIGR, adj., [this interesting word still remains in the Dutch a veeg man and in the Scot. fey; cp. A. S. fæge, early Germ. veige; in mod. Germ. feig, but in an altered sense, viz. coward, craven, whence mod. Dan. feig]:-in popular language a man is said to be 'fey' when he acts in an unusual or strange manner, as when a miser suddenly becomes open-handed, Icel. say, eg held hann sé feigr, I bold that be is 'fey;' cp. feigo; or when a man acts as if blinded or spell-bound as to what is to come, and cannot see what all other people see, as is noticed by Scott in a note to the Pirate, ch. 5; again, the Scottish notion of wild spirits as foreboding death is almost strange to the Icel., but seems to occur now and then in old poetry, viz. mad, frantic, evil; svå ferr hann sem f. madr, be fares, goes on like a 'fey' (mad) man, Fagrsk. 47 (in a verse); alfeig augu = the eyes as of a 'fey' man, Eg. (in a verse); feigr (mad, frantic) and framilionn (dead) are opposed, Skm. 12; feikna fæðir, hygg ek at feig sér, breeder of evil, I ween thou art 'fey,' Skv. 3. 31, and perhaps in Vsp. 33, where the words feigir menn evidently mean evil men, inmates of hell; cp. also Hbl. 12, where feigr seems to mean mad, frantic, out of one's mind: -cp. Scott's striking picture of Kennedy in Guy Mannering. II. death-bound, fated to die, without any bad sense, Hom. 10; the word is found in many sayings-fé er bezt eptir feigan, Gísl. 62; skilr feigan ok úfeigan, Bs. i. 139, Fb. iii. 400; ekki má feigum forða, Ísl. ii. 103, Fms. vi. 417, viii. 117; ekki kemr úfeigum í hel, 117; ekki má úfeigum bella, Gísl. 148; allt er feigs forað, Fm. 11; fram eru feigs götur, Sl. 36; verðr hverr at fara er hann er feigr, Grett. 138; þá mun hverr deyja er feigr er, Rd. 248; bergr hverjum nokkut er ekki er feigr, Fbr. 171, Sturl. iii. 220, all denoting the spell of death and fate; it is even used of man and beast in the highly interesting record in Landn. 5. 5; cp. also the saying, fiplar hönd á feigu tafli (of chess), the band fumbles with a 'fey' (lost) game, also used of children fumbling with things and breaking them: the phrases, standa, ganga feigum fotum, with 'fey' feet, i. e. treading on the verge of ruin, Isl. ii. (in a verse); mæla feigum munni, to talk with a 'fey' mouth, of a frantic and evil tongue, Nj. 9, Vpm. 55; göra e-t feigum höndum, with 'fey' bands, of an evil doer causing his own fate, Lv. 111; fjör og blær ur feigum nösum líðr, Snót 129: of appearances denoting 'feigð,' vide Nj. ch. 41, Glúm. ch. 19, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Am. 26, Heiðarv. S. ch. 26, Nj. ch. 128, the last two passages strongly resembling Homer's Od. xx. (in fine), Isl. þjóðs. ii. 551, 552; gerum vér sem faðir vár vill, þat mun oss bezt gegna; eigi veit ek þat vist, segir Skaphéðinn, því at hann er nú feigr, Nj. 199; en fyrir þá sök at þormóðr var eigi f., slitnaði..., Fbr. 160; en fyrir gný ok elds-gangi, ok þat þeir vóru eigi feigir, þá kómusk þeir undan F. 8.84. ætta ek at ek sta ágir bar feigari an hór. undan, Fs. 84; ætla ek at ck sé eigi þar feigari en hér..., þat er hugboð mitt at þeir muni allir feigir er kallaðir vóru, Nj. 212; þat hefir Finni sét à per, at sa mundi feigr, er pu segoir drauminn, Lv. 70, Fms. iii. 212; vilja e-n feigan, to wish one's death, Nj. 269, Fms. iii. 70, 190. feikinn, feikn (feikr, Lil. 9), adj. awful, monstrous, Hdl. 39.

FEIKN, f. [A. S. facen], portent, Skv. 3. 31, Landn. 153 (in a verse); in compds feikna- denotes portentous, immense. lio. n. an immense bost, Hkv. 1. 32. feikna-mikill, adj. immense. feikna-veðr, n. a burricane, Fas. ii. 117. feikn-ligr, adj. terrible, Nj. 185, v.l.

feikn-stafir, m. pl. [A. S. facen-stafas], banes, evils, Gm. 12, Fas. i. (in a verse): baleful runes, Sl. 60.

FEILA, ao, [early Germ. feilen, mod. feblen, usually derived from Lat. fallere], to falter, be sby; Sinfjötli let ser ckki feilask, Fas. (Völs. S.) i, 133; mod., feila sér, id. This word hardly occurs before the 14th century; with one, Eg. 76; leggia sélag vid e-n, to enter into partnership with one; cp. however sól, sælinn, sæla, which are all of Teut. origin.

feilinn, adj. faltering, sby, vide ú-feilinn. feima, u, f. [prob. of Gaelic origin, fjamb = fear, Armstrong], poët. a bashful girl, a young lass, in Edda 108, Gl., Rm. 22, Fms. xi. (in a verse of the year 994).

feiminn, adj. basbful, and feimni, f. sbyness, basbfulness. feita, tt. to fatten, K. p. K. 130, Hm. 82, Hom. 72, Greg. 44. feiti, f. fatness, Stj. 106, 309.

feiting, f. fattening, Eb. 316.

feit-laginn, part. disposed to grow fat.

feit-leikr, m. fatness, ubertas, Stj. 167.

feit-meti, n. fat meat, butter, etc. FEITR, adj. [Lat. pinguis; Gr. wlow; A. S. fætt; Engl. fat; Hel. feit; early High Germ. feiss; mod. but Low Germ. form fett; Dan. feed; Swed. fet]:-fat, Nj. 52, Eg. 137, Fbr. 19, Lv. 18, Fms. i. 36, v. 93, x. 303,

Stj. 42; vide fita. feit-æti, n. = feitmeti; feit-ætr, adj. liking fat.

FEL, f. [fill or fela=a maw, Ivar Aasen], the rough inside of an animal's maw. B. metaph. a ragged coat; hann lagoi i felina (acc. sing, with the article), be pierced the rags of the cloak, Lv. 85.

FELA, pret. fal, 2nd pers. falt, pl. falu; pres. fel; pret. subj. fæli; part. fólginn: in mod. usage, pret. faldi, part. falinn, and sup. falið, with weak declension, if in the sense to bide; but fól, pl. fólu, part. fólginn, if in the sense to commend; thus, undir trjánum sig faldi, Pass. 33. 6; einn fyrir engum faldist, 33. 7; but, þá Frelsarinn í Föðurs hönd fól nú blessaðr sína önd, 45. 1; fól and falinn, however, never occur in old MSS.:— [Ulf. filban = κρύπτειν, θάπτειν; Hel. bi-felban; O.H.G. felaban; Germ. be-feblen and emp-feblen; Lat. se-pělio contains the same root, properly meaning to bide, sbut up; cp. Engl. bury, which really means to bide.]

I. to bide, conceal; allt veit ek Oðin, hvar þú auga pat er Vaði risi fal sverðit, þiðr. 69, Gm. 37; fálu þeir gullit í Rín, Edda 76; tóku líkit ok fálu þar, Ó. H. 225 (fólu, Hkr. ii. 380, wrongly); ek mun fela yör hér i gamma mínum, Fms. i. 9; barnit var fólgit, Fs. 60, Gullb. 26; fel sverð þitt, sbeathe thy sword, Fms. xi. 348; felðu (=fel pú) sverð þitt í ungörð, 656 C. 4; þær austr ok vestr enda fálu, Hkv. I. 2; fólgit, bidden, preserved, Vsp. 31; fólginn, bid, þkv. 7, 8; örlög fólgin e-m, fate bidden, in store for one, Vsp. 36, Akv. 16; fólginn endi lífs, poët. the bidden thrum of life, i. e. death, Ýt. 17. β. to bury, Ýt. 24; liggja fulginn, to lie buriêd (in a cairn), on a Runic stone, Rafn 178.

2. metaph., hefr pú fólgit nafn hennar í vísu þessi, Eg. 325; fólgit í rúnum, Edda 47; yrkja fólgit, to use obscure phrases (in poetry), 110.

3. impers., fal þá sýn (acc.) milli þeirra, they lost sight of one another, with the notion of a hill or object coming between, O. H. 182; pegar er sýn fal í milli þeirra Egils, Eg. 545.
4. the phrase, fela e-n á brott (=in mod. usage koma e-m fyrir), to put one out (for ali-4. the phrase, mentation), of one sick or old, a child, etc., Grág. i. 155; or, fela e-n inni, id.; sá bóandi er hann felr sik inni, the busbandman with whom he boards and lodges, 158; ef sá maðr andask er fólginn var inni, 155: of cattle, to put out to keep, nú felr madr búfé inni at manni at fúlgu-mála réttum, N.G.L.i. 25; hence fúlga, q.v. = meðgjöf.

II. to give into one's keeping, entrust; hann fal Óðni allan þann val, be gave all the slain to Odin, Fas. i. 454; mey frumunga fal hann (entrusted to) megi Gjúka, Skv. 3. 4: to invest, auð hefi ek minn illa fólginn, Fms. vii. 49 (in a β. in the phrase, fela e-m e-t á hendi (mod. á hendr); þér fel ek á hendi, Skarphéðinn, at hefna bróður þíns, Nj. 154; fal hón sik ok allt sitt föruneyti á hendr lifanda Guði, Fms. i. 226; Kristi á hendi fólgin, 655 xxiii; fel'k þér á hendi ábyrgð hans at öllu, Grág. i. 245; fálu sik ok sálur sínar Guði Almáttkum á hendi, Bs. i. 139; at Jón Loptsson fæli Petri postula á hendi þá hjörð . . . en Jesus Kristr fal sina hjörð á hendr Föður sínum, 145; fela undir e-m, to put under one's ebarge; er und einum mér öll um fólgin hodd Niflunga, i.e. all the board of Niflung is kept by me only, Akv. 26; fela van sina alla undir Guði, 686 B. 2; mun hér öll vár vinátta undir felask, all our friendsbip will depend upon this, Eb. 130: a law term, skulu beir fela undir eið sinn, they shall avouch it on their oath, Grág. i. 9; fela undir þegnskap sinn, to vouch upon one's bonour; þó rangt sé undir þegnskap fólgit, 33. III. reflex. to bide oneself; ek mun felask, Fs. 48; hann falsk i Kröflu-helli, Landn. 183; mörg leyni þau er felask mátti í, Fms. x. 218; í skógi þar er þeir höfðu fólgizk, O. H. 152; en fálusk at degi. id.; felask i fadmi e-m, to be sbut in one's arms, Hkv. 2. 27 felask a hendi e-m, to put oneself in another's bands, enter bis service; Kolskeggr falsk á hendi Sveini Dana-konungi, Nj. 121.

FE-LAG, n. [this word and the following are of Scandin. origin, and found neither in early A.S. nor South-Teut. dialects; the Germans use genosse and genossenschaft; the E. Engl. felaw (mod. fellow) is a northern word]:-prop. a laying one's fee together, i.e. fellowship, partnership, Grág. i. 330, ii. 72, 73 (passim); eiga félag saman, Fbr. 102; nú leggja menn félag sitt saman, ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; skipta til félags, to sbare in partnership, Sks. 32; eiga félag við e-n, to be in partnership maw, Fbr. 156.

félag Ólafs ens Helga konungs, Hall traded in divers countries, and was in partnership with king Olave, O. H. (pref.), Fb. iii. 239; leggja til félags, to contribute to a common fund, Fms. vi. 183, viii. 20: in the law even matrimony is a félag or partnership (between man and wife),—in respect to the common fund of mundr and heiman-fylgja, vide the Grág.—In compos, denoting common: félaga-bú, n. bousehold in common, Sturl. i. 180; félags-fé, n. a common fund, Landn. 33; félags-görő, f. entrance in partnership, Grag. i. 331, Sks. 33, 632: a contract, nema annan veg hafi mælt verit í f. þeirra, Grág. i. 331; félags-hross, n. a borse owned in partnership with others, Grag. i. 436; felags-lagning, f. a 'laying' of, or entering into, partnership, Grág. i. 331; félags-madr, m. a partner, Hkr. ii. 157, Sks. 32; félags-vætti, n. a witness in matters of félag, Grág. i. 330, v. l. II. a society, association; mann-félag, an association of men; mannlegt félag, etc.; vísinda-f., etc., literary society, is a modern turn of the word, and scarcely occurs earlier than the 17th or 18th century. It is now used in a great many compds: the passage in Sd. ch. 5, p. 123, where it means agreement, is a sure proof that these

fé-lagi, a, m. [E. Engl. felaw, vide félag]:—prop. a 'fee-layer,' i. e. a partner, sbarebolder of any kind, esp. in trade, Fbr. 74 new Ed., cp. konungs-félagi, a king's partner, for the kings of old carried on trade, Fbr., Fb. iii. l. c.; sailors who had food in common were félagar; the law provides that even a poor man, if he contributes all that he has, is a lawful félagi, Grág. ii. 72; enda á hann hvárki félaga né mötu-naut, er einn í mötu-neyti ok á engan félaga, 73, passim in the Grág.: félagaertő, f. a partner's inheritance, N. G. L. i. 50.  $\beta$ . in the law it is also used of married people (vide félag), a partner, mate, consort; hvat segir þú mér frá Hrúti félaga þínum, Nj. 12; ef því hjóna batnar heilsa er vitfirring hafði, þá skal þat hverfa aptr til félaga síns ok hjúskapar, Grag. i. 287; ek vil skilja við félaga minn, I wish to part with my mate, a formulary in pleading before a court of divorce, 326. a fellow, mate, comrade; this sense of the word occurs as early as the old Hm. 51,—med hálfum hleif ok med höllu keri fékk ek mér félaga, where it however has some slight notion of partnership, with balf a loaf and a balf-drained cup I got me fellows; félagi is a frequent word in Icel., both ancient and modern, and used just as in English; gamansamr félagi, a merry fellow, Sks. 634; félagi minn ok frændi, my fellow and kinsman, Fms. x. 88; góðr félagi, a good fellow, Sks. 432: in addressing one, hverr ertu, f., who art thou, fellow? Fb. iii. 239: a dear fellow, þér mun ek þykkja úlíklega spyrja, f., Ld. 268: hversu hefir í dag at farit, f., Vápn. 4. β. in a pun, Fms. xi. 150. 3. mod. a fellow, member of a society.

felag-ligr, adj. 'fellowlike,' kind, H. E. i. 470.

félag-skapr, m. fellowsbip, partnersbip, Eg. 1. β. metaph. fellowsbip, friendsbip, Eg. 27; görðisk þar brátt f. góðr, tbey soon became intimate friends, Fms. iv. 127; binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap, to bind their fellowship together, enter into close alliance, 295; var peirra f. at öllu merkilegr, Fs. 15; görðisk með þeim öllum enn mesti f., 29; þykki mér þú hafa lyst í því við mik mikinn félagskap, Boll. 346.

II. assoiation, mod. in many compds.

feld-kápa, u, f. = feldr, Ld. 274, v.l.; vide fellikápa. FELDB, m., gen. feldar, pl. feldir, a cloak worn by the ancients, esp. one lined with fur; hvitr-f., a white cloak, Fbr. 145 sqq.; raub-f., a red cloak, Landn. (a nickname); grá-f., a grey cloak, Hkr. i. 176; skinn-f., a skin cloak, Orkn. 326 (in a verse); bjarn-f., q.v., a bear-skin cloak; röggvar-f., a woollen cloak, Grett. 114; varar-f., a common cloak; lob-f., a sbaggy cloak, a fur cloak, = lobi; blá-f., a blue cloak, N.G. L. i. 74; feldr fimm alna i skaut, a cloak measuring five ells square, Korm. 86; a feld four ells long and two ells broad, Grág. i. 500, was in trade the usual size, but here the ell is a 'thumb ell,' measuring only about sixteen inches; stutt-f., a sbort cloak, Fms. vii. 152 (a nickname); feldr, here and heibling the statement to the statement of the st kápa, and skikkja seem to be synonymous, cp. Ls. ch. 14, 15, Glúm. ch. 3, 8, Grett. ch. 23, Lv. ch. 17, Tac. Germ. ch. 17—'tegumen omnibus sagum, fibulà, aut, si desit, spina consertum; the cloaks were often made of (or lined with) costly furs, Glum. ch. 6; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to wrap the bead in a cloak, Nj. 164, Kristni S. ch. 11, Fms. vi. 43 (Sighvat), as a token of deep thinking: feldar-dálkr, m. a cloak-pin, Hkr., vide dálkr; feldarroggvar, f. pl. the patches or 'ragged' bairs on the outside of a cloak, Lv. 55, cp. Grág. i. 500; feldar-skaut, n. (-blað, n., Finnb. 342), a cloak's skirt, Fb. i. 416; feldar-slitr, n. pl. the tatters of a cloak, Grett. The etymology of feldr is uncertain, scarcely from Lat. pellis, but rather from falda, to fold, wrap; even Tacitus, I. c., makes a distinction between the 'sagulum' (= feldr) and 'ferarum pelles,' the latter being a mark of more savage habits, such as that of the berserkers; feldr is never used of a woman's cloak (möttull, skikkja); the passage Fm. 43 is corrupt: the phrase, það er ekki með feldi, it is not right, something is wrong, is a corrupt form instead of med felldu, part. from fella, q. v.

feljóttr, adj. [filled, Ivar Aasen], sbabby; f. sem laki, rough as a sbeep's

FELL, n. a fell, wild bill, Hrafn. 4, Isl. ii. 76, passim: freq. in local names; Helga-fell, Mos-fell, Mið-fell, Meðal-fell, Þórólfs-fell, and Fell alone, vide Landn. In Icel. fell is a single bill, and in pl. a range of bills; fjall (= Lat. mons) is a general name.

FELLA, d, a weak causal verb, answering to the strong neuter form falla; [absent in Goth.; A. S. fellan; Engl. fell; Germ. fallen; O. H. G.

fallian; Swed. fälla; Dan. fælde.]

A. [Answering to falla A], to fell, make fall; fella vio, to fell timber, Fms. ii. 84; fella mann, to fell a man, defined in the law, Grag. Vsl. ch. 3, cp. ch. 31; fella tár, to let tears fall, Sighvat; fella mel-dropa, to let the drops fall, Vþm. 14; fella segl, to take down sails, Bárð. 14; fella jörð undir e-m, to make the earth slip under one (by means of sorcery), Bs. i. 12; fella vatn i fornan farveg, to make the stream flow 2. to fell or slay, in battle, Eg. 80, in its old bed, Grag. ii. 281. 296, 495; Bróðir felldi Brján, Nj. 275; fella e-n frá landi, to slay or detbrone a king; hann hafði fellt hinn helga Ólaf konung frá landi, Orkn. 82; var felldr frá landi Haraldr Gráfeldr, H. Grayoloak was slain, Fær. 38; síðan felldu þeir frá landi Hákon bróður minn, Fms. viii. 241, v.l.; fella her, val, etc., to make bavoc, slaughter, (val-fall, strages), Lex. β. to lose sheep or cattle from cold or hunger (v. fellir); var vetr mikill ok felldu menn mjök fé sitt, Sturl. iii. 297. II. to make to cease, abolisb; hann felldi blót ok blótdrykkjur, Fms. x. 393; f. niðr, to drop, put an end to, abandon; var hans villa svá niðr felld, Anecd. 98; bat felldi hann allt nior, Fms. vii. 158; ef þú fellir nior (gives up) þann átrúnað, ii. 88: to drop a prosecution, a law term, at konungr mundi þetta mál ekki niðr fella, vii. 127 (cp. niðr-fall at sökum); fella ræðu sina, to close one's speech, ix. 331; par skal nior f. priá-tigi nátta, there shall [they] let drop thirty nights, i.e. thirty nights shall not be counted, Rb. 57; fella boo, f. herör, to drop the message, not let the arrow pass, N. G. L. i. 55, Gpl. 83 (vide boo, p. 71); fella skjót, to fail in supplying a vebicle, K. A. 22. 2. to lower, diminish; fella rétt manns, fella konungs sakar-eyri, Gpl. 185; hann skal fella hálfri mörk, [they] shall lower it, i. e. the value shall be lowered by half a mark, Grág. ii. 180. 3. the phrases, fella hcitstrenging (eld) & sik, to bring down on one's bead the curse for a breach of faith (vow, oath, etc.), Hrafn. 8.

4. fella hold af, to starve so that the flesh falls away, K. A. 200, K. p. K. 130; hence fella af, absol. ellipt. to become lean, starved; cp. af-feldr: the phrase, f. blótspán, q. v., p. 71; fella dóm, to pass sentence, is mod., borrowed from Germ.

B. [Answering to falla B], to join, fit: I. a joiner's term, to frame, tongue and groove; fella innan kofann allan ok bilja, Bs. i. 194; felld súð, a framed board, wainscot, Fms. vi. (in a verse), hence fellisúð; fella stokk á horn, to put a board on the borns of a savage bull, Eb. 324; eru fastir viðir saman negldir, þó eigi sé vel felldir, the boards are fast when nailed together, they are not tongued and grooved, Skalda 192 (felling); fella stein i skoro, to fit a stone to the crevice, Rom. 247: metaph., fella lok & e-t, to bring to an end, prop. to fit a cover to it, Grag. i. 67: also a blacksmith's term, fella jarn, to work iron into bars, pior. 79. II. metaph. in the phrases, fella ast, hug, skilning, etc., til e-s, to turn one's love, mind, etc., towards one; fellim varn skin-II. metaph. in the phrases, fella ast, hug, skilning, ing til einskis af öllum þeim, Stj. 4; Geirmundr felldi hug til þuríðar, G. fell in love with Th., Ld. 114; þórðr bar eigi auðnu til at fellasvá mikla ást til Helgu, sem vera átti, i.e. they did not agree, Sturl. i. 194; fella bæn at e-m, to apply prayer to one, beg of bim, Isl. ii. 481; fella sik við e-t, to fit oneself to a thing; ek hefi byrjað þitt erindi, ok allan mik við fellt, and bave done my best, 655 xxxii. 13; felldi Þorkell sik mjök við umræðuna, Tb. took a warm part in the debate, Ld. 322; hence such phrases as, fella sig (eigi) viò e-t, to take pleasure (or not) in a thing; fella saman ord sin, to make one's words agree, Grag. i. 53: to appropriate, fellir hann með því dalinn sér til vistar, Sd. III. part. felldr, as adj. = fallinn; svå felldr, so fitted, such; með svá felldum máta, in such a way, Rb. 248; vera vel (illa etc.) felldr til e-s, to be well (ill) fitted for a thing, Fms. xi. 76; gamall ok þó ekki til felldr, Bs. i. 472, Fms. iii. 70; Hallgerör kvað hann sér vel felldan til verkstjóra, H. said be was well fitted to be ber steward, Nj. 57, v. l.: neut., þér er ekki fellt (it is not fit for thee) at ganga á greipr mönnum Haralds, Fms. vi. 210; svá lízt oss sem slíkum málum sé vel fellt at svara, such cases are well worth consideration, Ld. 90; ekki héldu þeir vel lög bau nema bat er beim botti fellt, they observed not the rules except what seemed them fit, Hkr. i. 169; peirrar stundar er honum potti til fellt, the time that seemed him fit, Bs. i. 161: in many compds, ged-felldr, skap-f., hug-f., pleasant, agreeable; hag-felldr, practical; si-felldr, continuous.

fella, u, f. [Engl. falling], framework, a framed board, Fas. i. 393.

felli-, in compds: I. a falling off; felli-sott, f. sudden illness,
Fær. 190; felli-vetr, m. a bard winter when the cattle die, Sturl. i. 127,
Ld. 120. II. a joining, framing; felli-hurd, f. a wainscotted door, Art. (Fr.); felli-képa, u, f. a plaid, Ld. 274; felli-stokkr, m. a kind of plane, Pm. 13, 112, 124; felli-stok, f. a kind of frame or wainscot, opp. to skar-súð.

felling, f. I. a felling, knocking down, Grag. ii. 133. a joining, framing, Skalda 192, Fas. i. 229. B. the folds of a garment. fellir, m. death, esp. of eattle, Ann. 1377, 1380; vide mann-fellir.

fellu-járn, n. wrought iron, Grág. i. 501.

felmta, t, mod. felmtra, ao,-en hjartao mitt á flótta fer | felmtrao brjosti lyptir ser, Snot 128, [fálma]:-Lat. trepidare, to be in a state of fright and alarm; fari menn stilliliga ok felmti eigi, Fms. vii. 262; sá maðr felmti mjök, Bret. 90; felmtandi maðr, a man who has lost his bead, Sks. 383.

FELMTR, m. [fálma], alarm, fear; f. eða flótti, Fms. i. 45, viii. 226. felms-fullr (or felmts-fullr), adj. alarmed, frightened, Fms. i. 217,

Orkn. 16, Grett. 124.

felmtr, part. frightened; fara f., Njaro. 370: cp. the phrase, e-m veror felmt, to be terrified, panic-stricken, Nj. 105, Fms. viii. 189, v.l.

felur, f. pl. a lurking-place; hlaupa i felur, to run and bide oneself. FEN, n., gen. pl. fenja, dat. fenjum, [Ulf. fani = πηλόε; A. S. fenn; Engl. fen; O. H. G. fenna; Dutch venn; a word common to all Teut. idioms]:—a fen, quagmire, Symb. 26 (of the Pontine marshes); mýrar ok fen, Hkr. iii. 227; fen eor forab, Gpl. 383; kelda eor fen, Ld. 204; fórsk þeim seint um fenin, the bogs, Fms. vii. 69; djúpt fen ok breitt fullt af vatni, a deep pool and broad, full of water, vi. 406, vii. 70, Orkn. 444, Eg. 577, 582, 767, Nj. 21, Eb. 326, porst. Síðu H. 186.

féna, að, to gain, profit; heldr fénar nú, Fms. vi. 349; fénaði þér nú,

i. 167 : reflex., Fas. iii. 4.

fenaor, m. pl. ir, [answers to Lat. pecunia as fé to pecus], sbeep, cattle, Nj. 119, Fms. ii. 92, xi. 33, Bárð. 170, Eg. 219, Isl. ii. 155, Gpl. 119; menn ok f., man and beast, Grág. ii. 164, Fms. i. 266.

fengari, a, m. [Byzant. φεγγάρι], the moon, an απ. λεγ., Edda (Gl.) fengi-ligr, adj. (fengi-liga, adv.), promising a good baul, Bs. ii. 133. feng-litill, adj. of little value, Sturl. ii. 182, 238, Fms. vi. 367.

FENGR, m., gen. jar, pl. ir, (fengi, n., Fms. vii. 213, xi. 83, Hom. 130), [fá, fanga], a baul, take, of fish, K. A. 90: gain, booty, Fær. 70, Fms. v. 287, Hkr. ii. 73: a store, supply, 1sl. ii. 138. fen-grani, a, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

feng-samr, adj. making large provision, Nj. 18, Bs. i. 652. feng-semi, f. being fengsamt, Bs. ii. 88.

feng-sæll, adj. making a good baul, Sturl. i. 77.

fenjóttr, adj. fenny, boggy, Fms. x. 261.
FENNA, t, to be covered with snow (fönn); fennt yfir ofan, Bs. i. 196: impers., fennti fé (acc.), the sheep perished in the snow, Ann. 1380. FENRIR, m. the monster wolf of beathen mythology, Edda, Vpm., Ls.

FER-, in compds, in fours: fer-elingr, m. four ells long, of a fish, Finnb. 220. fer-falda, 20, to make fourfold, Stj. 148. fer-faldr, adj. fourfold, Rb. 334, El. 13, Fas. ii. 215, 343, Sturl. iii. 206, 656 A. 33. fer-fæstingr, m. a quadruped, 656 C. fer-fæstir, adj. fourfold, Stj. 56, Sks. 628, Fas. iii. 272, N. G. L. i. 82; fjór-f., id., Sks. fer-hyrndr, part. four-cornered, square, Stj. 57, 171, 205, Al. 109. fer-hyrningr, n. a square. fer-menningr, m. a fourtb cousin, vide fjór-menningr. fer-nættingr, m. a period of four nights, K. A. 182. fer-skepta, u, f. a stuff with fourfold warp, Vm. 52, 93, 115, Am. 50, 90, Jm. 9. for-skeyta, tt. to square, 415.18. for-skeyttr, part. 'four-sbeeted,' square, Edda, 623. 24: mathem., ferskeytt tala, a square number, Alg. 366; ferskeytt visa, a quatrain, like the common ballad metre, as in the ditty—yrkja kvzði ölán bjó | eptir flestra sögu | en gaman er að geta þó | gert ferskeytta bögu. for-skiptr, part. divided into four parts, Stj. 148, v. l. for-strendr, adj. four-edged, Eg. 285, Sturl. ii. 134, Magn. 450. for-söngr, m. a quarteti, Bb. 2.11. fer-tuganci, ier-tuganci, anj. journal, x. 73, v.l. fertug-faldr, adj. fortyfold, Stj. 147. fer-tugr (-tögr), adj. forty years old, Stj. 624, N.G. L. i. 106, Fms. iii. 26:—measuring forty (ells, fathoms, etc.), Fas. i. 298, Stj. 563; fertug dråpa, a poem of forty verses, Fms. iii. 93; f. at rúma-tali, numbering forty terses, Fms. iii. 93; f. at rúma-tali, numbering forty fer-æror, adj. four-oared, Isl. ii. 74. ferquartett, Bb. 2. 11. fer-tugandi, fer-tugasti, adj. fortietb, Fms. for-eror, adj. four-oared, Isl. ii. 74. meringr, m. a four-oared boat. fer-eerr, adj. four years old, Dipl.

FERD, f. (fardir, pl. exploits, Haustl.), travel, journey, Fms. i. 3, iv. 3, Nj. 7, Isl. ii. 126, Ann. 1242, Sturl. iii. 38, Ld. 96, Dipl. v. 18; ekki verða allar ferðir til fjár (a saying); um-f., a round, circuit; vel-f., uælfare. compos: ferða-bók, f. a book of travels, Dipl. v. 18. ferðalag, n. travelling, þórð. 64. ferða-maðr, m. a traveller, Stj. 400, Sturl. i. 89. ferðar-broddr, m. the van, Fms. viii. 400, Fas. ii. 178, ferőar-leyfi, n. leave to travel, Stj. 406. feroar-mót, Ld. o6. n. a meeting, Hkr. ii. 194: fero is very freq. in compds, whereas for (q. v.) is more obsolete. II. a-ferd, the texture of cloth.

ferðask, 20, dep. to travel, 655 xxxii. 20, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. ii. 136, Isl. ii. 350.

ferő-búinn, part. (ferőar-búinn, Fms. vii. 3, Boll. 356, Finnb. 248), boun, i. e. ready, for a journey, pord. 69, Boll. 356.

ferő-lúinn, adj. weary from travelling, Bárð. 181.

forð-ugr, adj. [borrowed from Germ. fertig], well-doing; vin sæl ok vel ferðug, Bs. i. 264: fit, belgir með ferðugum skinnum, Vm. 177. fergin, n., botan. veronica, Hjalt.

fergir, m. [farg], poët. an oppressor, enemy, Lex. Poët.

FERILL, m., dat. feril, a track, trace, Eg. 579, Gpl. 448; kross-f., stick fast to; spjótið (acc.) festi í skildinum, Nj. 43, 262; kemr í Pass. 11. 3; lís-f., the course of life; blóð-f., q. v. β. the phrase, vera skjöldinn svá at festi, 70; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit ok festi þar á FERILL, m., dat. terii, a track, trace, γ. β. the phrase, vera 6 ferli, to be on one's legs, rise, be out of bed, Nj. 55, Grett. 145 (Ed. II. of persons, a track) veller, esp. in pl. and in the compds, Róm-ferlar, pilgrims to Rome; vegferill, q. v., a way-farer.

ferja, u, f. a ferry, Bs. i. 355, D. I. i. 319, 320, Ld. 56, 324. ferju-ar, f. a ferryman's oar, Sturl. ii. 70. ferju-búi, a, m. one who lives near a ferry, Grag. ii. 267. ferju-hald, n. charge of a ferry, Grag. ii. 266. ferju-karl, n. a ferry carle, ferryman, Sæm. 62. ferjuland, n. land belonging to a ferry, D. I. i. 319. ferju-maðr, m. a ferryman, Vm. 16: the inmate of a ferry-bouse, Sd. 226. dagi, a, m. a ferry contract, D. I. i. 320. ferju-skattr, m. a ferryferju-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Bs. i. 354. ferju-smíði. toll, bior. n. building a ferry, bord. 62. ferju-staor, m. a ferry place, Vm. 15. ferju-stutr, m. the post to which a ferry-boat is fastened, Fbr. tollr, m. a ferry-toll, þiðr.

ferja, old form farði, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Vellekla; pl. förðu, Grág. i. 274; part. farðr, K. Þ. K. 24, Blas. 5, Grág. ii. 267; acc. förðan, i. 273 (Kb., Ed. Arna-Magn. færðan wrongly); pres. ferr, Grág. i. 272; imperat. fer, Hbl. 3; mod. pret. ferjaði, Fms. v. 182, K. Á. 12: [Engl. ferry, cp. Germ. färge]:-to transport, carry by sea, and esp. to ferry over a river or strait; serja e-n af landi, to carry one abroad, Grag. i. 145; eigi skal bá ferja yfir vötn eðr reiða, K. b. K. 82; ferja e-n aptr, to carry one back, 24: as a law phrase, ú-ferjandi, outlawed, Germ. vogelfrei, Grág., Nj.

fer-liga, adv. monstrously, Lv. 78, Rd. 273, Karl. 476, Stj. 3, Bs. i. 349. The syllable fer- in this and the four following words denotes anything monstrous, and seems akin to firn and firin, q. v.

ferlig-leikr, m. abnormity, monstrosity, Barl.

fer-ligr, adj. [cp. Scot. ferlie], monstrous, Fms. iv. 175, vii. 156, 162, Nj. 185, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 802, Fas. i. 194: metaph. monstrous, Orkn. 164, Ld. 86, Hom. 115, Fms. v. 150.

fer-likan, n., prop. a monstrous shape: medic. an abnormity, monster, Fas. iii. 654, Bs. ii. 33.

fer-líki, n. = ferlíkan, Fas. i. 244, Al. 95, Greg. 52, Barl. 87, Karl. 157. ferma, d, [farmr], to load, Ld. 32, 86, Sturl. iii. 33. II. [Lat. firmare is from a different root], eccl. to confirm, K. A. 148, N. G. L. i. 350. fermi-dregill, m. a ribbon worn at confirmation, N.G.L. i. 16.

ferming, f. confirmation, K. A. 20. forn, adj. distrib. esp. in pl. = Lat. quaterni, in sets of four, Fb. i. 521,

Nj. 150, K. b. K. 86, Grág, i. 4; vide einn. FERSKB, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; Germ. ferseb; Engl. fresb], fresb, of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc.; ferskr fiskr, N. G. L. iii. 193; fersk grüs, fresb berbs, Bs. i. 258; fersk lykt, a fresb smell, Clar. 85; ferskar gjasir, Stj.

109: scarcely used in a metaph. sense as in Engl.

FESTA, t, [fastr], to fasten; lim er festir allan vegginn, Rb. 390.

2. to fasten with a cord, to fasten a thing afloat; sesta skip, 390.

to make a ship fast, moor it, Eg. 161, Fms. vii. 314; þeir festu sik aptr við lyptingina, they made the ship fast, ii. 327; festa hval, Grág. ii. 337; festa við, of drift-timber, id.

β. to hang up; festa út til þerris, to hang out for drying, Ld. 290; ef maor festir upp vapn sitt bar er sjalft fellr ofan, Grug. ii. 65; festa a galga, to bang on the gallows, Am. 55, Hom. 22, Fms. i. 89; festa upp, to bang up, Nj. 9, Fær. 188, Fms. vi. 273, ix. 410; festa i stagl, to make fast to the rack, 656 C. 38; cp. stagl-festa, 623. 51.

II. metaph. in many phrases; festa trainad to fix one's faith on, to believe in, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 100; festa yndi, to feel bappy in a place, 135; festa hug vid c-t, to fix the mind upon a thing, hence hugfastr; festa bygð, stað, to fix one's abode (stað-fastr, steadfast); festa ráð, to make one's mind up, iv. 149; festa e-t i minni, to fix in the memory, Edda (pref.), Fms. iv. 116, hence minnis-fast; also absol., festa kvæði, to fix a poem in the memory, learn it by beart; Sidan orti Egill alla drapuna, ok hafði fest, svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421. in law phrases, to settle, stipulate; festa mál, sáttmál, to make a settled agreement, Eg. 34, Fms. x. 355; festa grid, to make a truce, Grág. ii. 194; festa kaup, verd, to make a bargain, 399; festa fé, to give bail, Gpl. 482, N. G. L. i. 23, Fms. vii. 290; festa eid, to pledge oneself to take an oath, Ghl. 539; festa jarn, to pledge oneself to the ordeal of red-bot iron, Fms. vii. 230; festa dóm e-s, or f. e-m dóm, iv. 227, vii. 311, Hkr. i. 168, N. G. L. i. 23; festa eindæmi, q. v., Sturl. ii. 22; festa e-t í dóm e-s, id., Fms. vii. 302; festa e-t á dóm e-s, id., iv. 327; festa lög fyrir e-t (=lög-festa), to claim a thing as one's lawful property, and thus forbid another any use of it, K. A. 184, N. G. L. i. 154, Gpl. 333, Jb. 151-249 (passim), cp. Vidal. Skýr. s. v. festa: absol. to pledge oneself, Eysteinn konungr festi at gjalda hálfan fimta tög marka gulls, Fms. vii. 290. to bind in wedlock; Asgrimr festi Helga dóttur sína, Asgrim (the father) bound his daughter in wedlock to Helgi (dat.), betrothed her to him, Nj. 40; létu þeir nú sem fyrr, at hón festi sik sjálf, she should bind berself, 49: also of the bridegroom, the bride in acc. as the bargain stipulated, festi porvaldr Hallgerði, 17; nú festir maðr sér konu, N.G.L. i. 350, Glúm. 351, cp. Grág. F. b. passim.

steini, stuck fast on a stone, of a thing floating, 108; vid edr hval festir i vatns-bökkum, timber or whales aground in the shoals, Grag. ii. 355; ef við rekr at ám ofan, ok festir í eyrum, and sticks on the gravel banks, id.; nema festi i midju vatninu, id.; eld festir, the fire catches, takes bold, Fms. i. 128. B. medic., bein (acc.) festir, a bone joins (after a fracture); fot festir, the leg grows firm, Bs. i. 743, cp. Eb. 316 and Bs. i. 424. IV. reflex. to grow to, stick fast to; nafnið festisk við hann, Ld. 52, Fas. i. 86; ryor festisk, rust sticks to it, it grows rusty, 519; festask i landi, riki, absol. to get a fast footing in the land, Fms. i. 32, xi. 343: the milit. phrase, bardagi, orrosta festisk, the battle closes up fast, when all the ranks are engaged, Sturl. iii. 63, Fms. ii. 313.

festa, u, f. a bail, pledge; svardagi ok f., Nj. 164, 240, Fms. iv. 268, 285, ix. 432, Eg. 227, Js. 40. COMPD: festu-maor, m. a bail, surety,

Fms. vii. 39.

festi-band, n. a cord, string, Sks. 627 B.

festi-liga, adv. firmly, Eg. 711, Bs. Laur. S. festing, f. a fixing, fastening, Ghl. 462; festingar-hvalr, m. a whale driven asbore and secured, Jb. 320. 2. the firmament, Stj. 12, Fas. iii. 664; festingar-himin, m. id., Rb. 78, 110, Fas. l. c., 655 xvii. 3. = festar, betrotbals (rare), K. A. 112, Jb. 131, Ghl. 236; festingar-fé, n. = festarfé, Stj. 468; festingar-stefna, u, f. a betrotbal-meeting, N. G. L. i. 382; festingar-váttr, m. = festarváttr, Jb. 162 A.

festiv-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), festive (Lat. word), Bs. i. 791, Stj. 51. festr (mod. festi), f., dat. and acc. festi, gen. festar, pl. festar:—prop. that by which a thing is fastened, a rope, cord, Grett. ch. 68, 69, vide Guom. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Fms. ix. 3, 219, Eg. 324, Sks. 419, Isl. ii. 49:—the cable to moor 2 ship to the shore, Eg. 195, Jb. 314, 319, Grag. ii. 354; cp. skut-festar, land-f., stafn-f., bjarg-f.:—a trap (rare), Hrafn. 27. COMPDS: festar-auga, n. the loop or eye at the end of a rope, Grett. 141, Fas. ii. 369. festar-garmr (and -hundr), m. nickname of a sailor, Ld. festar-hald, n. bolding the rope, Grett. 96, 141. festar-heell, m. a fastening pin, put in the eye of the rope to secure it, Edda 20, Grág. i. 150, Grett. 141. festar-lauss, adj. without a festr, festar-stuff, m. the stump of a rope, a rope's end, festar-voror, m. watcher of the moorings, Jb. 407: Vm. 29, 56. Grág. ii. 361. a chain, gull-f., silfr-f.; ketil-f., a kettle-chain, whereon to hang the kettle in cooking, = hadda. II. metaph. and as a law phrase, bail; festar-penningr, m. a pledge, bail, Fms. x. 199, Stj. Gen. xxxviii. 17, Fas. iii. 548. III. esp. in pl. festar, betrothals; respecting this matter see the first eight chapters of the Festa-battr, in Grág. i. 305-319, and the Sagas passim, Ld. ch. 9, 23, 34, 43, 68, Nj. ch. 9, 13, 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 4, Band. 3, Lv. ch. 12, Hænsa Þ. ch. 11, Harð. S. ch. 3, Sturl. passim; festar fara fram, the betrothal is performed, Fb. ii. 196, Ld. 92, 186; sitja i festum is said of a bride between betrothal and wedding, Nj. 4. COMPDS: festar-fé, n. a dowry, Fms. x. 284, Stj. 468. I Sam. xviii. 25. festar-gjöf, f. id., D.N. festar-gull, n. a bridal ring, D. N. (does not festar-kona, u, f. a betrotbed woman, = Germ. occur in old writers). braut, viz. from the betrothal to the wedding, Isl. ii. 217, Fms. ii. 9, Grág. i. 355. festar-maör, m. a betrotbed man, Grág. i. 355, Gbl. 212. festar-mál, n. pl. betrotbal, affiance, Lv. 33, Fms. vi. 395, x. 393. festar-mer (mod. festar-mey), f. a betrothed maid, = festarkona, Fms. iv. 164, v. 33, Þórð. 67, Fas. i. 412. festar-orð, n. = festarmál, Mar. festar-váttr, m. a witness at betrotbals, Grág. i. 335. festar-öl. n. betrotbal-ale, Fas. iii. 62. festa-váttorð and festar-vætti, n. a witness or evidence to a betrotbal, Grág. i. 313, 330. Festa-the section in the Icelandic law treating of betrotbal, Grág. l.c. Festa-þáttr, m.

FET, n. [Swed. fjät = a track; it answers to Lat. ped-is, four to Gr. ποδ-όs]:—a pace, step; ganga, stiga, feti framar, to go a step forward, Lv. 59, Skm. 40; ekki fet, not a step; hann gékk fram þrjú fet, Karl. 438; ganga níu fet, Vsp. 56; ok bar níu fet, Fms. i. 129; Jón gékk fet frá kirkjunni, ok féll þá niðr, Sturl. ii. 119; ganga, fara fullum fetum, to go at full pace, Fms. iv. 299, also used metaph. to proceed in one's own course; med linlegum fetum, with slow steps, Sks. 629; fetum (dat.) as adv. at a pace, Akv. 13.

2. as a measure, a foot, and so in mod. usage, three palm breadths make a 'fet,' Hb. 732. 5; a wall five 'fet' thick, Grag. ii. 262; 'fet' is called a subdivision of 'passus,' Rb. 482; a tombstone fourteen 'fet' long, Hkr. i. 122; it may, however, mean a pace in

Korm. 86, K. p. K. 98, and Karl. 396.

feta, in old writers strong, pret. fat, pl. fátu; in mod. usage weak, fetaði, and so in paper MSS., Fas. iii. 492; fötuðu, Bs. i. 291, is undoubtedly an error for fátu: I. to step, with the notion to find one's way, of one walking in a fog or darkness, a. act. with acc.; feta braut, Eb. 208 (in a verse); feta leid (acc.), Grág. ii. 44; feta veg sinn, Bs. l. c.; menn fátu trautt leið sína í sumum stöðum, Ann. 1300, cp. Bs. i. 804. feta burt or völundar húsi, to find the way out of a labyrinth, Lil. 91; en svá sjarri serr at ek seta (subj.) þangat, Fas. ii. 284; blindr ok sat eigi til dyranna, Orkn. 192; var ok svá at hann fat af því heim, Grett. 46 new maðr sér konu, N. G. L. i. 350, Glúm. Ed.; fátu þeir eigi heim, Fb. i. 97; ætlaði at hann mundi feta til síðarr, III. impers. in a pass. sensc, to cleave, Landn. 146; ok fátu hvergi, and could not find the way, Fas. iii. 401.

as an auxiliary verb with an infin.; hve ek yrkja fat, bow I did make my poem, Höfubl. 19; hve ek bylja fat, bow I did speak, 3; faztú at árna, thou didst earn, Sighvat; ek fet smíða, I do (can) work, Fms. vi. 170; hann fat gerða, be did gird, Fagrsk. 48; ek fat kjósa, I did choose, Edda 229 (App.); ek fet inna, I do record, Rekst. 29, v.l.; this use, however, although freq. in the poets of the 10th century, became obsolete, and is B. in mod, usage, to step, esp, in the phrase, never met with in prose. feta i fótspor e-s, to step in one's foot-prints; bó eg feginn feta vildi fótspor bin, Pass. 30. 10.

feti, a, m. a stepper, pacer, in compds, há-feti, létt-feti, mál-feti, a bigbstepper, light-stepper, etc., poët. names of a race-horse.

feti, a, m. [fete, Ivar Assen], the blade of an axe, Nj. 27, 209. a strand in the thread of the warp.

fetill, m., dat. fetli, pl. fetlar; an older dat. form fatli (cp. katli) seems to be left in the phrase, bera hond i fatla (qs. fatli), to carry the arm in a sling: [Germ. fessel]:—the strap by which a bag is bung on the shoulder, N.G.L. i. 349: the strap or belt of a shield or sword (skjaldar-fetill, sverds-f., Gr. τελαμών), umgörð ok fetlar, Fas. i. 414, El. 22, 33, Edda 123, N. G. L. ii. 422; hence the sword is in poetry called fetil-stingi, fetla-byrör, f. a burthen carried by straps, a, m. a 'belt-pin,' etc. N. G. L. i. 143.

fot-mal, n. a measured step, pace.
fotta, tt, [fattr], to bend back; fetta fingr, to bend the fingers back; fetta fingr úti e-t, to criticise (unfairly); vide fingr.

fettr, adj. slender, = fattr.

fettur, f. pl. mimics, in the phrase, fettur og brettur.

FEYJA, o, in mod. usage inserting g, feygja, [cp. fuinn], to let decay, go to ruin; hann feyr (mod. feygir) hús niðr fyrir óræktar sakir, be lets the bouse decay, Gpl. 332.

FEYKJA, t, [fjúka], to blow, drive away, with dat., Ps. i. 4, Rd. 272: absol., Fas. ii. 238: metaph., feykja at e-m, to rush at one, Al. 40; hann feykir (rusbes) inn í húsit sem kólfi skyti, Fms. vii. 342.

feyra, u, f. mites in cheese, etc.; feyror, part. mity. feyskinn, adj. [fauskr], rotten, esp. of timber.

FIDLA, u. f. [A. S. fidele; Germ. fiedel], a fiddle, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 353 (in a verse); fiblu-slattr, playing on a fiddle, Hom. 106. fiblari, a, m. a fiddler, Hkr. i. 30.

flora, ad, to touch or tickle with a feather; floringr, m. the effect of being tickled; floraor, part. feathered, of arrows, Fas. ii. 173.

FIDRI, mod. flor, n. feathers (vide fjöor), Edda 46, Stj. 83, Fms. vi. 85 (in a verse); sængr-f., the feathers of a bed; alptar-f., swan feathers; gæsar-f., goose feathers; again, a quill is fjöor.

florildi, n. a butterfly, vide fifrildi.

flor-varinn, part. wearing feathers, of a bird, Fas. i. 477 (in a verse). fika, ad, in the phrase, fika sig upp, to climb nimbly as a spider. fikta, 20, to fumble, grope with a thing, as a child, (mod.)

fila, u, f. [vide fjöl], a deal, thin board, N. G. L. i. 75.

FILLA, u, f. the greasy fat flesh, e. g. of a halibut; esp. the thick film of the bead, in vanga-filla, kinn-f., haus-f., hnakka-f.

filungr, m. one who cuts deals, N.G.L. i. 101, Ghl. 80. bird, procellaria maxima.

fimask, 20, dep. to basten, Karl. 382, (rare.)

FIMBUL-, [cp. Germ. fimmel = an iron wedge; Bohem. fimol; Swed. fimmel-stang = the bandle of a sledge-bammer; in Icel. obsolete, and only used in four or five compds in old poetry], mighty, great, viz. fimbulfambi, a, m. a mighty fool, Hm. 103; fimbul-ljóð, n. pl. mighty songs, Hm. 141; fimbul-týr, m. the mighty god, great belper, Vsp. 59; fimbulvetr, m. the great and awful winter preceding the end of the world, Vpm. 44; fimbul-pul, f. the roaring of a river, Gm. 27, Edda (Gl.); fimbul-pulr, m. the great wise man, Hm. 143.
fimi, mod. fimni, f. nimbleness; vide vapn-fimi.

fim-leikr (-leiki), m. nimbleness, agility, Fms. ii. 5, 170, vi. 5, 225. fimleika-maör, m. a nimble man, İsl. ii. 101.

fim-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), nimbly, Fms. ii. 268, Bær. 19.

FIMM, a cardinal numb. [Lat. quinque; Gr. #\(\text{stre}\); Goth. fimf; A.S. fif; Engl. five; Germ. f\(\text{imf}\); Swed.-Dan. fem]:—five, passim; fimm sinnum, COMPDS: fimm-deils, u, f. the fifth part, Am. five times, passim. fimm-deila, d, to divide into five sbares, Am. 84. fimmfaldr, adj. fivefold, Sks. 416. fimm-nættungr, m. a law phrase, a summons with five nights' notice, N. G. L. i. 124, K. A. 182, v. l. fimmtíu, indecl., old fimm-tigir, m. pl. fifty. fimm-tugandi, mod. fimmtugasti, the fiftieth, 686 C. I, Stj. 110, Orkn. 360, Greg. 73. togr or fimm-tugr, adj. fifty years old, Fms. xi. 75: -measuring fifty (ells, fatboms, or the like), cp. áttræðr.

fimmta, 20, to summon (v. fimt), Gbl. 423.

fimm-ten, a cardinal numb. fifteen, passim. fimmtán-sessa, u, f. a ship with fifteen seats, Hkr. i. 215.

fimm-tandi, an ordinal numb. the fifteenth, passim.

fimmti, an ordinal numb. the fifth, passim. fimmti-dagr, mod. fimtu-dagr, m. the fifth day, Thursday (vide dagr), 415. 8, Bs. i. 237, Rb. 112, Fms. v. 97, Nj. 274.

fimmtungr, m. the fifth part, Eg. 266, Fms. i. 23, Rb. 136, N. G. L.

FIMR, adj. nimble, agile, in bodily exercise; fimr við leika, Fms. ii. 91; fimr ok hverjum manni görvari at sér um alla hluti, viii. 343; sterkr ok fimr, Hkr. i. 290; fimr ok skjótr, Fms. x. 314; fimr í orrostum, ii. 106:-neut. as adv. dexterously, speedily, bændum fór eigi fimt at reka flóttann, viii. 407; nú lát við fimt at leita duranna, Hom. 120; víg-fimr, skilled in fight; ord-fimr, mal-fimr, quick of tongue, eloquent: the prop. noun Fima-fengr prob. means nimble-fingered, Ls.

FIMT or fimmt, f. a number of five: fimtar-tale, u, f. a set of five or multiple of five (as fifteen, fifty, etc.), Bs. i. 190. femt = a kind of court], a law phrase, a summoning before a court with a notice of five days: a standing phrase in the Norse law, so that the verb fimta means to summon: so, fimtar-grio, n. pl. a truce during a fimt, N.G. L. i. 342, 351; fimmtar-nafn, n. a citation with a fimt's notice, 86; fimmtar-stefna, u, f. a citation before a court with a fimt's notice, K. A. 184: the phrase gera e-m fimt simply means to summon, N. G. L. i. 346, passim; one fimt is the shortest notice for summoning, five fimts the longest,-fimm fimtum hit lengsta, ef hann veit nær þing skal vera, 21:-the law provides that no summoning shall take place on Tuesday, because in that case the court-day would fall on Sunday, the day of summoning not being counted, N. G. L., Jb., and K. Á. passim.—This law term is very curious, and seems to be a remnant of the old heathen division of time into fimts (pentads), each month consisting of six such weeks; the old heathen year would then have consisted of seventy-two fimts, a holy number, as composed of 2 × 36 and 6 × 12. With the introduction of the names of the planetary days (vide dagr) and the Christian week, the old fimt only remained in law and common sayings; thus in Hm. 73,—' there are many turns of the weather in five days (viz. a fimt), but more in a month,' which would be unintelligible unless we bear in mind that a fimt just answered to our week; or verse 50, - among bad friends love flames high for five days, but is slaked when the sixth comes;' in a few cases, esp. in ecclesiastical law, sjaund (hebdomad) is substituted for the older fimt, N.G.L. passim; it is curious that in Icel. law (Grag.) the fimt scarcely occurs, as in Icel. the modern week seems to have superseded the old at an early time. Fimtar-domr, m. the Fifth High Court in the Icel. Commonwealth, vide dómr, Grág. p. p., etc.; the form of the word is irregular, as it means the Fifth Court (added to the four Quarter Courts) = domr him fimmti, as it is also called in Grág. p. p. ch. 24 sqq.; the old Scandin. law term fimt seems to have floated before the mind of the founders, as fimtardomr etymologically answers to Swed. femt, i. e. a court before which one has to appear a 'fimt' from the citation. Fimtardóms-eiðr, m. the oath to be taken in the Fifth Court, Grag. p. p. ch. 26, 27, Nj. 241; in Sturl. ii. 128 used of an oath worded as the oath in the Fifth Court. Fimtardóms-lög, n. pl. the institution of F., Ib. 13, Nj. 166. Fimtardoms-mal, n. an action before the Fifth Court, Nj. 231. doms-stefna, u, f. a citation before the Fifth Court, Nj. 168. Firstardóms-sök, f. a case to be brought before the Fifth Court, Grág. i. 360, firstar-bing, n. a (Norse) meeting called so, Js. 41.

FINGE, m., gen. fingrar, mod. fingrs; dat. fingri; pl. fingr; a neut. fingr occurs in O.H.L. 73, 74, which gender is still found in Swed. dialects; the acc. pl. is in conversation used as fem., an Icel. says allar fingr, not alla fingr: [Goth. figgrs; A.S. finger, etc.; whereas Lat. digitus and Gr. δάκτυλοε etymologically answer to Icel. tá, Engl. toe, Germ. zebe, a finger of the the names of the fingers—pumal-fingr, the thumb; visi-f., the index finger, also called sleiki-f., lick-finger; langa-tong, long-prong; græði-f., leechfinger, also, but rarely, called baug-f., digitus annuli; litli-f., the little finger. Sayings or phrases:—playing with one's fingers is a mark of joy or happiness—leika fingrum (Rm. 24), or leika við fingr sér (sína), Fms. iv. 167, 172, vii. 172, Orkn. 324, mod. leika við hvern sinn fingr; also spila fingrum, id., Fbr. 198; vita e-b upp á sínar tíu fingr, to know a thing on one's ten fingers, i. e. bave at one's fingers' ends; fetta fingr útí e-t, to find fault with; rétta e-m fingr, digito monstrare, Grett. 117; sjá ekki fingra sinna skil, not to be able to distinguish one's fingers, of blindness, Bs. i. 118: other phrases are rare and of foreign origin, e. g. sjá í gegnum fingr vid e-n, to sbut one's eyes to a thing, etc.; fingr digrir, thick fingers, of a clown, Rm. 8; but mjó-fingraðr, taper-fingered, epithet of a lady, 36; fingra-mjúkr, nimble-fingered; fingrar-þykkr, a finger tbick, Al. 165; fingrar gomr, a finger's end, Fs. 62; fingra staor, the print of the fingers, Symb. 59; fingrar breidd, a finger's breadth. In the Norse law (N.G.L. i. 172) the fingers are taxed, from the thumb at twelve ounces, to the little finger at one ounce—not so in the curious lawsuit recorded in Sturl. i. ch. 18-27. Also a measure, a finger's breadth, Nj. 27, cp. MS. 732. 5: arithm. any number under ten, Alg. 362: botan., skolla-fingr, a kind of fern, lycopodium. fingra-járn, n. a 'finger-iron,' a thimble (?), Dipl. v. 18. fingr-heo, f. a finger's beight, as measure.

fingr-björg, f. [Swed. finger-borg], a 'finger-shield,' a thimble. fingr-brjótr, m. a 'finger-breaker,' a false move in chess, but uncertain which, Fms. iv. 366.

fingr-gull, n. a 'finger-gold,' a ring, Nj. 16, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 641, Fms. Psér ekki um þat finnask, Fms. iv. 195; lét hann sér fatt um finnask, vif. iv. 130, Worsaae 243-246, 381-383, 433 sqq.

fingr-höggva, hjó, to bew one's finger off, Ann. 1342

fingrungr, m. a finger-ring, Stj. 191.

FINNA, pret. fann, 2nd pers. fannt, mod. fanst; pl. fundu; pres. finn and finnr; in old MSS, and poetry freq. fibr, Hm. 23, but finnr 63; pret. subj. fynda; part. fundinn; sup. fundit; the forms funnu and funnit may be found in MSS., but were probably never so pronounced; for even in Haustl. bund and fundu rhyme together; with the neg. suff. fannka, Hm. 38: [Ulf. finpan; A.S. findan; Engl. find; Germ. finden; Swed. finna; Dan. finde]: to find; Finnar kómu aptr ok höfðu fundit hlutinn, Landn. 174; hann leitar ok fior, Isl. ii. 321; Knutr hinn Fundni, Canute the Foundling, Fms. i. 112; hann herjaði á Ísland ok fann þar jarðhús mikit, Landn. 32; fundu þeir Hjörleif dauðan, 35; þar fundusk undir bein, Ld. 328. 2. to meet one; hversu opt hann fyndi smala-mann þórðar, Ld. 138; ok vildi eigi finna Hákon konung, Fms. x. 3. β. to visit; en þó gakk þú at finna konung, Nj. 7; veiztu ef þú vin átt... far þú at finna opt, Hm. 120. 8. to find out, invent, discover; porsteinn er fann sumar-auka, Landn. 131, Ld. 12; Nói fann vín at göra, Al. 64, Stj. 191; rúnar munt þú finna, Hm. 143; hann fann margar listir, þær sem áðr höfðu eigi fundnar verit, Edda β. to discover a country; leita lands bess er Hrafna-Flóki hafði fundit, Fms. i. 238; þá er Ísland fannsk ok bygðisk, Landn. 24; þá rak vestr i haf ok fundu par land mikit, 26; land hat er kallat er Grænaland fannsk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, Íb. 9; í þann tíma fannsk Ísland, Eg. 15. y. metaph., finna e-n at e-u, a law phrase, to bring a charge bome to one, Fms. xi. 75; hence also, vera fundinn ab e-u, to be guilty of a thing; vera ekki at pvi fundinn, to be not guilty of a thing; cp. the Engl. to 'find' guilty.

II. metaph.,

1. to find, perceive, Engl. to 'find' guilty. II. metaph., 1. to find, perceiv. notice, feel; bu fannt at ek lauss lifi, Fm. 8; Gunnhildr finnr þat, Nj. 9 fundu þeir þá brátt, at þangat var skotið öllum málum, Eb. 330; hitki hann fior bott beir um hann får lesi, Hm. 23; bå þat finnr er at þingi kemr, 24, 63; þeir fundu eigi fyrr en fjölmenni dreif at þeim, Fms. i. 136, Nj. 79. β. impers., fann þat á, it could be perceived, Eg. 51; fann þó mjök á Dofra, er þeir skildu, i. e. D. felt much at their parting, Fms. x. 175; fann litt & honum, hvárt honum þótti vel eðr illa, it vas little to be seen, whether..., Eb. 42.

y. finna til, to feel burt, feel a sore pang, is a freq. mod. phrase, but rarely occurs in old writers; finnr þú nökkut til hverr fjándskapr, etc., Anal. 175; en Aldrían fann ekki til þessa sjálfr, áðr einn riddari tók brandinn af honum, þiðr. 358; hence tilfinning, feeling. 2. to find, bring forward; finna e-t til, in support of a charge; ok finna þat til foráttu, at ..., Nj. 15; hvat finnr þú helzt til pess, bow dost thou make that out? 49; hann fann ho hat til, at . . Fms. vii. 258; Eyólfr fann þat til, at ..., Nj. 244; hvat finnr þú til þess, wbat givest thou as the reason? Eb. 184; finna e-t við, to make objection to; hvártz hinn fiðr við, at hann só eigi þar í þingi, Grág. i. 22; þá fundu þeir þat við, um gjaforð þetta, Fms. x. 87, v. l. 8. as a law phrase, to find money, to pay, lay out; hann skal eigi finna meira af fé því, en kaupa leg, Grág. i. 207; allra aura þeirra er úmaginn skal finna med sér, 206; ok slíka aura f. honum, ii. 210; á hann enga heimting til þess er hann fann við, Jb. 421 (MS.); ef maðr selr úmaga til framfærslu ok finnr fé með, Grág. i. 266; þeim þræli er hann hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, 358; hence in the old oath, ek hefka fé boðit í dóm þenna, hefka ek fundit, ok monka finna, hvárki til laga né úlaga (where bjóða and finna are opposed, i. e. bjóða to offer, finna to pay actually), 75; hence is derived the law phrase, at finna sjálfan sik fyrir, to pay with one's self, according to the law maxim, that 'he that cannot pay with his purse shall pay with his body,' used metaph. to pay dear, to feel sorely; kvao makligt at hann fyndi sik fyrir, Sturl. iii. 213, Eb. 154; skaltú sjálfan þik fyrir finna, Fms. iii. 110, xi. 256, Þorst. Síðu H. 9; the pun in Anal. 177 is a mere play 4. finna at e-u, to censure, Fbr. 212, Edda (pref.), very freq. in mod. usage, hence ad-finusla and ad-fyndni, censure; nearly akin is the phrase, pat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at mér þykir hann vera úráðinn, that is the only fault I find with Gunlaug, Isl. ii. 217; ef nokkut væri pat er at mætti finna, if there was anything to blame, Sks. 69 new Ēd. III. reflex., 1. recipr. to meet with one another, Fms. i. 19, Nj. 8, 48; eigi kemr mér þat á úvart þótt vit finnimk á Íslandi, 2. for some instances where the sense seems purely passive, Fs. 20. 3. freq. in a half passive reflex. sense, to be found, to see above. occur; finnask dæmi til, examples occur, Gpl. 45; þat finnsk ritað, it is found written, occurs in books, Fms. ii. 153; finnsk í kvæðum þeim er ..., Eg. 589. 

B. metaph. to be perceived; fannsk þat mjök í ræðu Erlings, Fms. vii. 258: adding å, fannsk þat opt å jarli, Nj. 46; fannsk þat å öllu, at, it was easy to see, tbat . . . , 17, 90; pat fannsk á Arnkatli goða, at . . . , Eb. 178. Y. finnask til e-s, to be pleased with a thing: impers., fannsk Grimi fatt til hans, Grim was little pleased with bim, Eg. 190; ekki fannsk Eirski til bessa verks, Eric was not much pleased with it, Fs. 149; fannsk mer fleira til hans en annarra, I liked bim better than the rest, Fms. i. 141: e-m finnst til e-s, to value; honum finnsk ekki til, be thinks naught of it, thinks it worthless, Fas. i. 317, freq. in mod. usage: finnask at e-u, to admire, Sighvat (obsol.): so in the phrase, lata ser litio um finnask, to pay little beed to, rather dislike, Hkr. iii. 244; konungr let

29; Dagr let ser ekki um finnask eor fatt, iv. 382; Ölvi fannsk mikit um hann, O. admired bim much, Nj. 41; fannsk mönnum mikit um tal beirra, 18; honum fannsk um mikit, be was much surprised, Hkr. iii. 355: e-m finnsk, one thinks, it seems to one; mer finnsk sem hann hafi onga verki, metbinks be feels no pain, Barl. 101; finnsk mér svá, at engi maor, metbinks that no man, 15: very freq. in conversation, with infin. it seems to me, IV. part. finnandi, a finder, 655 xii, 2; finnandaspik, n. blubber which is the perquisite of the finder of a whale, Grag. ii. 383: part. pass. fundit, beseeming, nú mun ok vel fundit, at . . . , Anal. 173

FINNAR, m. the Finns and Lapps; Finne, m. a Finn; Finna and Finn-kons, u, f. a Finn woman, Fms. x. 378; Finn-mork, f. Finmark, Fms. passim; Finnland, n. Finland; Finnlendingar, m. pl. the Finns; the name Lapps only occurs in Orkn, ch. I and Ann. of the 14th century; Finn-fero or Finn-for, f. or Finn-kaup, n. travelling or trading with the Finns or Lapps, Fms. vii, Eg. 25, Hkr. ii. 162; Finnskattr, m. tribute paid by the Finns, Eg. 53, Fms. vi. 377; Finn-skref, n. eargo in a Finn merchant ship, Fas. ii. 515, 516; Finnskr, adj. Finnic, Lapp, etc., vide Fms. passim. The trade with the Finns or Lapps was in old times regarded as a royal monopoly, cp. esp. Eg. ch. 10, 14, O. H. ch. 122, Har. S. haror. ch. 104, 106, and the deeds and laws passim. again the Finns or Lapps were in old times notorious for sorcery, hence the very names Finn and sorcerer became synonymous, cp. Vd. ch. 12, Landn. 3. 2, Har. S. harf. ch. 25, 34, Hkr. Ol. S. Tr. ch. 36; the law forbids to believe in Finns or witchcraft (trúa á Finn eðr fordæður), N. G. L. i. 389, 403:—often in the phrase, Finn-ford, f. going to the Finns; fara Finn-farar, f. pl. (N. G. L. i. 350) and fara & Finn-mörk at spyrja spá (352) are used like Germ. ' to go to the Blocksberg;' Finnvitka, 20, to 'Finn-witch,' i. e. bewitch like a Finn, Fb. ii. 78; Finnbolur, f. pl. or Finnar, m. pl., medic. 'Finn-pon,' pustules in the face, Fél. ix. 209; Finn-brækr, f. pl. 'Finn-breeks,' wizard-breeks, concerning which see Maurer's Volkssagen.

finnerni, mod. firnindi, n. pl. a wilderness, desert, in the phrase, fjöll

ok f., Fms. viii. 432.

finn-galkn, n. (finn-galp, Fas. iii. 473, wrongly), a fabulous monster. half man, half beast, Nj. 183, Landn. 317, v. l., Fms. v. 246: the word centaur is rendered by finngálkn, 673. 2, Rb. (1812. 17); hence finngalknao, part. n. a gramm, term to express incongruous metaphors and the like, cp. Horace's 'desinit in piscem ...,' Skálda 187, 204.

finnungt, m., botan. juncus squarrosus; sinu-f., töbu-f., nardus stricta,

Norse Finna-skæg = Finn's beard.

FIPA, 20, fipa fyrir e-m, to disturb, confuse one in reading or speaking: reflex., e-m fipast, one is confounded, in reading or talking

fipla, 20, to touch, finger, Grett. 203 A: for the proverb vide feigr.

fipling, vide fifling. firin-verk, n. pl. lecbery, Hkv. 1. 40.

firn, n. pl. (mod. firni), [Ulf. fairina = altia], an abomination, shocking thing; mæltu margir at slikt væri mikil firn, Nj. 156, Fs. 62, Sturl. i. 12, Fms. vi. 38, Gullp. 13; svá miklum firnum, Eg. 765; f. ok endemi, or heyr á firn, what a monstrous thing ! Fms. vii. 21, 25: the saying, firnum nytr bess er firnum fær, cp. the Lat. 'male parta male dilabuntur,' Fbr. 28, Grett. 16 new Ed.: gen. pl. firna-, used as a prefix to adjectives and nouns, sbockingly. COMPDS: firns-djarfr, adj. mad, Fms. vii. 65, xi. firms-frost, n. an awful frost, Hom. 87. firna-fullr, adj. awful, Fas. i. 24. firna-haror, adj. violent, Fms. viii. 225.

in mod. usage, firni = a great deal, a lot; firnin öll, a vast lot.
firna, ao, [Ulf. fairinon = μωμάσθαι], to blame, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Hm. 92, 93; firnattu mik, blame not me, Korm. 100

(in a verse); firna e-n um e-t, id., Mork. 36.

firnari, compar. one degree farther, of odd degrees of cousinship, e.g. three on one side and four on the other, Grag. i. 50, 171, passim; cp.

D. I. i. 385.

FIRRA, 0, [fjarri], to deprive one of a thing, with dat. of the thing, acc. of the person; pegar er hann firði pórð augum, whenever be lost sight of Thord, Fms. vi. 201; firor riki ok fóstrlandi, bereft of kingdom and 'fosterland,' iii. 6; firra e-n festar-konu sinni, Grag. i. 314; firra konu ráði lögráðanda, 343, cp. Kb. ii. 50. β. to save, defend; vior því firri (defend) oss Guðs son, Stj. 152; firra e-n ámæli, Fms. v. 307; firra e-n úhæfu, vi. 383; úhöppum, Lv. 94 (Ed. fríum).

2. reflex. to shim; firrask fund e-s, Eg. 70; hann vildi f. alþýðu þys, Fms. i. 272; firsk þú eigi gæfu þína, don't shirk iby good luck, Glúm. 382; firrask e-n eðr flyja, Grág. i. 233; ef kona firrisk bónda sinn, if a wife elopes from ber busband, 353, cp. Hm. 163; heilsa firrisk e-n, bealth departs from one, II. part. firor or firror, as adj. bereft of, void Sturl. ii. 114 C. of, Skv. 2. 7, 3. 13, 24; vammi firð, faultless, boly, Stor. 23.

firri, adj. compar. farther, Nj. 124, (vide fjarr.)

firring, f. a sbunning, removal, Bs. i. 740.
firtur, f. pl. fretfulness; firtinn, adj. fretful; firtast, t, dep. to fret. firakr, adj. from Tjörör, q. v., in a great many compds, Breið-firzkr, Ey-firzkr, Skag-firzkr, etc., Landn., Sagas, passim. fiska, að, to fish, vide fiskja.

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fisk-bein, n. a fish-bone, Blas. 40, Bs. i. 368. fisk-bleikr, adj. pale as a fish, Fms. vii. 269. fisk-gengd, f. a shoal of fish, Grág. ii. 350. fisk-hryggr, m. a fish-spine, Fms. viii. 221.

fiski, f., irreg. gen. fiskjar (as if from fiskr), fisbing, Grág. ii. 383, Ghl. 422, Bs. i. 360; leysa net til fiskjar, 656 C. 2; róa, fara til fiskjar, to go a-fisbing, Edda 35, Bs. i. 654, Fas. ii. 113; fara í fiski, Grág. i. 150; róa á fiski, Gullþ. 5, Fbr. 158; róa at fiski, Bs. i. 654; öll fiski í Laxá, COMPDS: fiski-afli, a, m. fishing stores. fiski-é, f. a fish-river, Jb. 305. fiski-bétr, m. a fishing-boat, 625. 63. bekkr, m. a brook full of fish, Fr. fiski-brogo, n. pl. fishing. fiskifiskibuo, f. a fishing-booth, Grag. i. 471. fiski-dratur, m. catching fish. fiski-dugga, u, f., vide dugga. fiski-fang, n. a catch of fish, Eg. 130, Fms. xi. 225; in pl. stores of fish, Bjarn. 34. fiski-fyla, u, f. fish-fouler, fiski-drattr, m. catching fish. a nickname of one who returns without having caught any fish, fara fylu, Finnb. 352. fiski-för, f. a fishing flaki-færi, n. fisbing-gear. expedition, Ghl. 425. fiski-gangr, m., -gangs, u, f., and -gengd, f. a shoal of fish, Vigl. 22. f. a sboal of fish, Vigl. 22. fiski-garor, m. a fish-pond, B. K. 119. fiski-gjöf, f. a contribution in fish, N. G. L. i. 257. fiski-gögn, n. pl. fiski-hylr, m. a fisb-pond, Fr. fiski-karl, fishing-tackle, Ghl. 424. m. a fisherman, Fas. i. 6: metaph. a spider = dordingull, q. v. fiskikufl, m. a fishing-jacket with a cowl or bood, Fms. vi. 388. ligt, n. adj. fit for fishing, Bs. ii. 141. fiski-lækr, m. a brook full of fish, Glum., Karl. 486. fiski-maör, m. a fisberman, Bs. i. 360, Blas. 38, Fms. vii. 121, 122. fiski-mal, n. the range within which fishing is fiski-mio, n. the place where the fish-shoals are.
net. fiski-roor, m. rowing out for fish in carried on, Ghl. 461. fiski-net, n. a fishing-net. an open boat, Eb. 26, 28, Bárð. 169. fiski-saga, u, f. fish-news, viz. of shoals of fish, in the saying, flygr fiskisaga, bjal. 35. fiski-setr, n. a fishing-place, Boldt. fiski-skáli, a, m. a fisherman's but, Fms. Grág. i. 471. flaki-skip, n. a fisbing-boat, 656 C. 2, Bs. i. flaki-stöð, f. a fisbing-place, N. G. L. i. 257. flaki-stöng, v. 305, Grág. i. 471. f. a fishing-spear, Gisl. 21. fiski-tollr, m. fish-toll, Vm. 149. fiskiwatn, n. a lake full of fish, Gpl. 455, Stj. 91; in pl. as local name, Ld. flaki-veiör, f. a catching of fish, Fms. v. 232, Grág. ii. 337, Vm. 158, 170. flaki-vél, f. a fishing device, D. N. flaki-ver, n. a fishing-place, fishing, Fms. xi. 225, Pm. 74, Band. 4, Hkr. ii. 272. a fisherman's abode, Vm. 155.

fiskinn, adj. good at fishing. flakja, t; pret. pl. fisktu, Landn. 271; fiskbi, Grág. Kb. i. 132; fiskja, N. G. L. i. 139, Bs. i. 326; pres. fiskir, Grag. i. 470, 471; fiscar, Kb. i. 132, is undoubtedly wrong; fiskt (sup.), 656 C. 2: in mod. usage always ao, and so in MSS. of the 15th century; pres. fiskar, Ghl. 427; pret. fiskaði, Bs. i. 360; pl. fiskaðu, Fas. ii. 111, B. K. 120:-to fisb; fiskja síld, Fms. x. 22.

fisk-laust, n. adj. 'fisb-less;' and fisk-leysi, n. bad fishing.

fisk-lýsi, n. fisb-oil.

FISKR, m. [Lat. piscis; Ulf. fisks; A. S. fisc; Engl. fisb; Germ. fiscb; Swed.-Dan. fisk]:—a fish, of both sea and fresh-water fish, esp. cod, trout, salmon are often κατ' έξ. called 'fish,' Sks. 180, Hkr. ii. 385; var þar undir f. nogr, Bard. 169; at midi því er þik man aldri fisk bresta, id.; par var hvert vatn fullt af fiskum, Eg. 134; fugla ok fiska, Grág. ii. 345, Sturl. ii. 165, passim; of the zodiacal fishes, 1812. 17:—different kind of fish, heilagr fiskr (mod. heilag-fiski), balibut, porf. Karl., Bs. i. 365; flatr f., id., Edda 35; hval-f., a 'whale fish;' beit-f. (q. v.), bait fish; ill-fiskar, ill or evil fishes, sharks; skel-f., shell fish; blautr f., fresh fish, N. G. L. iii. ch. 2, 5; skarpr f., dried fish, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, in mod. usage hardr fiskr; fred-f. = frer-f., frozen fish, preserved by being frozen: as to fishing vide Hým. 17 sqq., Bs. ii. ch. 2, 87, Guom. S. ch. 87, Nj. ch. 11, Edda l. c., Eb. ch. 11, Fbr. ch. 40, Landn. 2. 5, Ld. ch. 12, 58, Bárð. ch. 9, Rafn S. ch. 10, D. I. and Bs. passim in the Miracle-books: the section of law regarding this important branch of livelihood in Iceland is wanting in the present Gragas, proving that this collection is not complete, but in a fragmentary state. B. the flesh of a fish, for in Icel. the word flesh can only be used of a land-animal; thus, hvitr & fiskinn, baving II. metaph., kinn-fiskar, the flesh on the cheeks (of a white flesh. man); kinnfiska-soginn, with sunken cheeks: the phrase, e-m vex fiskr um hrygg, one's back gains muscle, i. e. one gains strength: fjör-fiskr, live fish, a phrase for spasms of the muscles, the growing pains' common in children,—the fjör-fiskr is said to bound or leap (sprikla), which is regarded as a sign of good health and growth. III. fish were used as units of value, each = half an ell's worth (vide alin), esp. in southern and III. fish were used as western Icel., cp. fiskvirði; hence the standing phrase in the title-page of books of later times, 'charge so many fishes.' COMPDS: flaka-4, f. = fiskiá, Jb. 305. flaka-ferð, f. = fiskigangr, B. K. 119. flaka-kaup, n. the purchase of (dried) fish, Bjarn. 34. fiska-kyn, n. a kin. Stj. 18. fiska-merki, n. the zodiac, Rb. 104. fiska-pol fish-pool, Bret. fiska-skip, n. a fishing-vessel, Fms. v. 101. fiska-kyn, n. a kind of fish, fiska-pollr, m. a fiskastöö, f. = fiskistöö, Ld. 4. fiska-stöng, f. = fiskistöng, Gísl. 104. fiskatíund, f. fish-tithe, Vm. 173. fiska-tollr, fiska-ver, vide fiski-, Am. 3, Fms. iv. 330, and endless other compds.

fisk-reki, 2, m. 'fish-driver,' a kind of whale, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 125; as a nickname, Eb., Landn.: fish drifted ashore, Vm. 18.

fisk-veiör, fisk-ver, etc., vide fiski-.

fisk-virði, n. the value of a fish, about two-pence Engl.; cp. fiskr III.

fisk-æti, n. fisb-meat.

FIT, f., pl. fitjar, gen. fitja, dat. fitjum, the webbed foot of water-birds, (hence fit-fuglar opposed to kló-fuglar), Grág. i. 416, Sks. 169: also of a seal, 179. fitja-skamr, adj. baving a sbort f. (of a seal), Ld. 56. the web or skin of the feet of animals, fla fit af fremra fæti, ok göra af skó, N. G. L. i. 31, Fas. iii. 386, Fms. iv. 336.

II. metaph. meadow land on the banks of a firth, lake, or river, Fms. iv. 41, Vm. 168; á fitjum ár þeirrar er fellr millum húsa, Krók. 38, Eg. 132; Agnafit (in Sweden), very freq. in Icel. names of places, vide Landn. the edge or bem of a sock, knitted things, etc., hence fitja upp, to begin knitting a piece; dúkr fitja-lagor, a bemmed kerchief, Pm. 99. fita, u, f. [feitr], fat, grease, Fms. iii. 186; in many compds.

fit-fugl, n. a web-footed bird, water-bird, Sks. 169.

fitja, að, [cp. A. S. fettan, Engl. to fit], to web, knit; hann lét fitja saman fingrna, he webbed the fingers together, like the foot of a duck or seal, in order to swim better, Grett. 148.

3. fitja upp sokk, etc., to 'cast on' a sock or the like, i. e. make the first stitches in knitting it: metaph., fitja upp a nef ser, to knit or screw up the nose in anger, Dan. 'slaa kröller paa næsen;' so in Engl. 'to knit the brows.'

fitla, ab, to finger, to fidget; f. meb fingrinum, Clar.; and fitl, n.

fitna, ab, to become fat, Karl 448.

fit-skor, m. a shoe made of fit (I. 2 = hemingr), Fms. vii. 297.

FIFA, u, f. [Gr. warnes], cotton grass, eriopborum, Stj. 40; Icel. say, léttr sem fifa, light as f.; fifu-kveykr, m. a wick of f. B. metaph. and poët. an arrow, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, from her swiftness, Orkn.

fifil-bleikr, adj. dandelion-yellow, used only of a horse, Vigl. 20, Finnb. 278.

FIFILL, m., dat. fifli, pl. fiflar, a dandelion; the withered fifill is called bifu-kolla, q.v.: used in compds of divers wild flowers of similar kind, unda-fifill or skari-fifill, bawk-weed; Jakobs-f., Jacob's staff; fjalla-f., common avens or berb bennet, geum; heiða-f., liver-wort, bepatica alba; tún-f. = common fifill, Björn, Hjalt.: metaph. a flower, blossom; renna upp sem fifill i brekku, to run up like a weed on a bank (of youth); fegri man eg fifil minn, I mind when my bloom was fairer, i. e. remember bappier days, Eggert.

FIFL, m. [A.S. fifal = monster], a fool, clown, boor, Gisl. 46 sqq., Korm. 76, Sd. 176, Fms. vi. 217; fifi ok afglapi, ii. 156: the proverb, pvi er fifl ao fatt er kennt, no wonder one is a fool, if one bas never been taught; dala-fifi, a 'dale-fool,' one born and bred in a low dale, Gautr. S. (Fas. iii), ch. 1 sqq., Parcevals S.; for popular tales respecting such characters vide Isl. pjobs. ii. 505 sqq.; eldhús-fifl = Germ. ascb-brödel; skáld-fifl, a poetaster, Edda. fifis-ligr, adj. foolish; f. hjal, foolish talk, Flov. 43.

fifia, u, f. a girl, Grett.

fifia, d, [fivle, Ivar Aasen], with acc. to fool one, Skálda 168. to beguile a woman, Glum. 377, Fs. 60, Nj. 107: reflex., fiflask at konu, id., Rd. 318, Bs. i. 663: of a woman, to fall into illicit love, Stj. 321, Bs. i. 653.

fiftingar, f. pl. beguilement, Lv. 5, Fs. 138, Eb. 142, Bs. i. 447.

fifi-megir, m. pl. an aπ. λεγ., Vsp. 51, 'monster-men,' fiends; cp. A. S. fifal = monster.

fifi-reoda, u, f. foolish talk, nonsense, Mag. 6.

fifiska, u, f. foolishness, folly, Eg. 729; fifisku-fullr, adj. full of folly, Hkr. iii. 274.

fifi-skapr, m. folly, 625. 192; hence the phrase, hafa e-t í fifiskaparmalum, to speak vainly of a thing (viz. sacred things).

fifiskr, adj. foolisb, Landn.; a nickname.

fifi-yroi, n. pl. foolish, foul language, Gisl. 53.

FIFRILDI, mod. florildi through a false etymology, as if it were from fiori, [O.H. G. viveltre; A. S. fifalde; provinc. Germ. feifalter; Swed. fjäril; Norse fivreld or fibrelde; Lat. papilio]:—a butterfly, Flor. 18. figura, u, f. [Lat. word], a metaphor, Skalda 160, Alg. 356: a figure

of speech, Skálda 183, 211, Stj. 524.
fikinn, adj. [Dan. figen; Swed. fiken; wanting in Germ., Engl., and A.S.]:—greedy, eager; freq. in poët. compds, boo-f., gunn-f., moro-f., sigr-f., etc., warlike, valiant, Lex. Poët.

FIKJA, u, f. [Lat. ficus; Germ. feige], a fig, Stj. 331. fikju-kjarni, a, m. ibe kernels or seeds of a fig, Stj. 645. COMPDS: fikju-tré, n. = fik-tré, N. T.

fikjask, t, dep. to desire eagerly; f. á fé, Sl. 34; f. eptir e-u, id.

fikjum, dat. used as adv. eagerly, very, freq. in the Jd.; fikjum grimm, 12; fikjum illt, 26; fikjum haukligt, 41; fikjum hatt, exceeding bigb, Hom. (St.) 58.

fikni, f. eagerness.

fikr, adj. eager, greedy, Fms. vi. 404 (in a verse). fûk-tré, n. a fig-tree, Stj. 36, 325, 399, 403, Mar. 32.

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 fikula, adv. greedily, Fms. vi. (in a verse).
 FILL, m. [early Swed. and Dan. fil], an elephant; this interesting
word, which is still in exclusive use in Icel., was borrowed from the Per-
sian fil, and came to Scandinavia in early times, probably by the eastern
road of trade through Russia and Constantinople; it occurs in a verse of
the 10th century (Fb. i. 209), the genuineness of which may be doubt-
ful, but at all events the word is old; freq. in Al., Stj., Flov., and romances.
But úlfaldi, Goth. ulbandus, A.S. olfend or olvend, a corruption of the
Gr. ἐλέφαντ-, means camel.
                                COMPDS: fils-bein or fila-bein, n. ivory,
Al., Edda (pref.), Str.
                           fils-tönn, f. ivory, Mar.
FINN, adj. [Ital. fine and fino = perfect, from Lat. finis; Engl. fine; Germ. fein]:—fine; it occurs in the Icel. poems Nikulas-drapa and Skioa-
rima, and prob. came to Icel. along with the English trade at the begin-
ning of the 15th century; sax fint sem spegill, Fas. iii. 543 (MS. 15th
century): in a good sense, girnist þú barn mitt blezan fá, björg lífs og
gæfu fina, fine luck, bappiness, Pass. 37. 4.
                                                β. of clothes, 'finn' is opp.
to 'coarse,' but the use of the word is rare in Icel.
 FIRAR, m. pl. [A. S. firas], poët. men, people, Ls. 25, Hm. 25, Edda
(Gl.); fjöld er þat er fira tregr (a saying), Sdm. 30, passim.
físa, a strong verb, pret. feis, [Swed. fisa; Dan. fise; akin to Lat.],
pedere, Hbl. 26; en hann feis við, Ísl. ii. 177.
 físi-belgr, m. small bellows.
 físi-sveppr, m. a kind of fungus, = gor-kúla.
 fiton-, in compds; hence the mod. fitungr, m. frenzy; [from the Gr.
Πύθων; mid. Lat. phitones = wizards, Du Cange; phitoness = Πυθώνισσα,
a witch, Chaucer.]
                        COMPDS: fitons-andi, a, m. magic, Fms. i. 76, x.
223, Fas. iii. 457: mod. frenzy. fitons-kona, u, f. a sorceress, Stj. 491.
fitons-list, f. magical art, Edda (pref.)
                                               fitóns-maor, m. a sorcerer,
Stj. 647, 651.
 fjaðra-, vide fjöðr, a feather.
 fjaor-hamr, m. a 'feather bam,' winged baunch (in northern tales), like
that of Icarus in the Greek legend, pkv. 3, 5, 9, pior. 92, 93, Al. 72.
 fjaor-klæði, n. pl. a feather-bed used as a coverlet, Js. 78.
 fjaor-lauss, adj. featberless, Edda 77.
 fjaor-sarr, adj. feather-wounded, of a bird changing feathers, K. p. K.
112, K. Á. 164.
 fjaor-spjót, n. a kind of spear, Grett. 121, Fs. 64.
 fjaor-stafr, m. the barrel of a quill, Stj. 79. fjala-, vide fjöl, a deal, plank, board.
 fjal-högg, n. a chopping block, Vápn. 24, Bs. i. 696.
FJALL, n., pl. fjöll, [a Scandin. word, Swed. fjäll, Dan. fjæld, but
wanting in the Germ. and Saxon, not even used in the Ormul., but freq.
in North. E. and Scot., where it is of Dan. origin]:—a fell, mountain,
Nj. 25, Hkr. i. 228, Grett. 149, in endless instances: in the phrase,
það gengr fjöllunum hæra, it mounts bigber than the fells, cries to beaven,
of injustice: in allit. phrases, fjöll og firnindi, fells and deserts (vide finnerni); fjall eðr fjörðr, fells or firths, Hm. 117, N.G. L. i. 117: the pl.
fjöll is used of a mountain with many peaks, Eyja-fjöll, Vaðla-fjöll, Hafnar-
fjöll, Fbr.; but Akra-fjall, Fagraskógar-fjall, of a single mountain: the
pl. is also used of a chain of mountains, thus, Alpa-fjöll, the Alps; Pyrenea-
fjöll, the Pyrenees; but Dofra-fjall, the Dofra range in Norway: in biblical
names it is usually prefixed, e. g. fjallið Sinaí, fjallið Horeb, etc.; but also
Gilboa-fjöll, Sam. Sálm. 2. 1, prob. for the sake of euphony: fjall is also
used kar' if., and as a pr. noun, of the Alps, in the phrase, fyrir nordan
fjall, i.e. Germany north of the Alps; sunnan um fjall, i.e. Italy; the
German emperor is called keisari fyrir norðan fjall, Fms. ix. 229, x. 101,
Landn. 24, Fas. i. 223; Norway is also divided into sunnan fjall (i. e.
Dofre) and nordan fjall; in mod. Norse, Norden-fjælds og Sönden-fjælds,
Fms. x. 3. COMPDS: fjalla-bak, n. the back of a fell, the sun sinks ad fjalla baki, behind the fells. fjalla-dalr, m. a valley, 673. 53. fjalla-
                               fjalla-dalr, m. a valley, 673. 53.
16, n. sheep on the fells or bill-pastures.
                                               fjalla-gol, n. a light breeze
from the fells, Fer. 203, opp. to haf-gola, a breeze off the sea.
grös, n. pl., botan. lichen Islandicus.
                                          fjalla-klofi, 2, m. a cleft or pass
                                    fjalla-læða, u, f. 'fell-sneaker,' a mist
between fells, Stj. 87, Al. 26.
leaving the fells clear, but covering the low land.
                                                        fjalla-sýn, f. moun-
tain-view, Bs. ii. 179, freq. in names of places, vide Landn.
                                                                        fjalla-
tindr, m. a peak.
                         fjalls-brun, f. the brow, edge of a fell, Stj. 402,
                 fjalls-hlíð, f. a fell-side, Fms. i. 211, ix. 527.
                                                                        fjalls-
hyrna or fjalls-gnípa, u, f. the born of a fell, a sharp peak.
                                                                        fjalls-
hæðir, f. pl. summits, Stj. 59, 607.
                                             fjalls-múli, a, m. a 'mull' or
crag projecting between two valleys, Landn. 313.
                                                            fjalls-rætr, f. pl.
the roots of a f., i. e. the foot of a mountain; the fells are metaph. regarded
as trees rooted in the earth, but cp. the mythical tale in Edda 19 and 221
            fjalls-öxl, f. the shoulder of a fell, Stj. 529, Fas. i. 53.
  fjall, n. a fell, skin, Lat. pellis, vide berfjall, (rare.)
 fjalla, 20, to clothe with a fell, cover with fur; fjalla um bik með góðum
klæðum, Clar.: metaph. to treat; hence comes the part. fjallaðr, adj.
tinted, coloured; blá-fjallaðr, black, etc.; gull-fjallaðr, gilt, Fas. ii. 173.
 fjall-berg, n. a crag, precipice, Fms. ii. 277.
  fjall-borg, f. a bill-fort, Stj. 380.
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fjall-bygo, f. a county among fells, 625. 87, Eg. 58, Hkr. ii, 65.

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fjall-dalr, m. a dale in the fells, Eg. 137, Hkr. i. 47.
 fjall-dýr, n. a beast of the fells, wild beast, Bs. ii. 137 (of a fox).
 fjall-foro, f. a 'fell-trip,' mountain excursion, Fs. 71.
 fjall-ganga, u, f. going into the fell-pastures to gather sheep, Jb. 284,
Vápn. 22. fjallgöngu-maðr, m. men searching the fells for sheep.
 fjall-garor, m. a wall of fells, range of bills, Hkr. i. 8, A. A. 287 (of
the Alps), Sks. 143.
 fjall-gola, u, f. a breeze from the fells.
 fjall-hagi, 2, m. a fell-pasture, Eb. 54, Jb. 243.
 fjall-hola, u, f. a 'fell-bole,' cavern, Sks. 714.
 fjalligr, adj. billy, mountainous, Sks. 42, (rare.)
 fjall-kona, u, f. 'fell-queen,' a giantess, Bs. ii. 26, (rare.)
 fjall-maðr, m.=fjallgöngumaðr, Sd. 156.
 fjall-nár, m. a law term, a man put to death by being exposed on a
fell, opp. to gálg-nár banged, sæ-nár drowned, vide Grág. Vsl. ch. 90, cp.
Rd. ch. 21, 22.
 fjall-rapi, mod. fjall-drapi, a, m. a kind of dwarf birch, Bs. i. 7,
Edda (Gl.), Hjalt., Björn.
 fjall-rota, u, f. [Norse rutte], a kind of wild partridge, Edda (Gl.)
 fjall-reenn, adj. blowing from the fells, Kristni S. (in a verse).
 fjall-skaro, n. a gap in the fell, mountain-pass, Krók. 64
 fjall-skeröa, d, a pun, Krók. l. c., = gilja, to beguile, (fjallskard = gil.)
 fjall-skora, u, f. a 'fell-scaur,' Hkr. iii. 323, v.l.
 fjall-skogr, m. a mountain forest, Stj. 256, 644.
 fjall-sletta, u, f. a mountain plain, table land, Flor.
 fjall-stong, f. a fellsman's staff, Eb. 106.
 fjall-tindr, m. a mountain peak, = fjalla-tindr, Edda (pref.)
 fjall-vegr, m. a mountain road, Stj. 352, v.l., Isl. ii. 349, Fms. viii. 50.
 fjall-vior, m. timber from the fells, Gpl. 455.
 fjall-vindr, m. a land wind, opp. to hafvindr, Eg. 370.
 fjall-boka, u, f. fog from the fells.
 fjalms-fullr, adj. = felmsfullr, O. H. L. 27.
 FJARA, u, f., gen. fjöru, [a Scandin. word, which remains in Orpbir
in the Orkneys, vide ey]:—the ebb-tide, ebb, 415. 10, Edda 32-34, Fms. xi. 6, Fs. 157, Grág. ii. 352-366, passim. 2. [cp. fore- in the Engl.
fore-shore], the fore-shore, beach, sea-board, Edda l. c., Grág. i. 91, Fas.
ii. 148, Nj. 19, Eb. 292, Grett. 89, Orkn. 336, passim: the allit. saying,
milli sjalls ok sjöru, between fell and fore-sbore; var på skógr milli sjalls ok sjöru, at that time it was forest between fell and fore-sbore, i. c. all
over the low land, Landn. 28, Ib. ch. I; par sem mætisk gras eðr f., where
the grass and sea-beach join, Dipl. iii. 11.
                                               compos: fjöru-borð, n. the
sea-board, the breadth of the fjara, metaph. from a cup, cp. the mythical
                      fjöru-grjót, n. the gravel on the beach, Fms. ii. 93,
tale in Edda l.c.
                    fjöru-grös, n. pl., botan. a kind of sea-weed, opp.
Fas. ii. 112.
to fjallagrös.
                   fjöru-kóngr (fjöru-kúfungr), m. a kind of snail.
fjöru-maðkr, m. a kind of worm used for bait.
                                                            fjöru-maðr, m.
the owner of the shore, Grag. ii. 367, Jb. 318.
                                                        fjöru-mark, n. the
land-marks on the shore, Jb. 320, Dipl. ii. 5, Grág. ii. 361. ¶3ru-mál, n. the rim of the shore between the flood line and the ebb, more
usually flæðarmál, Sturl. ii. 35, v. l. fjöru-nytjar, f. pl. used of drift-
timber, dead whales, sea-weed, or the like, Engl. jetsum, Vm. 75, 80. fjöru-steinn, m. sbingle on the beach, Bs. i. 506:—mark stones, shew-
ing the tide is so far out as to leave a way along the beach, 656 C. 31.
fjöru-stufr, m. a piece of strand or strand right belonging to a farm,
Dipl. iii. 11.
 fjara, ab, (but fjarði, Korm. 118), to ebb; er fjarði, fjarar (pres.), Vm.
96, Korm. l. c.; fjara uppi, of a ship, to be aground, Hkr. i. 152; so,
fjaraði um nótt út undan skipinu, the ship was left on dry land, Fms. xi.
241; fjarar nú undan skipinu, Ld. 56: metaph. to be upset, Str. 32 (badly):
impers., skip (acc.) hans fjaraði uppi, bis sbip ran aground, Fms. iv. 65;
sum skipin vóru þá uppi fjöruð, Hkr. i. 152. fjarðar-, vide fjörðr, a firtb.
 fjarg-hus, n. pl. [farg, fergja, fjörgyn], buge, big bouses, Akv. 39, 42.
 fjarg-vefjask, dep. to groan and lament, Bjarn. 69 (in a verse), (MS.
fiargvefiar, r = z = sk; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. cannot be right.
Ls. 19 is corrupt, so that there is no evidence for the word fjörg = gods.)
 fjarg-viorask, ao, dep. to groan as under a weight; f. dyrin sein og
bung, Bb. 3. 35: the phrase, f. um e-t, to groan, make a fuss about nothing.
 fjar-lægð, f. distance, Rb. 476, passim.
 fjar-lægjask, ð, to leave far bebind, A. R. ii. 151, Stat. 282.
 fjar-lægr, adj. 'far-lying,' distant, Fms. i. 289, x. 227, Mar. 207.
 fjarr, adj. being far off, an obsolete word; as to the dubious passage
Alm. 5 vide farri
 fjarran, adv. [A.S. feorran; Old Engl. ferne; Germ. fern; Swed.
fjärran; Dan. fjern], far off, Hkr. ii. 37, D. N. v. 24, = fjarri.
 fjarri, compar. firr, mod. fjær, superl. first or firrst, mod. fjærst;
[Gr. πόρρω; Goth. fairra, which is also used to transl. μακράν; A.S.
feor; Engl. far; Hel. and O. H. G. fer]:—far off; því at útlendir höfð-
ingjar vóru þeim jafnan fjarri, O. H. 34; svá at fjarri flugu brotin, flew
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far off, Edda 19; vide Ísl. ii. 483, passim; skattlöndin þau er fjarri Llagu, the provinces that were at a distance (fjar-lægr), Eg. 536; with dat.

sólu fjarri, Vsp. 44; hvárt sem eru nær kirkju eða fjarri kirkju-garði, T far from the churchyard, K. b. K. 28; standa f. e-m, to stand far from one; hamingjan stóð honum eigi fjarri, Al. 82; stóðtu mér þá fjarri, Nj. 19; útibur þat er first var húsum, fartbest from the bouses, 168; hvar fjarri ödrum mönnum, quite far from other men, Grett. 127; beim mönnum er first bygðu megin-héruðum, who lived farthest from the chief counties, Fms. iv. 144; í þat horn lands síns er first er lýrittar-vörn hans, Grág, ii. 224; þóttusk þeir bazt hafa er first vóru þeirra samgangi, tbe fartber off tbe better, Glúm. 380; svá hátt at þó mátti heyra gerla þótt peir væri firr, Nj. 118; þó at skip leggi firr búð (dat.) en svá, Grág. i. 91; eigi firr garði en í örskots-helgi, 82; far þú firr sundi, begone from the sound, Hbl. 54; farit firr húsi, Am. 37; the phrase, ganga e-m hendi firr, to go out of one's band, be lost, Rd. 283, Grett. (in a verse); bykki mér hann jafnan betri firr mér en nær, Fms. iv. 330; hvárt þat er nær honum eða firr, Rb. 38, (mod., nær eða fjær); með hramminum þeim er firr var berginu, Grett. 101; firr meir, fartber aloof; bonda-mugrinn sat firr meir, Fms. i. 280; ok því firr meir, at ..., and so much more aloof, in order that ..., Sks. 365: in the proverb, allt er fjörvi firr, all is farther than life, i. e. life is the nearest, dearest thing, Ld. 266, (or, fé er fjörvi firr); at firr, much less, Eg. ch. 14; pott hann sé firr farinn, though he be far away, Hm. 33. II. metaph., taka e-u fjarri, to take a thing far, i. e. to take it coolly, deny it flatly; Ormr tók því ekki fjarri, Fms. i. 209; þeir tóku því ekki fjarri, 229; ek ætla þat nú eigi fjarri, well, I think it's not far wrong, Nj. 248: with dat., ok er þat ekki fjarri hennar skapi, 'tis not far from ber mind, 49; þat er fjarri skapi föður míns, Lv. 87; þú talar þat eigi fjarri réttu, thou sayest what is not far from right, Fms. ii. 14; eigi fjarri því at lengd, i. c. about so long a time, Bs. i. 61; ferr eigi fjarri getu minni, Fms. iv. 312, vi. 104; the phrase, fjarri fer því, it 'fares' far from that, i. e. far from it, by no means; ok er því fjarri orðit er ek vilda at væri, it is far from what I had wished for, Valla L. 221; nú sé ek eigi at mér mætti firr um fara en ber, now I see not bow I can fare worse than thou, B. far from, bereft of; fjarri feor-munum, bereft of my patrimony, Fm. 8; fjarri vinum, friendless, Sighvat; fjarri augum sem menjum, bereft of eyes and treasures, i. c. losing both life and money, Akv. 27

fjarski, a, m. a far distance; vera, liggja, i fjarska, to be afar off, Fms. xi. 57, Sks. 183, Fas. iii. 459: - metaph. in mod. usage immensity, and in many compos: fjarska-legr, adj. immense. fjarska-liga, adv. mensely. fjarska-mikill, fjarska-stór, adj. immensely big, etc. fjarska-liga, adv. im-

fjar-stæðr, adj. 'far-standing,' far from; fjarstætt er um afl várt, there is a long way between our strength, i. e. no comparison, Fms. iii. 187.

fjar-sýnis, adv. far off, out of sight, Mar.

fjar-tæki, n. [taka fjarri], a flat refusal, Fas. iii. 527. fjar-vist, f. living far off, Sks. 190.

FJA, δ, [Goth. fijan = μισείν; A.S. feon or fjan], to bate; an obsolete word, but occurs in Hým. 22, Ls. 35: reflex., fjásk e-n, to bate one, Skm. 33. Its participle however remains in all Teut, dialects, vide fjándi below.

fjáðr, part. [fé], monied, Bjarn. 18.

fjálbr or fjálfr, n. a dubious word, [akin to fela (?)], the deep, an

abyss, Haustl. 18; undir-f., the lower deep, the abyss, pd. 19. fislg-leikr, m. [feleghed = security, Dan. ballads], trust, faith, Hom. 122. fjalgr, adj. [feleg = safe in Dan. ballads; fjelg = comfortable, Ivar Assen; prob. from fela]:—safe, well kept, only in compds, gloo-fjalgr, bid in embers, of a fire, Yt. 21; inn-f., stifled, of tears, Hkv. 2. 43.

fjand-flokkr, m. a bost of enemies, N.G.L. i. 34.

fjandi, a, m., mod. fjandi, pl. fjandr, mod. also féndr; dat. fjandum, mod. fjöndum; [Ulf. fjands =  $\delta \ \xi \chi \theta \rho \delta \epsilon$ ; A. S. feond; Engl. fiend; Germ. feind; Swed. fiende; Dan. fjende; the nd indicates the part.; whereas, Engl. foe seems to be formed from the infin.]:—prop. a bater. an enemy, Hkv. 2. 30, 35, Rb. 380; freq. in old poetry, vide Lex. Poët.: in the allit. phrase, sem frændr, en eigi fjándr, as friends, not foes, Isl. ii. 380: the heathen maxim, gefat þínum fjándum frið, give no truce to thy 2. [Dan. fanden; Swed. fan], after the introduction foes, Hm. 128. of Christianity fjándi came to mean a fiend, the fiend, Bs. i. 452, Niorst. 4; fjándr en eigi menn, fiends and no men, Fas. ii. 535: Satan, K. Á. 74, Fms. i. 202, Stj. 40; ber þú sjálfr fjánda þinn, carry thy fiend thyself (of a bewitched banner), Nj. 274; fjánda-kraptr, fiendish power, Fms. vii. 295; fjánda-limr, a devil's limb, viii. 221; fjánda-sonr, a fiend's son, 656 C. 14; fjánda-villa, a fiendish beresy, Post. 645. 99: in mod. usage fjanda-fæla, u, f., botan. fuga daemonum, fjándi means a fiend. angelica, Germ. engel-kraut.

fjánd-ligr, adj. (fjánd-liga, adv.), fiendisb, fiendisbly, Fms. v. 162,

Ber. 10, Þorst. hv. 44, Fas. ii. 150. fjánd-maðr, m. a foe-man, Lv. 106, Fms. v. 273, Orkn. 224.

fjand-mæli, n. the words of a foe, invectives, Lv. 39.

fjánds-boð or fjánd-boð, n. a law term, a foe's bidding, a sbam bidding at an auction; ok sé eigi fjándsboð, eigi skal hann at fjándsboði annars hafa, N.G.L. i. 117, cp. Ghl. 292.

fjánd-semi, f. enmity, Sturl. iii. 13. fjánd-skapaör, part. bostile, Fms. xi. 261.

fjánd-skapask, 20, dep. to sbew bostility towards, Sks. 337, Orkn. 226.

fjánd-skapr, m. bostility, Fms. i. 37, iv. 270, ix. 268, Nj. 49, Hom. 86, 196, Bret. 22. fjándskapar-fullr, adj. bostile, Sturl. iii. 223. fjár-, vide fé, money.

fjárungr, m. gryllus, a locust, Fél. x. 226.

fjóla, u, f. a violet, Hjalt. (mod.)

fjón, f. [fjá], batred; an obsolete word, occurs in old prose in the phrase, reka e-n fjónum, to persecute, Ver. 29, Rb. 388; or else in poetry, leggja fjón á e-n, to bate one, Hallfred : in pl., konungs f., the king's wrath, Ad. 11; vekja f., to stir up quarrels, Sl. 76, vide Lex. Poët.; guð-fjón, an abomination, that which drives the gods away, Fbr. (in a verse): mod. poets use a verb fjóna, 20, to bate (Bjarn. 67, 122), probably misled by the corrupt passage in Sl. 27.

FJOR-, in many compds = fer-, q.v.: fjor-fættr, adj. four-footed; fior-menningr, m. a fourth cousin, Js. 71, 96, Fms. i. 285, Ghl. 145; fjór-mynntr, part. 'four-cloven,' Sks. 394; fjór-nættingr, m., fjórakeyttr, adj., vide fer-; fjór-akiptr, part. quartered, Stj. 148. fjórði, adj. [Germ. vierte; Dan. fjærde], the fourth, Fms. i. 67 (passim).

fjórðungr, m., generally the fourth part, quarter, D. I. i. 470, Grág. i. 144; f. héraðsmanna, N. G. L. i. 352; f. rastar, the fourth part of a mile, Fms. viii. 63; fjórðungt vísu, the fourth part of a verse-system or stanza, = two lines, Edda (Ht.); hence fjorounga-lok, n. the last quarter of a verse, Fms. vi. 387: a coin (cp. Engl. farthing), N. G. L. iii. ch. 13. 2. a liquid-measure = ten pots or twenty 'merkr;' fjórðungs-fata, a vat bolding 3. a weight = ten pounds or twenty 'merkr,' Jb. 375, Grág. Kb. 232, Dipl. iii. 4, Grag. ii. 362: the law allows a person to bequeath the fourth part of his property, this is called fjórðungs-gjöf, f., Gpl. 270, cp. Jb., Dipl. v. I. 4. the Icel. tithe (tiund) was divided into four shares, each of them called 'fjórðungr,'—to the poor, bishop, church, II. in Norway counties were and priest, Grag., Tl., passim. divided into sjordungar quarters (pridjungar ridings, sextungar sextants, attungar octants, etc.), vide D.N.; hence sjordungs-kirkja, a quarter church, parish church, N.G.L.; fjórðungs-maðr, a man from the same quarter or parisb; fjórðungs-prestr, the priest of a fjórðungs-kirkja; fjórðungs-ping, the meeting of a f.; sjórðungs-korn, corn due to the priest, D.N., N.G.L., the statutes passim; sjórðungs-ból, a farm yielding a certain rent, and many others. Again, in Icel. the whole land was politically divided into quarters or fjórðungar (this division seems to have taken place A. D. 964, and exists up to the present time), thus, Austhroinga-, Vestfirðinga-, Norðlendinga-, Sunnlendinga-fjórðungr, or east-, west-, north-, and south quarters; each of the quarters had three or four shires or þing, and each had a parliament called Fjórðungs-bing or Fjórðunga-bing, and a court called Fjórðungs-dómar, Quarter-courts, Eb. ch. 10, Landn. 2.12; (it is uncertain whether the writer Eb. l. c. intended to make a distinction between Fjórðunga-þing and Fjórðungs-þing, denoting by the latter a 'general quarter parliament,' cp. also Landn. 150.) comps: fjórðunga-mót, n. pl. the borders of the f., Grág. ii. 323, Landn. 251 (v.l.), 237. fjórðunga-skipti, n. a division into quarters. fjórðungs-höfðingi, a, m. a Tetrarch, N. T. fjórðungs-menn, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjórðungr, Grág, þ. þ., Landn. 98, Nj. 110. fjórðungs-sekt, f. outlawry, exile from one of the quarters, Bs. ii. 75. fjórðungs-úmagi, 2, m. a pauper charged to a f., Grág. i. 445.

fjórir, num. adj., fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur (fjugur); gen. fjogurra or fjögurra (fjugurra, N. G. L. i. 77, Sks. 173 B), mod. fjögra; dat. fjórum; acc. masc. fjóra, fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur: [Goth. fidvar; A.S. feover; Engl. four; Hel. fivar; O. H. G. fior; Germ. vier; Swed. fyra; Dan. fire; cp. also Lat. quatuor, Gr. τέσσαρες, Acol. πίσυρες]:-four (passim). fjögra-manna-far, n. a four-oared boat.

fjór-tán, card. numb., [older form fjögr-tán or fjügr-tán, B. K. 9, 60, 62, 125, Sks. 179 B]:—fourteen (passim). fjórtán-sessa, u, f. a ship with fourteen oars, Fms. ix. 408, v. l.

fjör-tándi, ord. numb., [older form fjögr-tándi or fjugr-tándi, N.G.L. i. 49, 348, 350; fjögr-tándi, Fms. x. 398]:—fourteentb. fjör-tugti, the fortieth, Dipl. ii. 15.

FJOS, n., contr. form = fé-hús = 'cow-bouse,' [Norse fjös; the contracted form is usual even in the earliest writers :- a cow-bouse, byre, stall, Ld. 98, Gísl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28, Njarð. 368, Sturl. ii. 43, iii. 54, Fms. ix. 508; vera í fjósi, or fara í fjós, to attend to the cows. fjós-dyr, fjós-haugr, fjós-hlaða, fjós-hurð, fjós-reka, fjós-veggr, etc., the door, mound, barn, burdle, spade, wall, etc. of a fjós. Fjósa-karlar, m. pl. the 'byregata, u, f. the byre-path, Landn. 51. carles,' the three stars in the sword of Orion. fjósa-kona, u, f. a byre-maid, Landn. (Hb.) 51: fjósa-konur, the 'byre-maids,' the three stars in the belt of Orion, because the dairy-work is in the winter months (Dec., Jan.) fixed by the rising of these stars. work, attendance on the cows, Nj. 185, v.l. fjósa-verk, n. 'byre-

FJÓS, mod. pjós, f. the carcase of a whale, Grág. ii. 360, 372, Jb. 310 B (passim)

fjúk, n. [cp. Engl. fog], a snow-storm: allit., frost ok fjúk, Fbr. 23; fjúk ok drifa, Bs. i. 158; fjúk var úti, 672; í fjúki, Landn. 235; stormr með fjúki, Fas. ii. 74: in swearing, fái þat fjúk, a 'fjúk' upon it. FJUKA, pret. fauk, and pers. faukt, mod. faukst, pl. fuku; pres. fyk,

pl. fjákum; pret. subj. fyki; part. fokinn; sup. fokit: [Swed. fyka; Dan. fyga]:—to be driven on, tossed by the wind, of snow, dust, spray, or the like: allit., fjúka sem fys, as chaff; mold er fýkr, 623. 25; axhelmur þær sem fjúka...ef nokkut fýkr frá oss, Stj. 422: of snow, tók þá at f., it began to snow, Grett, III; var fjukanda vedr, there was a snow-storm, 144; hafði fokit yfir öndverðan vetr, they had been buried (had perished) in the snow, Glum. 341; hence the metaph. phrase, nú er fokið í flest skjól, now all places of shelter are filled with snow, no refuge left, Gisl. 63, Nj. 258; útvegar Háreks eru foknir, all H.'s outgoings are stopped, Fms. xi. 423; syndisk beim sem eldr fyki um alla gluggana, of embers, Bs. i. 7; fauk svá sandrinn, at ..., of the ashes from a volcano, 804, (sand-fok, a drift of sand or asbes.) 2. metaph. to fly off; fauk af höfuðit, Nj. 97, Ld. 291; fuku tennrnar ór Búa, Fms. xi. 139; láta fjúka í kveðlingum, to reply with sarcastic, extemporised ditties, Grett. 94.

fjúk-renningr, n. a snow-drift, Sturl. i. 155 C. fjúk-viðri, n. a snow-storm, Sturl. ii. 31.

Nær, and compds, vide fjarri, fartber off. FJÖÐB, gen. fjaðrar; old pl. fjaðrar, later fjaðrir; dat. fjöðrum : [A. S. feber; Engl. feather; Germ. feder; Gr. wrepov]:-a feather, it may be used of either the plume or the quill, but usually a distinction is made between fibri or fibr, plumage, and fjabrar, quills; væng-fjöbr, a uning-feather; stél-fjöbr, a tail-feather; dynja hana fjabrar, Bm. 1; hár ok fjabrar, Edda (pref.); plokkaði af fjaðrarnar, 77: phrases and sayings, það er ekki fjöðr af fati þínu, 'tis no feather of thy gear, thou needst not be proud of it, cp. Aesop's fable; verör hverr að fljúga sem hann er fjaðraðr, every one must fly as be is feathered; draga fjödr um e-t, to slur over a thing (vide draga), Fms. vii. 20: cp. the proverb in Rafns S. Bs. i. 647,-litid er nef vart, en breidar fjadrar, our neb is small, but the feathers large, perhaps somewhat corrupt in the text, being taken from some fable about birds; the sense seems to be something like the Fr. 'l'bomme propose, Dieu dispose.' 2. metaph. of feather-formed 2. metaph. of feather-formed a. the blade of a spear, Eg. 285, Stj. 461, Ld. 244, Grett. 121, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. ii. 209, Fb. iii. 409. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). \(\beta\). the fin of a fish fiskr nior frá beltis-stað ok fjöðr á, Fms. iv. 56 (rare). B. the fin of a fish, Fas. ii. 131; COMPDS : fjaora-broddr, m. a feathered, i.e. double-edged, spike, Bard. 170. Haora-lauss, adj. featherless, Fas. ii. 378; in the riddle, fuglinn flaug fjaðra-lauss, elti fuglinn fóta-lauss. fjaðra-sárr, adj. = fjaðr-sárr. fjaora-spjót, n. a kind of sword-spear to thrust with, = fjaor-spjót.

FJÖL, f., gen. fjalar, old pl. fjalar, later fjalir, a deal, thin board, Fms. vi. 15, 281, x. 404: metaph. of snow shoes, Sks. 81 B: so in the proverb, bað er ekki við eina fjöl fellt, 'tis not joined with a single deal, 'tis no plain matter, Mag. 86; or, hann er ekki við eina fjöl felldr, i. e. fit for many things; fóta-fjöl, a foot-board; höfða-fjöl, the head-board of a bed; rúm-fjöl, the side-board of a bed; gast-fjöl, the barge-board in a COMPDS: fjala-brú, f. a bridge of planks, Fms. xi. 280. fiala-hlass, n. a load of deals, N.G.L. i. 142. fials-köttr, m. a mouse-trap, Fms. iii. 74. fjala-stóll, m. a deal stool, Pm. 90, etc.

FJÖL-, [akin to Gr. πολύε; Ulf. filu = πολύε; A.S. fela; O.H.G. filu; Germ. viel; lost in Engl. and mod. Dan.; in Icel. freq., esp. as a prefix in poetry, but never used as an independent adj.]:—much, manifold. I. in a bad sense: fjöl-beiðni, f. begging, intruding, Al. fjöl-breytinn, adj. false, wbimsical, Edda 18. fjöl-kunnigr (fjöl-kundr, Barl. passim), adj. [kunna], skilled in the black art, Grett. 150, 153, Eg. 119, 179, Nj. 17, 272, Fms. i. 18, ii. 134, Hm. 114, passim. fjöl-kyngi (fjöl-kyndi, Barl. passim), f. the black art, witchcraft, Fms. i. 10, Korm. 222, Landn. 84, Grett. 151, Rb. 408, Stj. 647; galdrar ok fjölkyngi, K. p. K. 76, Grett. 155, etc., passim; fjölkyngis-bækr, f. pl. magical books, Post. 645. 61; fjölkyngis-fólk, n. wizard-folk, Hkr. i. 267; fjölkyngis-iþrótt, f. magic art, 623. 31, Fms. x. 307; fjölkyngis-kona, u, f. a sorceress, Fas. ii. 273; fjölkyngis-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with sorcery, Gisl. 31; fjölkyngislist, f. magic art, Stj. 73; fjölkyngis-veör, n. a gale produced by sorcery, Fms. iv. 44. fjöl-lyndi, f. looseness, Lv. 78. fjöl-lyndr, sorcery, Fms. iv. 44. fjöl-lyadj. fickle, loose, Sturl. i. 225. fjöl-máligr, adj. tattling, Karl. 439, fjöl-mæli, n. tittle-tattle, slander, Fms. ix. 250, Hkr. ii. 35, 686 B. 2. Gbl. 195, N. G. L. i. 57, H. E. i. 479. fjölmælis-maðr, m. a tatler, slanderer, Gþl. 197. fjöl-orör, adj. = fjölmáligr, Fs. 36, Fms. ix. 277, fjöl-ráðr, adj. fickle, loose, Fb. ii. 701. fjöl-ræði, n. fickleness, looseness, 655 ix. C. 2. fjöl-ræðinn, adj. too intimate, Fms. vi. 109. fjöl-skrúðigr, adj. dressy, sbowy, Eb. 256. II. in the simple sense of many: fjöl-auðigr, adj. very rich, wealthy, Landn. 79. fiolbygor, part. thickly peopled, Landn. 168, 270, 321 (App.) fiölmenna, t, to crowd, meet in crowds, Nj. 75: become peopled, Rb. 392, fjöl-menni, n. many people, a crowd, Nj. 2, Eg. 38, Edda (pref.) 271, Fms. i. 54, ii. 152, passim: the common people, bandr ok f., Anecd. 6, Sks. 5. fjöl-mennr, older form fjöl-meör, adj. with many people, Fms. i. 37; ríkr ok f., Bs. i. 651; riðu menn fjölmennir til þings, Ísl. ii. 254; far sem fjölmennastr, Fms. vii. 221: peopled, fjölmennt þing, veizla, etc., Nj. 167; gildi f., Eg. 22, 46, Isl. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 265:

neut., vera, hafa fjölmennt, Eg. 5, Sturl. ii. 245; fjölmennt ok góðmennt,

many people and good, Eg. 201.

Rd. 293; fjöl-skyldi, n., N.G.L. ii. 9, Fms. xi. 68, Hom. 1, Grág. i. 225: much business, many duties, with a notion of toil and trouble, Fms. i. 53, iv. 179, vi. 60, xi. 68, 429, Hom. 135, Bs. i. 90, 686 (of debt); mæðing ok f., Sks. 569; álög né f. (duties), Fms. xi. 224; annask um f., to be very busy, Rd. l. c.; eiga f. um at vera, id., N. G. L. l. c.: in Hom. 1. Lat. occupatio is rendered by fjölskyldi; hvárki fé né fjölskyldi, neither in money nor in work, Grag. i. 225:—in mod. usage, encumbrance with many people (children), a large family, bousehold, but this scarcely occurs in old fjöl-skyldr (-skyldugr, Mar. 232), adj. busy; f. embætti, writers. III. poët. as a prefix to adj. as an ornamental Sks. 38, 257 B. epithet, e.g. fjöl-bliör, -dyggr, -dýrr, -errinn, -gegn, -góör, -kostigr, -kænn, -mætr, -nenninn, -snerrinn, -sviör, -varr, -vitr, denoting exceeding good, wise, valiant, etc. fjol-hofosor, adj. many-beaded, Vpm. fjol-margr, adj. very many. Gs. 20: vide Lex. Poët. fjöl-margr, adj. very many, Gs. 20; vide Lex. Poët. fjölö, f. = fjöldi, a multitude, Fms. ii. 199, Róm. 383: esp. in poetry, with gen. a plenty of, Höfuðl. 16, Am. 8, 92, Gs. 5, pkv. 23, Skv. 3. 2, Gh. 18: used as adv. [Germ. viel], much, Vpm. 3, passim, Hm. 17, 73, Sdm. 30.

fjöldi and fjölði, a, m. multitude, Fms. i. 37, Eg. 74, 79, Nj. 8; fjöldi manna = fjölmenni, N. G. L. i. 30.

fjölga, 20, to make to increase, Sturl. iii. 242: impers., Fas. i. 73. to become numerous, Edda (pref.) B. reflex., Fas. iii. 10, Stj. 21.

fjölgan, f. increase in number, Fms. v. 276.

fjöllóttr, adj. mountainous, Fb. i. 431, Stj. 94.

fjöl-móði, a, m. the sea-snipe, tringa maritima, so called from its wailing note, Edda (Gl.); hence fjölmóða-víl, n. pitiful wailing, vide Ísl. Þjóðs. pref. p. xi.

FJOB, n., dat. fjörvi, mod. fjöri, [Ulf. renders κόσμος by fairvus; A. S. feorb, pl. feoru = life; Hel. firab; obsolete in Engl., Germ., Swed., and Dan.]:—life, Vsp. 33; með fjörvi, 623. 49: esp. freq. in allit. phrases, eiga fótum fjör at launa; fjör ok fé, Fms. iv. 77, Grág. ii. 21, Sl. 1; frekr er hver til fjörsins, porst. St. 54, Nj. 124; allt er fjörvi firr, Ld. 266. 2. in poetry it seems to be used of the vital parts, the body; stein hitti sjör, Hösudl. 9, Hm. 7, Vellekla Hkr. i. 175, Gh. 18, Skm. 20; cp. Germ. leib, leben, and the Goth. and A.S. sense of this 3. in mod. usage freq. in the sense of vitality, vigour, energy, word. spirits; thus, fjör-fiskr, m., vide fiskr: fjör-kalfr, m. one bounding with life as a young calf,-hann er mesti fjörkálfr; vera með fullu fjöri, to be in the full vigour of life: fjör-lauss, adj. life-less, listless: fjör-maðr, m. a vigorous man: fjör-mikill, adj. full of life. II. in poetry fjör is II. in poetry fjor is used in a great many compds, chiefly those denoting loss of life, death, e. g. fjör-bann, -grand, -lag, -lát, -lot, -nám, -rán, -spell, -tál: the beart is fjör-segi, a, m. the 'life-clod,' Fm. 32.

fjör-baugr, m. 'life-money,' a law term, a fee amounting to a mark, to be paid by a convict of the lesser degree to the executive court (féránsdómr); and if this was not paid, the convict was henceforth a full outlaw:-hence the convict is called fjörbaugs-maör and the lesser outlawry or conviction fjörbaugs-garör, m., because within a fixed space (gardr), the convict was safe, having paid the life-money, vide esp. Grág. p. p. ch. 32 sqq., ch. 40, Nj. 240, and the Sagas and laws passim. In two passages, viz. Floam. S. ch. 10 and Gluma ch. 24, fjörbaugsgarðr is used in the same sense as bing-helgi, q. v., viz. of the sacred boundary of a meeting, regarded by the heathens as a sanctuary, cp. Eb. ch. 4 fine; in the Edit. of Floam. S. the passage 'til Lons' is false, the probable reading being 'til Lopz,' i. e. Lopts; in the old MS. Vatnshyma the shank of the p was prob. obliterated so as to make it look like n, and so one transcriber read 'Lons,' another 'Jons;' the reading 'Lopts' is born out by the historical context, cp. also Landn. 5, ch. 8; the word fjörbaugr is diffusely commented on in H. E. i. 137 sqq. compos: fjörbaugs-sekt. f. penalty of f., = Ijörbaugs-garðr, Grág. þ. p. ch. 40. fjörbaugs-sök, f. a case liable to fjörbaugr, Eg. 723, Nj. 164, Grág. i. 90. fjör-bross, u, f. a lovely smile; sumir menn mæla at móðir þín sé engi

f., some people say that thy mother is no f., Mirm. 69.
fjor-brot, n. pl. the death-struggle, esp. of wild beasts, Fær. 49, Fm. 21, Bs. i. 345: Norse, a taking of life, manslaughter, N.G.L. i. 156.

FJORD or fjoro, adv. [early Germ. fert, used by Luther, but obsolete in mod. Germ.; Swed. and Dan. fjord; cp. Sansk. parut]:-the past year; in Icel. this word is obsolete, and scarcely ever occurs in old prose writers; but the mod. 'i fyrra' is derived or corrupted from an older phrase 'i fjörð,' which is still used all over the Scandin. continent; in D.N. 'i fjörð' repeatedly occurs, cp. Fr.; the 'fjörð' in the following passages-Hkr. i. 186, Fms. ii. 328, vi. 88, Fs. 95 (Hallfred), all of them poems of the 10th and 11th centuries—is doubtless to be taken in this sense; and the explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. fjörð and following, cannot be right. fjörð-gamall, adj. a year old, D. N.

fjörðingi, 2, m. one who has dwelt for a year in a place, N. G. L. i. 201. FJÖRÐR, m., gen. fjarðar; dat. firði; pl. firðir, gen. fjarða; acc. fjörðu, mod. firði: [Swed.-Dan. fjord; North. E. and Scot. firth, frith; Engl. ford is a kindred word, but not identical]:—a firth, bay, a Scandin. word; but a small crescent-formed inlet or creek is called vik, and is less than fjörðr, hence the saying, fjörðr milli frænda, en vík milli vina, let fjöl-skylds and fjöl-skyld, f., there be a firth between kinsmen, but a creek between friends, denoting that kinship is not always so trustworthy as friendship: the allit. phrase, fjall ok fjörör, vide fjall; freq. in Icel. and Scandin. local names combined with some other word expressing the shape, etc., Breiði-f., Mjófi-f., Djúpi-f., Grunni-f., Eyja-f., Lima-f. or Eylima-f., Arnar-f., Alpta-f., Vatnsf., etc. In Icel. and old Scandin. countries the shore districts are freq. divided into counties, bearing the name of the firth, just as the inland is divided into dales; thus Eyja-f. and Skaga-f. denote both the firth and the county bordering on the firth. The western and eastern parts of Icel. are called Vest-firðir and Aust-firðir; in Norway a county is called Firdir; cp. Rb. 324 sqq., where over a hundred names of Icel. fjords are recorded, Landn. (Index), and the Sagas: fjarða-gol, n. a breeze blowing off a fjord, Fer. 203, Fms. iv. 302; fjardar-botn, m. the bottom or bead of a fjord, Eb. 188; fjardar-horn, n. the creek at the bead of a fjord, Gisl. 55, also freq. as a local name; fjarðar-iss, m. fjord-ice, Eb. 242, Bs. i. 327; fjarðar-kjöptr or fjarðar-minni, n. the mouth (opening) of a fjord, Sturl. i. 121, Hkr. iii. 118; fjarðar-menn, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjord county, Sturl. ii. 199.

fjör-gamall, adj. stone-old, (mod.); cp. fjörðgamall. fjör-gjafl, a, m. one wbo saves anotber's life, = lifgjafi, Al. 98, Mork. 109.

fjör-grið, n. pl. truce for one's life, Grág. ii. 21. Fjörgyn, f. [Goth. fairguni = a mountain], Mother-earth, Edda. fjör-löstr, m. loss of life, Grag. i. 187, Fms. xi. 135; used in the phrase, verda e-m ad fjörlesti, to cause one's death, Gisl. 62.

fjörr, m. a kind of tree, the fir (?), Edda (Gl.)

fjör-ráð, n. a law term, a plotting against one's life (cp. Germ. verra-ben), Grág. ii. 116, Al. 127. compps: fjörráða-sök, f. a case of then), Grag. ii. 116, Al. 127. fjörráðs-maðr (fjörs-maðr, Fagrsk. 181), m. fjörráð, Sturl. ii. 152. a traitor against one's life. fjörráðs-mál, n. a suit for fjörráð, Eb. 129. fjörræði, n. = fjörráð, Matth. x. 21.

fjör-sjúkr, adj. sick unto death, Og. 9.

fjör-skaði, a, m. 'life-scathe,' injury to one's life, N. G. L. i. 169.

fjörsungr, m. [Notse fjærsing], a fish, draco marinus, Edda (Gl.); arfr fjörsunga, the beirloom of dragons, a board, cp. Fáfnis arfr, Hkv. 2. 23.

for-vel, f. a plot against one's life, N. G. L. i. 34.
flotra, 20, to fetter, Eg. 239, Nj. 136, Fms. iv. 264, vi. 378; fjötra

hest, to bobble a borse, Glum. 378, = mod. hepta (q. v.) fjötur-lauss, adj. unfettered, Fms. xi. 226.

fjötur-láss, m. a fetter lock (for a door), Fms. viii. 341, v.l.

FJÖTURR, m., dat. fjötri, pl. fjötrar; [A. S. fetor; Engl. fetter; Germ. fesser; cp. Lat. com-ped-is]: - a fetter of iron, a shackle; sprettr mér af fótum fjöturr en af höndum hapt, Hm. 150; fjöturr á fótum, Fms. iv. 15; fjötur allsterkan, annan fjötur, Edda 19; fjöturr af hinu sterkasta stáli, Fms. x. 172, Hom. 118, 119; sitja í fjötri, Fms. ii. 12; sitja í fjötrum, id.; þeir brutu af sér fjötrana, Nj. 136. β. metaph., sleda-fjötrar, the straps of a sledge, Sdm. 15: the straps on a smith's bellows, Vkv. 22, 32. a fetter, Fms. xi. 290. COMPDS: fjötra-brot, n. pl. the fragments of fjötrar-rauf, f. the boles in a sledge through which the straps go, Eb. 190.

FLADR, n. low flattery, fawning.

flaora, 20, to fawn; f. at e-m, to fawn on one, Fas. iii. 282 (mod. flaora upp á e-n). flaorari, a, m. a fawner, [cp. Germ. and Engl. flatter.]

FLAG, n. [Engl. flaw], the spot where a turf has been cut out; mo-flag, moldar-flag, freq. .—so also flaga, u, f. a flag or slab of stone, Bs. i. 609, cp. Fms. viii. 320. In the East Angl. counties of Engl. flag is still used of turf as well as stone.

flagari, a, m. a loose person, an impostor.

flag-brjóaka, n. the cartilage of the breast-bone, Edda 76, Bs. i. 378. FLAGD, n., pl. flögð, an ogre, giantess, Fas. i. 59, Fms. iii. 122, 125, 133, xi. 136, Bs. i. 468: the saying, opt eru flögð í fögru skinni, oft is a witch under a fair skin, Eb. 46: demons = tröll, Hkr. iii. 299 (in a verse), Fas. iii. 35 (in a verse). compps: flagða-háttr, m. a kind of metre, flagos-lag, id., Ht. R. 32. Edda (Ht.) 34.

flago-kona, u, f. a giantess, Fas. ii. 518, iii. 560, Gullp. 20.

flagna, að, to flake off, as skin or slough, Bs. i. 618. flag-spilda, u, f. a slice, cut, 1sl. ii. 32.

FLAK, n. the bood of a cap; ok saumat flökin at höfði hennar, Sturl. ii. 77 C, (Ed. flókinn); hence flaka-ólpa, u, f. a cap with a bood or flap, Sturl. I. c. β. the flapper or fin, e.g. of a halibut.

flaka, d, to gape, esp. of wounds; f. sundr af sarum, Fas. iii. 485; flakti β. to flap, be loose, of garments etc. frá síðan, ii. 139.

flaki and fleki, a, m. a 'flake,' esp. a burdle or shield wicker-work, used for defence in battle, Fms. ix. 30 (v.l.), 421, Hkr. ii. 11, Sks. 416 B. flakk, n. a roving, roaming about.

flakka, 20, to rove about as a beggar, Fas. ii. 228, Fms. viii. 240, Sturl.

i. 70 (MS.): metaph., Vápn. 4.
flakna, að, to flake off, split, Fms. viii. 380, v. l.

FLAN, n. a rusbing; feigoar-flan, 'mad-rusb' (a saying).

flana, 20, to rush beedlessly.

flangi, a, m. a coaxer, fawner; hence flangsast, dep. to fawn and coax. flann-fluga, u, f. an adulteress, one who runs away from her wedded busband, a law term, N.G.L. i, 28.

fianni, a, m. a giddy person. FLAS, n. and fias-fongni, f. a beadlong rusbing.

flasa, 20, to rush, cp. Germ. flatschen.

flaska, 20, to split, in the popular phrase, flaska á skeri, to split on a skerry or rock, of a ship, cp. Grett. 148 (in a verse).

flaska, u, f. [a word prob. of Byzantine origin, from Gr. φλάσκη, φλάσκιον; Dan. and Swed. flaska or flaske; Germ. flasche; Engl. flask; Ital. fiasco; Span. flasco; Fr. flacon; cp. Du Cange s. v. flasco and flasca]:a flask; but it must be old, as flösku-skegg, n. bottle-beard, occurs in Landn. as a nickname of an uncle of the old Njal.; flösku-bakr, m. bottle-back, which occurs as a nickname in Grett., cp. Landn.

flaski, 2, m. a flaw in timber or the like.

flat-bytna, u, f. a flat-bottomed boat, a barge, Jm. I.

flat-ligr, adj. flat; flat-liga, adv. flatly, Bs. ii. 129.

flat-maga, 20, to bask in the sun, lie as a dog, (cant.) flat-nefr, adj. flat-nebbed, Lat. simus, a nickname, Landn.

flatneskja, u, f. a plain, Lat. planities; cp. Engl. flats, as in the Essex

flatningr, m. a flat fish, Mk. 53.

FLATR, adj., fem. flöt, neut. flatt; [Engl. and Swed. flat; Dan. flad; Germ. platt]:-flat, level, of land; slétta dala ok flata völlu, Sks. 629: of other things, flatt skjaldbili, Eg. 233; flattr fiskr, a flat fish, Edda 35, Fs. 129, Bs. ii. 179. 

\[ \beta. flat; falla flatr, Sturl. i. 85, Hkr. i. 38; draga \] e-n flatan, to drag one flat on the ground, Nj. 247; kasta sér flötum nior, to throw oneself down flat, Fas. i. 53. \( \gamma\). of the flank of a thing, the phrases, styra & flatt, to steer on the flank (side) of another ship, Korm. 230, Fas. ii. 523; bregða flötu sverði, to deal a blow with the flat of a blade, Fms. vii. 157; öxin snerisk flöt, the axe turned so as to strike flat, Grett. 151; bregða við flötum skildi, Nj. 262: metaph, fara flatt fyrir e-m, to fare ill, be worsted, metaphor from a ship, Sturl. iii. 233, Fms. vi. 379; koma flatt upp å e-n, to come 'flat' on one, take one by surprise. flata-fold, f. a flat-field, Bs. ii. 69.

flat-sigling, f. sailing with a side wind.

flat-skjöldr, m. = Lat. pelta, Stj. 572. I Kings x. 16, 17.

flat-smíði, n. things wrought flat with a plane or hammer, Grág. i. 504.

flat-streymi, n. an eddy coming on the side of a ship.

flat-sæng, f. a bed made on the floor, Fer. 259.

flat-seeri (proncd. flasseeri), n. a flat wound, as from a blister. flat-vegr, m. the flat, broad side, Grett. 151; opp. to an edge.

flat-vior, m. flat timber, planks, boards, Gpl. 455.

FILAUG, f. [fljúga], flying, flight, Sks. 114 B; fugla f., 655 B. 3; fugl á flaug (mod. fugl á flugi), Sks. 81; bessi f. Hem. 40; hefja flaug, Hom. 142: metaph., Am. 23, Sks. 423 B: the phrase, vera á för ok flaugum, to be unsteady and fluttering, Nj. 196.

II. [Dan. flöj], a vane, Bs. i. 422, ii. 50, Edda (Gl.); hence flaugar-skegg, n. the edge or tail of the vane.

flaum-ósi (mod. flumósa), adj. rusbing beedlessly on, metaph. from

the sudden swelling of a torrent, Gisl. 30, Fs. 30. FLAUMB, m. [Norse flom; A. S. fleam; Dutch. fleem]:—an eddy, Bs. ii. 5: poët. the din of battle, hildar f., göndlar f., Lex. Poët. 2. metaph. a bevy, crowd; kvenna f., a bevy of ladies, Fs. (Hallfred): in the phrase, nema e-n flaumi, to bereave one of company and glee, Jd. 5, Isl. ii. 252 (in a verse); flaums felli-domr, the basty judgment of a crowd, (Sighvat). COMPDS: flaum-semi, f. flimsiness, Mar. flaum-slit,

FLAUST, n. [akin to fley], poët. a sbip, Lex. Poët. passim. flaustr, n. fluster, burry; flaustra, ab, with dat. to be flustered. FLAUTIR, f. pl. [A. S. flet; Dan. flöde=cream], a kind of whipped milk, Sturl. iii. 16, 31.

flá, f. the float or quill of a net, Jb. 317, Grág. ii. 358: metaph. strips

of meadow land = fit, Rom. 310.

n. pl. a forsaking one, abandonment, Hm. 122.

FLA, pres. flæ; pret. fló, pl. flógu or flóu; part. fleginn; [akin to flag]: to flay, Finnb. 250; ok flou af skinn, Sd. 154; áðr enn flái húð af, Ghl. 502; öll húð af honum sem flegin væri, Fms. vii. 227, Edda 72; flegnir, 28; slá e-n kvikan, Fms. viji. 227: the saying, þar er ekki seitan gölt að flá: metaph. to strip, flá e-n at gripum, to strip one for one's money, Bjarn. 16; síðan flógu þeir hann ór klæðum, stripped bim, Fms. vii. 352; þá flógu þeir þá ór fötum, 623. 33: also with acc. of the thing, hann fló af sér yfir-klæði sitt, stripped bis over-garment off bim, Sturl. ii. 231 C: reflex., flæzk hann ór kyrtlinum, be pulled the cloak off, Bs. i. 442.

fláki, 2, m. flat moors, moor-land; fúa-f., móa-f., etc. FLAR, sem. slá, neut. slátt, compar. slári, superl. slástr, prop. gaping; flår saumr, a loose ill-stitched seam. 2. metaph. in the saying, mæla fagrt, en hyggja flátt, to speak fair, but think false, Fms. ii. 91, Hm.

flá-ráð and flá-ræði, n. falsebood, Boll. 348, Fms. x. 390, Sks. 618.

flá-ráðr, adj. false, deceitful, Fas. i. 23, Hm. 119. floða, u, f. a sleek, bland person. floðu-ligr, adj. bland.

90, Bjarn. 21, Al. 102.

flogoa, u, f. = flago, a giantess. FLEINN, m. [A. S. flan], a bayonet-like pike, Fms. iii. 224, Sks. 394. β. the fluke of an anchar, Nj. 42, Orkn. 362; vide
 2. a kind of shaft, a dart, = A. S. flân, Höfubl. 10, cp. Grett. 141. akkeris-fleinn.

13, Rm. 32, Fms. i. 45, cp. Hkr. i. 159, Hm. 85, 151; hence poët. fleindrifa, u, f. a drift or shower of shafts; flein-stokkvandi and fleinvarpaor, m. epithets of archers. 3. a pr. name, Landn.; hence Fleins-hattr, m. a metre attributed to an old poet of that name, Edda (Ht.)

FLÈIPR, n. babble, tattle, Mag. 56. fleipra or fleipa, 28, to babble, prattle, Gísl. 98, Ísl. ii. 151, Grett. 148 B.

FLEIRI, compar., and FLESTR, superl., (fleirstr is a bad form, freq. in books of the 18th century), [cp. Lat. plerique, plūres; Gr. πλείστοι, πλείονεs; Dan. flere, flest; Ulf. uses managistr = πλείστοs and managiza = πλείων; vide margr]:-more, most; sex domendr eða fleiri, Grág. i. 37; eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, Fms. x. 275; hinir vóru þó miklu fleiri (more numerous), Ld. 170; ef hann þarf fleiri bjargkviðu, Grág. i. 55; á því vígi eigi fleirum mönnum á hendr at lýsa, ii. 34; vil ek heyra fleiri manna örskurð, Fms. i. 42: neut. fleira, more, féll miklu fleira lið hans, 121: with gen., hafði hann nokkuru fleira manna, Eg. 77, Bs. ii. 167; fleira barna, Fs. 75; ekki sagði hann þessum manni fleira, Fms. i. 145. 

β. metaph. more communicative, bearty, cp. fár and margr; er nú fleira i frændsemi með þeim, Band. 20 new Éd.; hann görðisk við hann fleiri ok fleiri, more and more intimate, Finnb. ch. 7; fannsk mér þá ok æ síðan fleira til hans, i. e. I liked bim then and better ever since, Fms. i. 141: in the sense of more, er fleira drekkr, the more be drinks, Hm. 12; fleiri vásbúð hafði hann, en vér höfum haft, Fb. i, O. T. ch. 26. superl., forsjálir um flest, Eg. 73; þér erut um flest einráðir Íslendingar, Ld. 314; flest allt, almost all (vide allr), Fs. 174; flest allt stórmenni, Landn. 39, v. l.; flest öll hof, Sks. 234; þeir eru hér flestir menn at mikils munu virða mín orð, Ld. 184; flestir allir nema fáir menn, Niðrst. 7; flest lid, the greater part of the people or troops, Korm. 236, Eg. 92. B. with the notion of all; flestr made, most people, Höfudl. 3; pat tel ek fyrst er flestr um veit, Ad. 17; reyndr var flestr í fastri fleindrífu, Fbr. (in a verse); flestan dag, all day long, Gm. 15; flestan aldr, all ages, for ever, Arnór; dag-lengis flestan, all day long, Kormak; því at ek brúðar á flest um ráð sem faðir, Alm. 5, Lex. Poët.: the saying, flestir kjósa fyrðar lif, all men cling to life, Kvöldv. i. 194, as motto to the fable of Death and the Old Man with the Sack.

fleka, ad, with acc. to deceive, beguile.

fleki, a, m. = flaki, Fms. v. 167, viii. 429, ix. 30, 421, v. l., Sks. 417. FLEKKA, 20, to fleck, stain, pollute, 655 xxxii. 4, Magn. 474: reflex.,

H. E. i. 476, Stj. 142.
flokka, u, f. a kind of chequered jacket, Sturl. ii. 218: a fleck, spot, in flekku-sótt, f. scarlet fever, Fél. ix.

flekkan, f. pollution, 655 xxxii. 3, Stj.

flekkja, 20, to rake the bay into rows for drying.

flekk-lauss, adj. unspotted, eccl., 625. 70, 183, Stj. 49

flekk-ottr, adj. flecked, spotted, of sheep, dogs, cattle (skjottr, of horses), Sij. 98, 177, 178, Rb. 354; flekkótt hekla, Landn. 319, v.l.; rauð-í., svart-í., blá-í., etc., red-, black-, blue-flecked, etc.

FLEKKB, m., pl. flekkir, gen. flekkja, a fleck, spot, Stj. 124, Fms. x.

332, Nj. 68, Fb. i. 258: metaph. a blot, stain, porst. St. 51, H. E. i. 505; blóð-f., q. v.; án flekk, sine contaminatione, Mar. 2. a row of bay spread out for drying.

flenging, f. whipping, Grett. 135.
flengia, d, to whip, Fas. iii. 312: to ride furiously, (mod.)

flenna, t, to put wide open (cant word), Eg. 305, v. l., Fb. iii. 335, 427.

flenna, u, f. [flanni], a gadding, giddy woman.

flenn-eygr, adj. baving wide-staring eyes, Fb. i. 276.

flons, n. kissing, licking, coaxing; kossa-flens, kissing and coaxing. flonsa, ad, [Germ. flansen], to kiss, lick (cant word), Fms. vi. 359, cp. Mork. 75, where it is spelt flenssa: of an ox, Fas. iii. 500.

fleppinn, adj. [Scot. flypin], crest-fallen.

FLES, f., pl. flesjar, [cp. flas, flaska], a green spot among bare fells and

mountains, Edda 52 (in a verse), pd. 12.

FLESK (fleski, Rm. l. c.), n. [A. S. flæsc; Engl. flesh; Germ. fleisch; not in Ulf.; in Icel. and all northern languages kjöt (Swed. kött, Dan. kjöd) is the common word, and flesk is only used of pork or bacon; Dan. flæsk; Swed. fläsk]:-pork, esp. bam and bacon, often used in pl.; fan fleski, Rm. 29; fleska bezt, Gm. 18; forn fleski, Snót 226; braud ok lítið fleski, Bs. i. 819; galtar flesk, Edda 23; hveiti ok flesk, Fms. vi. 263: a dish of kale and bacon was a dainty, hence the saying, drepa fleski i kál, to dip bacon into kale, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fellr flesk i kal, the bacon drops into one's kale, cp. the Engl. 'roasted larks flying into one's mouth;' honum þótti, ef þetta prófaðisk satt, náliga flesk fallit í kál sitt, Bs. i. 717; feitt flesk féll þér í kál (Ed. ketil wrongly), ef þú kannt at súpa, Fms. COMPD: fleski-sneið, n. a cut or slice of bacon, Finnb. 212, v. l., Fms. iii. 112.

FLET, n. [cp. Scot. and Engl. flat = a story of a house; Dan. fled in fled-föring; A. S. flett = aula; O. H. G. flazi; Hel. fletti = coenaculum, domus; mod. provinc. Germ. fletz]:—a set of rooms or benches, and hence metaph. the bouse itself; often in pl., chiefly used in poetry and in 1. rooms; flet fagrlig, Vtkv. 6; sitja & fleti fyrir, Hm. 1; ef law.

lengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; flets strá, rooms strewed with straw, Ls. 46; setjask midra fletja, to be seated in the middle, Rm. 4; vaxa upp & fletjum, 34; láttu á flet vaða gull-skálir, let the golden goblets go round the benches (as the Engl. loving cup), Akv. 10; stýra fletjum, to dwell, keep bouse, Helr. 10; bera hrör af fletjum, Scot. to lift and carry a body out of the bouse, to bury, Stor. 4; um flet ok um bekki, Fas. ii. 164. in law phrases, a bouse; setja hann niðr bundinn á flet sýslu-manns, to place bim bound in the bailiff's bouse, Gpl. 147, cp. 534; þá skulu þeir hafa vitni til, ok setja þann mann bundinn á flet hans, N. G. L. i. 162, of compulsory alimentation, cp. Dan. fled-föring; er dóttir hans á fleti, if be bas a daughter in the house, 341; ganga á flet ok á borð e-s, to board and lodge with one, D. N. ii. 442. 3. a couch, in the phrase, risa or fleti, to rise up from bed, of a lazy fellow, Gullb. 14; the word agrees with the mod. use of flet, a flat bed on the floor, = flat-sæng. flet-björn and flet-vargr, m., poët. = a bouse.

flet-genginn, part. a law phrase = arfsals-maor, q. v., Dan. fled-föring. fletja, flatti ; pres. flet ; part. flattr :- to cut open ; borskr flattr, dried cod, stock fish, Grag. ii. 354 B, Jb. 317: reflex. to stretch oneself, Fas. ii. 147: impers., skip (acc.) fletr, to drift aside (with the current).

flet-roo, n. a 'clearing the flats,' of a furious onslaught in battle,

fletta, tt, to strip; fletta klæðum, Nj. 200, Fms. viii. 77, 264; fletta e-n af brynju, vii. 227, viii. 121; fletta e-u af e-m, to strip (the clothes) β. to strip, plunder, Sturl. ii. off, iii. 125, Al. 89: metaph., Th. 24. 208, Fms. ix. 383, Stj. 282; cp. fé-fletta. 2. the phrase, fletta bók (dat.), to turn the leaves of a book, (mod.)

FLETTA, tt or ab, [Lat. plectere; Ulf. flebtan; Germ. flecbten; Dan. flette; the word is scarcely borrowed from the Germ.]:—to plait; har fléttað, Karl. 335: reflex., hárið fléttask niðr á bringu, the bair fell down

in braids on the breast, 226.

flétta, u, f. a braid, string; har-f., plaited bair. COMPDS: fléttuband, n. plaited string, cord. fléttu-grjót, n. sling-stones, Sks. 422, O. H. 185 (in a verse). fléttu-skepta, u, f. a kind of sbaft, basta amentata, = skepti-flétta, q.v.

fletting, f. a stripping, plunder, Ann. 1242.
flettingr, m. braids, knots, Karl. 299, 335, Mag. 33, El. 27, 29.

flettu-selr, m. a kind of seal, Sks. 177

FLEY, n. a kind of swift ship (= snekkja, q.v.); only found in poets, as Thiodolf calls the sea fleyja flatvöllr, the flat-field of the fleys, cp. Hkv. 2. 4; fley ok fagrar árar, a fley and beautiful oars, Egill; used by poets also in many compds, as fley-braut, fley-vangr, the road-field of the fleys, etc.; never in prose, except in pr. names, as Gesta-fley, Fms. viii, Sverr. S.; but fley-skip occurs not only in verse, Fb. i. 528, but also in a deed of the year 1315, N. G. L. iii. 112 :- also used of merchant ships, Ann. The Span. flibôte, Engl. fly-boat (Johnson) point to a form fley-batr = fley-skip, though that form has not been found; from the Span. flibóte prob. came the Ital. flibustiero, Anglo-American filibuster: perh. also the Germ. freibeuter, Engl. freebooter, Dutch vrijbuiter represent the same word, altered so as to give an intelligible sense in the respective languages.

fleyőr, n. a scratch. fleygi-ferð, f. flying speed.

fleygi-gaflok, n. a javelin, Sks. 386, 387.

fleygi-kvittr, m. a loose rumour, Fagrsk. ch. 277.

FLEYGJA, fleygoi, [fliuga, flaug], to 'let fly,' throw, with dat., Fms. ii. 17, v. 223, xi. 72, Ld. 166, Bs. ii. 87, Rm. 32 (where read fleini): absol., Vsp. 28, Fms. vi. 137; fleygja af hendi, 623. 31. β mönnum ok fénaði fleygði (were thrown) til jarðar, Ann. 1339. B. impers.,

fleygr, adj. able to fly, Grag. ii. 346, Hom. 89.

fleygr, m. a wedge.

fleymingr, m. [flaumr], jest, sport, in the phrase, hafa e-t i fleymingi, to make sport of, 655 xxxii. 15, Hkr. ii. 187, Grett. 95 A, Sturl. passim; sometimes spelt flymingi or flæmingi, but less correct.

fley-skip, n. a 'fly-sbip,' Fb. i. 528 (in a verse), N. G. L. iii. 112, where it is opp. to langskip: cp. fley.

FLEYTA, tt, [fljóta, flaut], to float, launch, with dat.; fleyta skipum. β. to lift slightly from the ground, Fms. iii. Hkr. iii. 433, Eg. 359. 211: reflex, fleytask, metaph. to pass, go through, but with the notion of a narrow escape, as a boat in shallow water, Band. 7 (v.l.) new Ed.

FIJKKI, n. a flitch of bacon, Fms. x. 204, Fas. ii. 473, Dipl. iii. 4-compd: flikkis-snoid, n. a cut or slice of bacon, Fms. iii. 112.

FLIM and flimt, n., esp. as a law phrase, a lampoon, libel (in verses). Nj. 70, Bjarn. 42.

flim-beri, a, m. a flouter, Fb. iii. 242.

flimska, u, f. mockery, Hb. 14.

flimta, að and t, to flout, lampoon; ef þú flimtar mik, Fms. ii. 9; flimtadi, Fs. 89; but beir flimtu borgrim, Fms. vi. 31 (flimtudu, v. l.); flimtaði (subj.), Fs. 89.

flimtan, f. a lampooning, quizzing, satire, Nj. 50, Eg. 209, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. ii. 57, iii. 80; vide danz.

FLIPI, 2, m. a borse's lip; (granir, of a cow; vör, of a man.)
FLISSA, 28 (and fliss, n.), [Swed. fliss], to titter.

FLIK, f., pl. flikt (but flikar, porf. l. c.), [Germ. flick and flicken], a flog, n. [fljuga], a flying, flight, old form = flug, Barl. 56: medic. a 'flitch,' tatter, rag, flap, þorf. Karl. 436, Pass. 24. 1, 2.
flírur, f. pl. caresses; flíru-ligr, adj. bland; flíru-læti, n. pl. FLIS, f. [Germ. fliese; Swed. flisa; Dan. flise], a splinter, N. G. L. i. 38, Fms. x. 30: a slice, Mar. (Fr.) flisask, 20, dep. to be split into slices, be splintered, Stj. 641. FLJÓÐ, n. a woman, only used in poetry, Hm. 78,91,101, Alm. 5, Rm. 22, II. in pl., a local name in Norway, Fms. xii. Edda 108; etym. uncertain. FLJOT, n. [A. S. fleot = ostium; cp. the Fleet River in London, whence Fleet Street, Northfleet and Southfleet in Kent; Germ. fliess, usually fluss, whence Dan. flod]:—in old writers scarcely used except as a pr. name of a river, viz. Markar-fljót (and simply Fljót) in the south of Icel., whence Fljóts-hlíð, f. the county, Landn. and Nj. passim; and the 'county Fljót (pl.) in the north of Icel., whence Fljóta-menn, m. pl. the men from Fljót, Sturl. i. 138: in mod. usage it may be used as an appell. a river, as in Dan. and Germ., but scarcely except in poetry, e.g. 2. á fljóti, afloat, Fms. iv. 65; better á floti, vide flot. FLJOTA, pret. flaut, 2nd pers. flauzt; flautt scarcely occurs, pl. flutu; pres. flyt, pl. fljótum, pret. subj. flyti; part. flotinn; sup. flotið: [A.S. fleôtan; Engl. float; O.H.G. fliozan; Germ. fliessen; Dan. flyde; Swed. flyta]: 1. to float on the water; sá þar fljóta langskip tjaldat, Eg. 88; þar sem þat flaut í höfninni, 359; láta þeir f. skipit, Fms. x. 347; þar sá þeir f. fyrir skip Þorvalds, Korm. 234; hverir láta fljóta fley við bakka, Hkv. 2. 4; flýtr meðan lifir en sökkr þegar dautt er, Rb. 352: in the saying, flýtr meðan ekki sökkr, a phrase answering to the Engl. sink or swim; fugla er f. á vatni, fowls tbat swim, Grág. ii. 346; þá flýtr hann til lands, floats asbore, Sks. 94; séðú hve flotinn flýtr, Skálda 163. **B**. metaph. to float about, spread, of news, Bs. ii. 143; láta orð f., Mar. 14; þat hefir flotið um þrjá bæi eðr fjóra, N. G. L. i. 141, Hom. 45. 7. reflex., láta fljótask, to drift, Sks. 133. 2. to run, stream, of running water; svá sem rennandi vötn f. at ýmissum uppsprettum, Fms. ii. 89: to form a pool, vötnin flutu fjórtán álna djúp, Stj. 58; með fljótandum tárum, with gusbing tears, Mar. 

B. intrans. to be flooded; flaut hann all I tarum, or was in floods of tears, Fms. x. 24; flutu i vatni augun klar, Pass. 2. 11; flaut i blooi golf allt, the floor was flooded with blood, Eg. 217; jördin flaut af hunangi, Stj. 453; ketillinn flytr með feiti, Bs. ii. 135; flaut allt land af mönnum, Fms. viii. 400. fljót-endi, n. the float or cork of a net, Ghl. 428. fljót-fanga, adj., Bs. i. 360, read fljót fanga-ráðs. fljót-leikr (-leiki), m. fleetness, speed, Fms. x. 344, xi. 428, Sks. 82. fljót-liga, adv. fleetly, swiftly, Fms. i. 69: metaph. promptly, iv. 295. fljót-ligr, adj. fleet, Ld. 232: metaph. speeding, Bs. i. 423. fljót-mæltr, part. talking quickly, opp. to scin-mæltr. fljótr, adj. fleet, swift, of a horse, Flov. 30: of a ship, Fs. 28, Fms. β. metaph. ready, speedy; Olafr var þess ekki fljótr, ok fór þó at bæn Bolla, Ld. 186. II. neut. used adverb. fleetly, swiftly; nú lát við fljótt ok leita dyra, Fms. v. 147; svá fljótt, so soon, 168; sem fljótast, the soonest, at once, Fb. i. 539; þat fljótast sem þú getr, as soon as thou canst, Fms. iii. 94; fljótara, sooner, Dipl. v. 5. promptly; hann tekr honum eigi fljótt, be received bim coolly, Sd. 139; þeir tóku eigi fljótt undir þat, Fms. ii. 32. fljót-ráðr, adj. rasb, Hkr. iii. 87, v. l. fljót-ræði, n. rasbness. fljót-tækr, adj. quick at taking in or apprehending, Fms. xi. 427. fljót-virki, f. quickness in working, Fms. xi. 431, Th. 19. fljót-virkni (fljót-virkt, Bs. ii. 96), f. burried work. fljót-virkr, adj. quick in working, Mar.; but also opp. to góðvirkr, working bastily, 'scamping' the work.

FLJUGA, pres. flyg, pl. fljúgum; pret. flaug, 2nd pers. flaugt, mod. flaugst, pl. flugum; another old pret. fló, Haustl. 2, 8, pkv. 5, 9, Gh. 17, Yt. 14, and prose passim; the form flaug is very rare in old poets; flo is now quite obsolete, flaug, pl. flugu, being the current form; part. floginn; sup. flogit; pret. subj. 1st pers. flygja, 3rd pers. flygi; with the neg. suf. flygrat, Hm. 151: [not on record in Goth., as the Apocal. is lost in Ulf.; A.S. fleôgan; Engl. fly; O. H. G. fliôgan; Germ. fliegen; Dutch vliegen; Swed. flyga; Dan. flyve: cp. flug]:—to fly, Lat. volare, of birds; in the allit. phrase, fuglinn fljugandi; valr flygr, Grág. ii. 170; fló sá hrafn aptr um stafn, Landn. 29; fló hann þangat til, Niðrst. 4; at fljuga eigi upp fyrr, Edda 60; Johannes flaug upp til himins, Hom. 2. metaph., fljúga á e-n (á-flog, q. v.), to fly at one another, in a fight, Nj. 32: recipr., fljúgask á, to join in a fight, N. G. L. i. 46, Nj. 56. β. of weapons, sparks, rumour, and the like; spjótið fló yfir hann fram, Nj. 58; kesjan flaug í völlinn, Eg. 379; gneistarnir (the sparks) flugu, Fms. viii. 8; at vápn skyli falla at manni eðr f. at honum, Grág. Kb. 108; fljúgandi fleinn, Hm. 85, 151; fleinn floginn, Höfuðl. 12: um konu þá fló út ferlegt úorðan, Hom. 115; sá kvittr fló í bygðinni, Fms. ix. 237: flaug þat sem sinu-eldr, i. 21. 7. of shooting pains (vide flog); þaðan af fló á hann mein þat, Bs. i. 446. II. in old poetry and on Runic stones, used = flyja (q. v.), to flee, Lat. fugere; så er eigi fló at Uppsölum, who fled not at Upsala, Baut. 1169; en hinir fjándr flugu, Hkm. 12; fló ór landi, fled from the land, Ýt. 14.

shooting pain, verkjar-flog, or flog-verkr, m., and flog-kveisa, u, f. rbeumatism, Fél. ix.

flogall, adj. volatile, Lat. volatilis, Hb.

FLOKKR, m. akin to folk, [A. S. floc; Engl. flock; Dan. flok; Swed. flock]:—a body of men; in law five men make a flokkr; flokkr cru fimm menn, Edda 108; þat heitir f. er fimm menn eru saman, N.G.L. i. 61: —a company, bost, party, þeir gengu allir í einum flokki, Nj. 100; engla flokkar, a bost of angels, Greg. 34; marga flokka, Th. 3; hlaupa í gegn ór öðrum flokki, Grág. ii. 10: adverb., flokkum, in crowds, 656. 18; flokkum þeir fóru, Sl. 63:-a troop, band, hefja flokk, to raise a band, to rebel, Fms. viii. 273, ix. 4; ofríki flokkanna, vii. 293; fara með flokk, to roam about, 318:—a tribe, company, in a good sense, Stj. 321, 322, passim, and so in mod usage. compos: flokka-atvígi, n. an attack in bands, uproar, N. G. L. i. 165. flokka-ferð, f. a marching in troops, Grett. 124 B. flokks-foringi, a, m. a captain, leader, Fbr. flokks-höfðingi, a, m. a bead, chief, Stj. 322. flokks-maör, m. a man belonging to a f., Fms. vii. 252, Sturl. iii. 242. flokks-víg, n. a law term, manflokks-vig, n. a law term, manslaughter in a faction fight or mêlée, N. G. L. i. 64. II. a sbort poem, 1sl. ii. 237, Fms. v. 227, vi. 391, xi. 203, 204: as the name of poems, Brands-flokkr, Sturl. iii. 90; Tryggva-f., Fms. iii. 54, 116; Kálfs-f., 123; Valþjófs-f., vi. 426; cp. esp. Gunnl. S. and Knytl. S. l. c., vide drapa. 2. in mod. usage an epic poem consisting of several cantos is called flokkr or rímna-flokkr; thus Ulfars-rímur, Núma-rímur, Þrymlur, etc. are each of them a flokkr, but the Skíða-ríma or Ólafs-ríma, being single rhapsodies, are not so called.

flokk-stjóri, a, m. a captain or leader of a f., Ld. 268.

florin, m. (for. word), a florin, Bs. ii. 43.

FLOS, n. the 'floss' or pile of velvet.

flosa, u, f. a splinter, = flis, Bev.

flosi, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. β. [Norse flös], a fop. flosa-háttr, m. flutter. flosa-legr, adj.; cp. flysjungr.

flosna, ao, to bang loose, prop. of threads: to wither, par flosna aldregi β. metaph., flosna upp, to break up one's bousebold, be bankrupt.

FLOT, n. [fljóta], the fat, grease, esp. from cooked meat, Fms. i. 36, Sd. 163, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18: in the phrase, sjaldan hefi eg flotinu neitað, Isl. pjoos. i. 437.

II. afloat, only in the phrases, & flot, with the sense of motion, 'setting' afloat, Fms. vi. 249; & floti, 'being' afloat; vera á floti, Hm. 155, Fms. vii. 287, Grág. ii. 357, N.G. L. i. 45.

flota, ao, to float, launch, with dat., Fær. 162, Fms. ii. 107, ix. 447.

flota-hólmr, m. an islet, = um-flotin ey, Sks. 93. flot-brúsi, a, m. a floating jar, poët. a boat, Hým. 26.

flot-bytta, u, f. a grease-tub, a cognom., Fms.

flot-fundinn, part. found afloat, of a whale, Grag. ii. 383. floti, 2, m. [Germ. floss; Dan. flaade], a float, raft, Lat. ratis, Skálda 63, Gpl. 411, Fms. viii. 32. 2. a fleet, Lat. classis, Hkv. 1. 27, 35, 2.

163, Ghl. 411, Fms. viii. 32. 18, Fms. i. 169, viii. 222, passim. II. = flet, a movable seat, bench, Fms. v. 332, v.l., perhaps a misspelling.

flotna, 20, to come affoat, Fms. viii. 380, Stj. 123: metaph., flotna upp, to float up, come to the surface, Bs. i. 724.

FLO, f., pl. fizr, a layer, stratum, Edda 83. II. [A.S. fleå; Engl. flea; Germ. flob], a flea, Fas. i. 394: the saying, vera eins og fló á skinni, i. e. never at rest; mar-fló [Germ. flob-krebs], cancer pulex. flóabit, n. flea-bite.

FLOA, 20, to boil milk or fluids; hence, floud mjólk, boiled milk; ófloud mjólk, unboiled milk; sólin heitir ok flóar alla veröld, Mar. 56; hón flóar ok heitir kólnuð hjörtu, 60. II. to flood; Lögrinn gengr svá upp á löndin at víða flóar, Ó. H. 17; af hans sárum flóaði svá mikit blóð, Mar. (Fr.): in mod. usage always declined with o, floir and flooi, if in this sense.

FLÓD, n. [Ulf. flódus=moraµós, Luke vi. 49; A. S. flód; Engl. flood; Swed.-Dan. flod; Germ. flutb]:—a flood, inundation, deluge, Rb. 336; flóðit mikla, Ann. 1199, Fms. xi. 393; vatns-flóð, water-flood.

2. of the tide, flood=flæðr, Fms. vii. 272, Eg. 195; þá er flóð, er tungl er í vestri ok í austri, 415. 10; flóð eðr fjara, Gullþ. 13; at flóði, Fms. viii. 389, Orkm. 428, v.l., Landn. 57; in the west of Icel. always flæðr, q. v.

3. a flood, river or sea, only in old poetry; the always flæðr, q.v. 3. a flood, river or sea, only in old poetry; the allit, phrase, fiskr í flóði, fisb in flood, esp. of salmon, Gm. 21; hvat er pat fiska er renn flóði í, Skv. 2. 1, Fas. i. 483 (in a verse); fold skal við flóði taka (a saying), Hm. 138; cp. meðan jörð heldr flóði, vide Lex. Poët.

4. a snow-slip, avalanche, Gísl. 33; snæ-flóð or snjó-flóð II. metaph. tumult, uproar; en hinn vegni yrði fyrir því flodi, that the slain should be swept away in that flood, Grag. ii. 140; var Páll í því flóði, Paul perished in the tumult, Sturl. iii. 83 C; í þessu flóði urðu þeir Hringr, Fms. v. 268; veit ek hverir hér munu andask, ok monat þú í því flóði verða, thou shalt not perish along with them, Greg. 75; i því flóði urðu fjórir tigir riddara, Blas. 38: in a good sense, í því flóði græddi hann konu þá er Sintica heitir, Post. 656 B. 11: in the mod. phrase, vera i flodi e-s, to be in one's train, under one's protection.

flóð-skíte, m. a duch, podiceps cornutus, Edda (Gl.), = flóa-skíte. FLOI, a, m. [Norse flaa-vand, flaa-bygd; cp. the Kelpie's flow in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor; also the ice-floe of Arctic navigators]: —a marsby moor, Isl. ii. 345, Fms. iv. 359, Jb. ii. 280; fúa-flói, a rotten fen; flóa-barð, n. the edge of a f.; flóa-skítr, m. = flóð-skítr; flóasund, n. a strip of moor; and many other compds. \$\beta\$, a district in the south of Icel., hence Floa-menn, m. pl. the men of F., and Floamanna Saga, u, f. the name of a Saga. II. a bay or large firth, pórð. 7 new Ed.: freq. in local names, Stranda-flói, Grett. 13 new Ed.; Húna-flói, Sturl. iii. 58 sqq.; Faxa-f. (old Faxa-óss). Flóa-fundr, m. the battle in F., Sturl., Ann.—Deep water in a bay is also called floi, opp. to the shallow water near the coast, Bjarneyja-flói. FLOKI, a, m. 'flock,' felt, bair, wool, etc.; ullar-flóki, Edda 237, Fas.

ii. 207 (freq.): of a goat's beard, Eb. 92. COMPDS: flóka-hattr, m. and -hetta, u, f. a felt-bat, Hkr. ii. 202, Eb. 240. flóka-ólpa, u, f. a jacket with a felt cowl, Sturl. flóka-stakkr, m. id., Fas. ii. 242. flóka-trippi, n. a foal with a shaggy skin, Fas. i. 9. of dense black clouds, Vígl. 22; ský-flóki, Eb. 260. 2. metaph. II. [A. S. III. a pr. name, floc], a kind of balibut, passer, solea, Edda (Gl.) Landn.; hence in names of places, Flóka-dalr, etc., Landn.

flókinn, part. clotted, entangled, Fms. x. 192: of a cloud, Sks. 226. FLON, m. an oaf, fool; flonska, u, f. foolisbness; flons-hattr, m. id.; no example has been found in old writers.

flóna, að, to become warm; þá tók at flóna líkit, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 34; þá flóna þeir til ástar við Guð, Mar. 99.

FLÓB, m. [for. word; A. S. flôr; Engl. floor; O. H. G. fluor; Germ. flur; Dutch vloer]:—a floor, pavement, in Icel. only used of the floor of a cow-stall, Bjarn. 32; moka flor, to clean the floor, Fas. ii. 341: in Norway = cow-stall, Bk. 98, D. N. i. 233. flor-flli, n. floor-dead, N. G. L. i. 38.

FLOTTI, a, m. [Engl. flight; Germ. flucht, whence Dan. flugt; cp. flýja]:-flight = Lat. fuga (never = volatus); kom flótti í lið Eireks-sona, Fms. i. 38, Al. 142, passim; snúa á flótta, Eg. 290; flótti brestr, Fms. passim, vide bresta. β. a flying bost; reka flótta, to pursuethe flying bost, Eg. 290, 299, Fms. passim. COMPDS: flótta-gjarn, adj. craven, Stj. 263. flótta-menn, m. pl. a flying bost, Fms. i. 45, Orkn. 106. flótta-rekstr, m. pursuit of the flying bost, Stj. 483, Fms. vi. 323. flótta-stigr, m. a path of flight, Sks. 728. Poët. compds: flótt-skjarr, flótt-reka, rak, to put to flight, Bs. ii. 82, (rare.)

FLUG, n., but in old writers usually, if not always, flugr, m. [cp. fljuga I]:-flight, Lat. volatus; fuglanna flug (acc.), Stj. 17; þá þeinir hann fluginn, Edda 60; (hann) dró arnsúg í flugnum, 46; í sínum flug, Stj. 270: the phrase, á flugi, in the flight; fugl á flugi, a bird of flight, Od. xii. 62; mætir hón hamrinum á flugi, Edda 58; á ferð ok flugi, 'faring and flying,' all in motion, Fas. i. 6, Núm. 2. 99: metaph., var hón öll á flugi, she was all in a flutter, Fb. ii. 335. Lat. fuga, flight, only in poetry; traudr flugar, unwilling to flee, bold, Hkv. 1. 52, Fms. xi. 186 (in a verse); flugar-trauor, adj. bold, Hkv. 1. 54; cp. flug-skjarr, flug-styggr, flug-trauðr, flug-varr, adj., flug-pverrir, m. firm in battle, unflinching, all epithets of heroes, Lex.

Poët.

III. neut. a sheer precipice; hann er svá hár, ok þat flug fyrir ofan at ..., Fas. ii. 231; hence fluga-björg, n. pl. and flugahamarr (mod. flug-hamarr), m. precipices, Bs. i. 330, Fms. viii. 18, 49, Fb. iii. 408, Fas. ii. 231: also of a current, fluga-fors, m., Mag.; flugastraumr, m. a rapid vortex, eddy, Edda 67 (in a verse):—other compds in mod. use, flug-beittr, adj. keen-edged, as a razor; flug-gafaor, flug-næmr, flug-skarpr, adj. keen, acute, quick to learn; flug-háll, adj.

(flug-halka, u, f.), very slippery; flug-rikr, adj. immensely rich. fluga, u, f., gen. pl. flugna, a fly, gnat, moth, Stj. 23, 91, Pr. 474, Edda 70, Ver. 20; gesta-fluga, a moth; my-f., a gnat; by-f., a bee; randa-f., a wasp; hunangs-f., a boney-fly, a kind of Icel. bee; mel-f., a clothesmoth; pey-f., a kind of tipula; myki-f., a dung-fly; maoka-f., a maggot-fly, all three musca, etc., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 688: the phrase, eins og fluga, swift as a fly. Wizards were said to bewitch flies and send them to kill their enemies (vide galdra-fluga, gand-fluga), hence the phrase, gina viò flugu, or taka flugu, to swallow the fly or to carry the fly, i. e. to be the tool of another man, esp. in a wicked and fatal business, Eb. 164; ef Hallgeror kemr annarri flugu i munn ber, if H. puts another fly in thy mouth, i. c. makes thee to carry another lie, Nj. 64; peir gina vid pessi flugu, Al. 9; era minligt flugu at gina, 'tis not 'mine-like' to open the mouth for flies, i. e. lies and slander, Kristni S. (in a verse of the year 998); hann fær komit þeirri flugu í munn eins skiptings, Fms. xi. 445. COMPDs: flugumaor, m. 'a man of flies,' a wizard, occurs in this sense in the old Swed. law (Verel.): hence metaph. a bired bandit, an assassin, Landn. 181, N. G. L. ii. 51, Fms. v. 45, 190, vi. 188, Glum. 361, Rd. 307, Lv. 57. flugu-mannligr, adj. looking assassin-like, Fs. 65.

flugði, a pret. of a lost verb flygja, to sbudder; hón flugði öll, she sbuddered all over (from horror), Eb. 318.

flug-dreki, a, m. a flying dragon, a mythic monster, Nj. 183, Bjarn. 12, Gullh., Al., Sks. 79; cp. dreki fljúgandi, Vsp.

flug-dýr, n. a flying insect, Pr. 476.

flug-ormr, m. a flying snake, winged serpent, mythol., Pr. flug-sjór, m. the giddy deep, Fas. ii. 231, v.l.

flug-akjótr, adj. swift as one winged, Fas. iii. 455.

flug-snarr, adj. = flugskjótr, Att. 149. flug-stigr, m. a path of flight, poët., Hkv. 2. 47: the popular phrase, eg var kominn á flugstig að fara, I was just about to go (or do a thing), but always with the notion that one is prevented at the last moment.

flutning, f., used as masc. (flutningr) in Norse writers, Ghl. 432, in mod. usage masc. throughout, [flytja]:—transport, carriage of goods; flutning hálfa, Pm. 122; f. öll, Vm. 150; allar flutningar, Grág. ii. 357, 359, Fms. iv. 121, viii. 179, Band. 2:-conveyance of persons, Eg. 75, 477: in mod. usage also = farmr.

2. masc. in the metaph. sense, belp, negotiation, intervention, Hrafn. 14, Fms. vii. 17, ix. 295; mála-f., pleading, Hrafn. 17:-report, var þat þeirra flutningr, they reported, Fms. x. 97, Bs. i. 702, 775; but fem., 701. COMPDS: 1. fem., flutningarmaor, m. a carrier of goods, Grág. ii. 383, Glúm. 393, Vm. 16. flutninga-akip, n. a ferry-boat, Vm. 15.

2. masc., flutninga-maor, m. a pleader, Eg. 172, 467, Hkr. iii. 27, Sturl. ii. 17.

FLUD, f. low skerries or reefs flooded by the sea; & flud eda skeri, Mar.; flúð ok fall, Bs. ii. 51.

FLUR, n. [for. word; Lat. flos], a flower, blossom, Fms. v. 345, Barl., Flor., Stj., Bs. ii, freq. in old translations, but now obsolete, except in a metaph. sense, a flowery style of writing. II. flour, Fms. viii. 250, v.l., Bs. i. 707, 713. compps: flúr-brauð, n. flow 121, Fms. ix. 241. flúr-hleifr, m. a flour-loaf, El. 21. COMPDs: flur-braud, n. flour-bread, Stj.

fluraör, part. flowery, esp. in a bad sense, of an affected style, etc. FLYDBA, u, f. a flounder, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 179.

flygill, m. [Germ. flügel], a wing, pior. 92, where it seems borrowed from German ballads.

flyka (and flyksa), u, f. a flake, rag, metaph. a phantom, Grett. 111. flykkjask, t, dep. [flokkr], to crowd, Fms. viii. 81, 411, Hom. 65, Fas. ii. 80, Orkn. 372 (in a verse).

flysja, ad, [flos], to split of cut into slices, Hav. 31 new Ed.; cp. flis.

flysjungr, m. a fop, charlatan.

FLYTJA, pres. flyt; pret. flutti; sup. flutt:—to cause to flit, carry, Gisl. 133; flytja vöru til skips, Nj. 4, Skálda 163, Eg. 125, 194: of trade, to export or import, benna fjárhlut f. menn þaðan, Sks. 184; kaupmenn er mest gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; frillu þá er þú heur flutt af Noregi, Ld. 34.

2. metaph., flytja fórn, to bring an offering, Sks. 781. B. to perform; flytja skírslu, járnburð, Ld. 58, Fms. viii. 149, Hkr. ii. 229. y. to proclaim, preach; hvaða skírn hann flytti, 625. 90: pass., Fms. x. 161: to recite, deliver a poem, speech, etc., flytja kvæði, sl. ii. 222; flytja ræðu, to deliver a sermon (mod.): metaph., var sú vísa mjök flutt, the verse was much repeated, went abroad, Fms. i. 48: pass. to be told, Stj. 59, K.A. 200. 8. to belp, plead, intercede; flytja eyrindi, Fms. x. 44, v. l; göfgir menn fluttu þetta mál með honum, Fms. i. 13; nú hefi ek flutt sem ek mun at sinni, Hrafn. 17; cp. af-flytja, to disparage: pass., Sks. 185 B. e. to entertain, support; flytja úmegð, Mar. (Fr.): pass. to support oneself, Bs. i. 705. II. reflex. to flit, migrate; hann fluttisk til fjalls upp, Fms. x. 411; fluttisk bå herrinn, ix. 353; fluttusk þeir upp í árós einn, Landn. 57; láta skjóta báti ok fluttisk út á skipit, Nj. 133, Fms. xi. 143; flytjask þeir Ólafr þangat ok kasta akkerum, Ld. 76; ef þér flytisk eigi ór höfninni, Ísl. ii. 127; flytjask fram, to pass, succeed tolerably, Helgi kvað sér við slíkt hafa fram flutzk nokkura stund, Fms. v. 257; þó at nú flytisk fram búið er þú ert við, Band. 2. III. part. flytjandi, in the phrase, f. eyrir, movables, money, Grett. 90, Am. 3, Pm. 22, Dipl. iii. 6. Grág. ii. 358: metaph. a promoter, O. H. 126, Glúm. 349. B. a conveyer, flytjan, f. a belping, promoting, Stj. 111.

flyxa, v. flyka. FLÝJA, pres. flý; pret. flýði; sup. flýð; part. flýiðr: mod. flúa, pret. flúði, part. flúinn, pres. flý; an older form with æ—flæja, pres. flæ, pret. flæði-occurs in poetry and old prose; skæðr and flæði rhyme even in Pd. 47 (of the 12th century): this older form is rightly formed from the part. fló; sup. flýit, Fms. i. 26; floer (pres.), 623. 26; floeðu (pret.), Bret. 74; but flyðu, 40; flyíðr (part.), Edda 154 (pref.); flæja (inf.), Sdm. 21, 677. 10, 655 xiv. A. I, 623. 16; fleoði = flæði, Hom. (St.) 3; pret. infin. flæðu (fugisse), Öd. 9; pret. subj. flæðim (fugeremus), Fms. ii. 181 (in a verse): [cp. Ulf. pljúban; A. S. fleon; O. H. G. fliúban, mod. flieben; Engl. flee; no strong verb corresponding to this occurs in the Scandin., except fljuga, which in very old times served for both fugere and volare, vide s.v.]:-to flee, Lat. fugere; peir flyou til Upplanda, Fms. i. 19; vist vil ek eigi flýja, x. 348; Kjötvi hinn auðgi flýði, Eg. 33, Sks. 716 B; þá er Eirekr hafði brott flýit, Fms. i. 26; landsmenn féllu ok flýðu, Bret. 40; Tyrkir voru flydir i borgina, 88; flýja undan, to flee from one pursuing, Eg. 269; or, flyja undan e-m, 623, 16; flyja undan banvænligu höggi, Edda 154. 2. adding acc., flyja land, to flee the land, Fms. i. 1, Ld. 4; flyðu margir göfgir menn óðul sín, Eb. 3, Fs. 123: to flee from, sbun, úhægt mun forlögin at flýja, to sbun fate, 20; flýja hvárki eld nó járn, Edda 82; ek flýða banann, I sbunned death, Bret. 90; þá er sá bani, er þing flýr, one who shuns the meeting, i. e. appears not, N.G. L. i. 62.

FLÝTA, tt, [hence flight], to baston, make baste, with dat.; flyta ferð- eitri, to blow out poison, Fms. i. 160, Fm., Gkv., Bd. l. c.; fnýsa blóði, Hkr. inni, to basten on one's journey, Grett. 99, Bs. i. 130; flyta ser, to basten, speed oneself, Stj. 221, bord. 69.

flytir, m. fleetness, speed, Stj. 172, Lv. 41, Fas. iii. 219. flýtis-II. of a person, an instigator, Lex. verk, u. burried work. Poët.

flæða, dd, [flóð], to flood over, Stj. 56, 284, Ann. 1345: to flow, of the tide, Fms. vi. 163, ix. 44, x. 98: impers., ié ok skip (acc.) fizdir, the flood-tide overtakes sheep and boats, i. e. they are lost by the tide, (mod.)

flæði-, in compps: flæði-bakki, 2, m. 'flood-tide-banks,' banks covered at bigb water, Gísl. 138, cp. 52. flæði-akor, n. a skerry wbich is at bigb water, Gisl. 138, cp. 52. flooded at bigb water, Fms. ii. 142: the phrase, hann er ekki á flæði-skeri

staddr, be is not on a fl., i. e. is in safety.

FLÆDR, f., gen. flæðar, acc. and dat. flæði, pl. flæðar, flood-tide, bigb water, a word used in western Icel. instead of floo, which is used in the south, north, and east; þá var flæðrin síð dags, Eg. 600; flæðr sævar, Sturl. ii. 70; í sandi þar er flæðr gékk yfir (í flæðar-máli, Landn. l. c.), Fms. i. 248; biðu þeir flæðar, Eg. 129; af nálægð tunglsins vaxa flæðar, Rb. 478; fyrir flæðarinnar skyld, Stj. 57; at flæðum, Orkn. 428; at flæði sævar, 422; stórstraums-f., hábakka-f., smástraums-f. сомров: flæðar-bakki, a, m. = flæðibakki, Gísl. 52. flæðar-mál, n. flood-mark, i. e. the space between low and bigb water, N.G. L. i. 13, Landn. 117. flæðar-mús, f. ' floodmouse,' a fabulous animal in nursery tales, vide Isl. pjóðs. and Maurer's Volksagen; the word is, however, probably only a corruption from Germ. fleder-maus,' the bat. flæðar-pyttr, m. a pit on the beach, Fs. 158. flæðar-sker, n. = flæðisker, Edda 48. flæðar-tími, a, m. flood-time, flæðar-urð, f. rocks reached by high water, Grett. bigb water, Stj. 57. 99. The word flædr may be used as a test, to shew whether a MS. was written in the west of Icel. or not; but for authorship it is not sufficient, as copyists were apt to alter such things; thus the Gullb. S. (a western Saga) uses floo not flæor; at the present day an Icel. from the west is ridiculed in other counties of Icel. for his flæor.

flækingr, m. vagrancy, also a stroller.

flækja, t, [flóki], to entangle: reflex., flækja fyrir e-m, to cross one's path, Fas. iii. 380, Grett. 134.

flækja, u, f. entanglement.

FLÆMA, d, to drive away ignominiously, Mart. 119, Fms. v. 304, x. 262, Fær. 133:= slæma, q. v., Nj. 262, a bad reading: reflex. to roam about, rove, (mod.)

flemi, n. a waste, open place.

flæmingr, m. a stroller, landlouper, (mod.)

Flæmska, u, f. the Flemish language. Flæmskr, adj., and Flæmingi, a, m. Flemish, Fas. iii. 262, Bs. Laur. S., Vm. 62.

FLÆRÐ, f. [flár II], falsebood, deceit, Gbl. 492, Stj. 169, 631, Hom. 86, 158, Fms. i. 74. 

B. with the notion of blandness, (mod.) COMPDS: 86, 158, Fms. i. 74. B. with the notion of blandness, fleroar-fullr, adj. full of deceil, Stj. 78, Fms. x. 221. flærðar-lauss, adj. sincere, Sks. 20, 632, Bret. 82. flærðar-orð, n. false (but fair) language, Fas. i. 193. flærðar-samligr and flærðar-samr, adj. false, 625. 65, Sks. 308. Flærðar-senna, u, f. Siren-song, name of a poem, cp. Loka-senna.

flærðari, 2, m. an impostor, Fms. viii. 235.

flærð-lauss, adj. = flærðarlauss, Stj. 554, Fms. viii. 239, Hom. 150. flærðr, part. blended with falsebood, Fas. i. 142.

flærð-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, Stj. 554, Fms. i. 59, x. 260. flærð-samr, adj. = flærðarsamr, Sks. 308 B.

flögra, að, to flutter, flap, Grett. 111.

flökr, n. a roving, roaming about, = mod. flakk, Bs. i. 97.

flökra, að, = flökta; fljúga ok f., Barl. 137.

flökrt, n. adj. a 'fluttering' feeling, nausea; mer er flökurt, I am like to be sick; flökr-leiki, a, m. a feeling rather sick, Fél.

flokta, t, to flutter and fly about, Fas. i. 393, Greg. 79, Fms. vi. 62, x. 139.

flösur, f. pl. flaws in iron, Eg. 184 (in a verse). FLÖT, f., pl. flatir, a plain, freq. in mod. use. Flötr, f. pl. a local

name, Eb. 15 new Ed., Bs. i. 629. FNASA, ad, [mid. H. G. phnasen], to sneeze, snort, Lat. fremere,

metaph. to snort in rage, pkv. 13, Korm. 220 (in a verse) fnasan and fnosun, f. a sneezing, snorting, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

fnauði, a, m. a craven, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xi. 141, Mork. 148, used only in poetry

FNJOSKR, mod. hnjóskr, m. [Swed. fnöske, cp. Swed. fnas = busk]:—touchwood, Fms. vii. 225: metaph., synda-f., Mar. 23: fnjóskr eðr kveyking, id.; hence local names in Icel., as Fnjóska-dalr, Fnjósk-á, Landn., Eggert Itin.

fnjósk-burr, adj. dry as touchwood.

FNYKR, m., also spelt nykr, [cp. Dan. fnug = an atom, a light substance; Swed. frugg :— a stench, Bs. ii. 5 (spelt snykr); þá slöri illum fnyk (MS. fnycc) af likamanum, Fms. x. 379 (Ágrip); fnykr ok fýla, 213; nykr ok fýla, Bs. i. 199; þar til er út ferr fnykr (MS. frykr) um nasar yorar, Stj. 323. Numb. xi. 20, Barl. 86, v. l.

fnýsa (and older form fnossa, Fm. 18, Gkv. 1. 27; fnœstu, pd. 5), t,

i. 86 (in a verse).

fogl, m. a fowl, vide fugl.

FOK, n. [fjúka], spray, any light thing tossed about by the wind; heyfok, fjadra-fok, bay, feathers tossed about:—a snow-drift = fjúk, Bjarn. COMPDS: fok-reior, adj. wroth, frantic. fok-sandr, m. drift-sand. folald, n. a young foal, Lv. 93, Sturl. i. 144.

FOLD, f. [A. S. folde; cp. Engl. field, Germ. feld], a field of soft grass; flata-foldir, fields, Bs. ii. 79; hence fyldinn, adj., q.v. Foldir, f. pl. local name of a grassy oasis in western Icel.; rare in prose, but freq. in poetry: -generally the earth, Alm. 11, Vsp. 57, Hým. 24, Haustl. 5, Edda 97 (in a verse); á foldu, on earth, Hyndl. 40. II. the name of a fjord and county in Norway, the modern Christjania-fjord; Vest-fold, Westfold, a county; perhaps 'fold' is to be taken in this sense, viz. = fjöror in Hm. 138.

fold-vegr, m. = fold, Vtkv. 3.

FOLI, a, m. [A. S. fola; Germ. füllen; Dan. fole; Swed. fåle]:—a foal, freq.: in a phrase, Gisl. 27: of a camel, Stj. 183; asna-foli, Sams. fola-fótr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 51.

FONTB, m. [for. word; Lat. fons], a font, Vm. 6, 52, K. A. 20, H. E. i. 480, Stj. 289, Pm. 126. COMPDs: font-klæði, n. a font-cover, Vm. 4, B. K. 83. font-kross, m. the cross on a font, Vm. 103, 117

FOR, f., pl. forar, a drain, sewer; i forum beim er hann greft, Grag. Kb. ch. 187; stiflur (dikes) eda forar (drains, ditches) er hann hefir görvar með vatns-veitingum, Grág. ii. 289: in mod. usage, a cess-pit,

bæjar-for, hland-for; for og bleyta, mud and dirt. FORAÐ, n., in pl. foruð or foröð, mod. foræði, a dangerous place, precipice, abyss, pit; allt er feigs forað, Sl.; elta e-n á forað, Grág. ii. 117, 120, 157, Bs. i. 200, G. 15, Gbl. 393, 411, N. G. L. i. 342, Vápn. 8, Blas. 46, Thom. 256, Fsm. 9, 40; fallanda f. (stumbling-block) presköldr hennar, Edda (Gl.): freq. in mod. usage, a bog, quagnure, morass, esp. in the allit. phrase, fen og foræði, fens and bogs.

B. metaph. a dangerous situation; vera í feaði, Fms. ix. 517; kom hann sér í mikit forað, 623. 15; in Post. Luke xvi. 26 is rendered by forað (N. T. djúp). y. a bugbear, ogre, monster; hann er et mesta forað, Edda 42; Mystus heitir forað, Pr. 472; Post. Luke xvi. 26 is rendered by for 20 (N. T. djúp). pú ert et mesta forað, Nj. 176: cp. the saying, foruðin sjásk bezt við, cp. also the Germ. ein fuchs riecht den andern, Orkn. 308: in comps, borribly, awfully; foraðs-hár, adj. terribly tall, Fms. iii. 124. foraðs-filr, adj. abominable, Isl. ii. 162. foraos-ligr, adj. awful, Thom. 256. foraosveor, n. abominable weather, Sturl. ii. 50, Bjarn. 54, 56, Post. 656 B. 12.

forső-skapr, m. abominable nature, Stj. 483. I Sam. xxv. 25. for-akt, n. (for. word), intention; med vilja edr f., H. E. i. 561. mod. usage = Germ. veracht, contempt.

for-akta, 20, [Germ. verachten], to despise, scorn, (mod. word.)

forátta, u, f., an older form forurtir, contr. foróttir, f. pl. occurs,forutta-laust, Grág. i. 329, 377 (Kb. ii. 42 forótta-laust), 468; forátta-laust, Kb. i. 133, 136; but forátta, Nj. 15, Eb. 40: [the etymology of the word seems to be 'for' in a privative sense, and 'verk,' cp. A.S. forwyrbt=peccatum; in the Icel. it is used as a law term]:—a cause of forfeiture, an act whereby the other party has 'forfeited' his right, but it is not used in a criminal sense = Germ. verbrechen; ef honum bykkja forurtir til pess, Grág. l. c.: the phrase, forotta-laust or forurta-laust (foryfta-laust, N. G. L. i. 29, is a false reading), sine causa legali, Grág. l.c.: chiefly in divorce cases, the phrase, finna til foráttu, to plead as an excuse, Nj., Eb. l. c. II. in mod. usage = forað; foráttu-brim, foráttu-veőr, n. a beavy surf, strong gale, etc.

for-beini, 2, m. furtherance, Eg. 162, 163, 568, Hkr. i. 189, Bs. ii. 80.

for-bending, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81.

for-berg, n. a projecting rock, Grett. 141, Fas. iii. 257.

for-bergis, adv. down-bill, Hkv. I. 41.

for-blindaör, part. blinded, Pass. 34. 3.

for-boo, n. a foreboding, Fms. vii. 157 II. eccl. an interdict, the Germ. verbot, K. A. 46, 62, 226, H.E. ii. 75.

for-boon, ab, to forbid, Germ. verbieten, esp. eccl. to put under an interdict, K. A. 44, 108, Bs. i. 141, Sturl. i. 123, ii. 4, H. E. i. 466.

for-booan, f. an interdict, H. E. i. 419. for-brekkis, adv. down-bill, Grett. 134.

for-brekkt, n. adj. down-bill, Fms. ii. 98, Lv. 112.

for-brjóta, braut, to transgress, Vidal.

for-bænir, f. pl. imprecations, Isl. ii. 220, Fas. iii. 205.

FORDA, ad, prop. to 'forth' oneself, belp oneself forth or forward, esp. to save one's life, escape danger, with dat.; forda ser, Orkn. 556, Fms. i. 72, v. 87, Eg. 70, Finnb. 320, Magn. 458; haltú undan ok f. þér, Fb. iii. 407; forða fjörvi, lífi, to save one's life, Hbl. 12, Fms. vi. 46, Grág. ii. 13: with a double dat., to be ware of a thing, sal min ber fari f., Pass. 11. 9, 16. 10; but usually, forða sér fyrir e-u, or við e-u. β. hví forðar þú enni hægri hendinni, why withboldest thou thy right band? 623. 17. reflex. to sbun, escape, avoid, the thing avoided in acc., Fs. 180; foreask fund e-s, to sbun one, Eb. 92, Fms. ii. 136; forðask forlögin, Fs. 24; ekki má f. þá (nothing can escape them) hvárki menn nó dýr, Fms. i. 9: in pass. [Swed. fnysa; Dan. fnyse]:—to sneeze, Lat. fremere: with dat., fnysa sense, Sks. 331 B: absol. to escape, Edda 21, Nj. 43, Fms. x. 290.

164 mod, usage, stores, viands; lifs f., what supports life, a livelihood,—this sense seems not to occur in old writers; hence foroa-bur, n. a store-bouse. for-djarfa, ad, [Germ. verderben], to disgrace, Art. 73, Fas. iii. 289: reflex. to disgrace oneself, Stj. 144, H. E. i. 514: mod. to spoil, destroy. for-djörfun, f. destruction. for-drifa, dreif, [Germ. vertreiben], to drive away, Clar. 19, Fb. i. 402. foroum, adv. [akin to fjörð, q. v.], aforetime, formerly, once, erst, Stj. 121, Fms. x. 413, Sks. 108; fordum daga, in former days, Fms. i. 141, ii. 183, vi. 38; ungr var ek fordum, young was I once, Hm. 46: freq. in mod. usage, but esp. in the sense of yore, in days of old; the saying, prysvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253; cp. 'all good things come in threes.' for-dúkr, m. a curtain, Vm. 10, 22, 29. for-dyktr, adj. equipt, Fms. x. 139, (for. word.) for-dyld, f. [dul], conceit, vanity, show, Pass. 32. 3. for-dyri, n. a 'fore-door,' vestibule, Fms. viii. 14, Orkn. 368 old Ed. for-deoda, u, f. [for- negative and dad = an 'evil-doer,' cp. Germ. 'missetbat;' the etym. given in Js. (Gl.) is inadmissible; only used as a law term]:—a witch, sorceress, in the worst sense, N. G. L. i. 70, 342, 351, Ls. 32, Korm. (in a verse), Grett. 108 new Ed.; bölvuð f., accursed witch! COMPDS: fordæðu-maðr, m. an execrable man, Fms. Fms. xi. 435. compps: fordæðu-maðr, m. an execrable man, Fms. xi. 432. fordæðu-skapr, m. witchcraft, sorcery, Hom. 86, Bs. ii. 97, N. G. L. i. 182, defined K. p. K. 76:—objects used for sorcery, N. G. L. fordeoou-verk, n. an execrable crime (slaying a man asleep), i. 351. Vigl. 86 new Ed. for-dæma, d, to condemn, Germ. verdammen, Rb. 338, K. Å. 224, Bs. ii. 159: eccl., Stj. 151, N. T. passim. for-deming, f., esp. eccl. damnation, Germ. verdammung, Stj. 151, for-ellri or foreldri, n., later forellrar, mod. foreldrar, m. pl. (inserting d); masc. foreldrar occurs Nj. 224; forellar (eliding the r), Fms. x. (Agrip), 410, 413, 418; [Germ. vorältern]:-forefathers, elders, ancestors, in old writers always in this sense; feor ok forellri, Stj. 240, Fms. i. 34; úlíkir sínu forellri, 195; um þat bregðr mér til forellris míns, vii. 64; enir fyrri forellrar várir, O. H. 69; frændr ok forellrar, id.; frænda ok forellra, Fms. i. 33; sumir hans forellrar, viii. 101; faðir ok forellar, x. forellris-menn, m. pl. fore-418:—eccl. predecessors, H. E. i. 512. fathers, Fms. ix. 334, Fas. i. 351, Stj. 63, 139, Barl. passim. in mod. usage, parents, and only in masc. pl. foreldrar; this sense occurs as early as the N. T. (vide feogin), but is unknown to older writers. for-eyosla, u, f. desolation, N. T. for-faoir, m. a forefather, Stj. 124; chiefly in pl., Edda (pref.), Stj. 128, freq. in mod. use: -eccl. a predecessor, H. E. i. 514, 655 xxxii. 2. for-fall, n. a let, bindrance, esp. in pl. as a law phrase, Ghl. 102, H. E. ii. 82: a drawback, Fas. ii. 466. forfalla-laust, n. adj. and adv. = in case that there be no let or bindrance, Jb. 222, Gpl. 13, K. A. 22, H. E. i. 516: in N.G.L. i. 351 it is used = without legal cause = for attu-II. sing. a bed-curtain, Edda (Gl.), Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. laust. 494; hann brá upp forfalli, ok sá at þar lá maðr, Mag. I: used as masc. (for-fallinn), El. 24. for-fágaðr, part. painted, whitewashed, Gr. κεκονιαμένος, Matth. xxiii. 27. for-feðgin, n. pl. 'fore-parents,' Stj. 134. for-fjöl, f. a side-board, Str. for-flotti, adj. exiled, fugitive, Fms. i. 212, Eg. 284: a landlouper, Stj. 43: flight, Bs. ii. 66; far-flotti, q.v., is not so good a reading. for-ganga, gékk, [Germ. vergeben], to perish, Ann. 1368, 1412, N. T. for-ganga, u, f. [A. S. fore-genga], a 'going before,' belp, Hkr. ii. 122. forgongu-kona, u, f., Mar., Stj. forgongu-maor, m. a guide (either man or woman), leader, Hkr. iii. 103, Th. 15. for-gangr, m. = forganga, Háv. 57. forgangs-maor, m. a leader, Hkr. i. 274, Fms. i. 299, vii. 138. for-garor, m. a 'fore-yard,' the fore-court of a house, Fsm. 2, 3: the metaph. phrase, vera á forgörðum (mod. fara að forgörðum), of stores, to go out of doors, i. e. to be wasted and squandered, Fas. iii. 51. for-gefins, adv. [Germ. vergebens], in vain, (mod.) for-gildi, n. an aπ. λεγ. = Lat. praefatio, a preamble, 625. 90. for-gildra, ao, to lay a trap for, Thom. 159. for-gipt, f. payment for alimentation, = mod. meogjöf, Sd. 149, Fms. vi. 298, vii. 112, Fas. ii. 438, Fs. 29, 64. forgiptar-laust, adj. without costs, 655 xx. 4. II. [Germ. vergift], poison, Bb. 3. 68, but in this sense it can scarcely be called an Icel. word. for-gial, m. a bostage, Karl. 79. for-gisla, ad, to give as bostage, Karl. 57, O. H. L. 65. for-goor, adj. exceeding good, Safn i. 92. for-gripa, greip, [A. S. forgripan; Germ. vergreifen], to do amiss.

for-hagr, adj. skilful in bandicraft, Stj. 22.

bard.

for-haronaor and for-hertr, part. bardened. for-hellir, m. the fore part of a cave, Sams. 19.

for-heroing, f. bardness of beart, Bible.

· forði, a, m. respite; skammr f., a sbort respite, Fms. viii. 154, v.l.: in a 'for-hleypi, n. a 'fore-leaping,' in the phrase, hafa e-n at forhleypi, or at forhleypis-manni, to use one as a 'fore-leaper,' i. e. as a cat's paw, Nj. 224, Sturl. i. 181. for-hraustr, adj. exceeding valiant, Lex. Poët. for-hugsan, f. foretbought, Bs. ii. 40, 76. for-hugsaor, part. musing. for-hus, n. a porch, Eb. 220, Fms. viii. 360, v.l., H. E. i. 510. fori, a, m. a bell-wetber, Bb. 3. 55; eins og forinn feitr, a ditty. foringi, a, m., gen. ja, pl. jar, a leader, captain, Fær. 106, Hom. 111, Fs. 57, Vapn. 25, Bs. i. 48, Fms. iv. 147, v. 295; hers-f., lids-f., a captain of troops; skips-f., a sbip's captain. forka, ao, to 'fork' or punt a ship, push it on with a pole, Nj. 273, Fas. for-kast, n. throwing (bay) before cattle, Isl. ii. 141. for-kirkja, u, f. a church-porch, Stj. 562, Sturl. ii. 59. for-kláraðr, part. (Germ. word), glorified, Rb. 312. for-kláran, f. transfiguration. for-klarast, ad, dep., in the Icel. N. T. to be transfigured, Mark ix. 1. for-kostuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), very finely, Grett. 154 new Ed. for-kólfr, m. a 'fore-bolt,' metaph. a bead, chief, Al. 127; the reading gjörkólfr in Eb. 86 is prob. false. FORKR, m. [for. word; Lat. furca], a fork, pole, Landn. 154: a punting pole, Eg. 220, Fms. vii. 195, viii. 337, ix. 24, 257, passim, Ld. 56, it occurs even in a verse of the 10th century in Landn. 3. 14 (if the verse be genuine): a fork to eat with is in Icel. called gaffall, a mod. word borrowed from Germ. gabel, Dan. gaffel. for-kuor, f. [kunna], eagerness to learn, curiosity; var mönnum nú f. á skemtan, Ísl. ii. 326; þá hluti er þeim er f. á at vita, Orkn. 100 old Ed., 138 new Ed. reads forvitni: gen. forkunnar- in compds means remarkably, exceedingly; f. margir, Isl. ii. 226; f. mjök, Orkn. 332; f. vel, Eg. 253, Nj. 230, v.l.; f. væn, Fms. i. 70; f. fagr, Edda 46: with a subst., forkunnar orð, eloquent words, Hom. (St.) for-kunna, adj. eager to learn; voru allir f. at heyra oro hans, Clem. 52. for-kunnliga, adv., prop. remarkably, exceedingly; f. væn, Rb. 404, Joh. 623. 15; f. fríðr, Fms. i. 212; f. fljótr, viii. 382; f. vel, Grett. 154 new Ed.; sverð búit f., Eb. 226; biðja f., to beg ardently, Sks. 616. for-kunnligr, adj. remarkable, beautiful, Hkr. ii. 73, Fms. x. 319. for-lag, n. wbat is 'laid' up: I. esp. in sing. provision for living, a livelibood, Bs. i. 137, Fms. vi. 304; urou padan i frá gód forlög manna, Bs. i: metaph. of marriage, Isl. ii. 416, 453: fate in store for one = forlög, Lv. 33, Glúm. 333. forl 259, 442, N. G. L. i. 52: means, Jb. 166. forlags-eyrir, m. livelibood, Gbl. II. in pl. for-log, n., properly 'fore-law;' hence law or fate, destiny, cp. ör-lög and lög; the word is not very freq. in old writers, and chiefly occurs in Sagas such as Vd., Flóam. S., in old poetry only in Km. 23, but rare in genuine heathen Sagas; the very word conveys some Christian notion; örlög and sköp are solely heathen, e. g. Hm. 55; this distinction is rightly marked in a ditty of Pal Vidalin—forlög koma ofan að | örlög kringum sveima | álögin úr ymsum stað | en ólög fæðast heima; in mod. usage forlög is current, but orlög, sköp, obsolete; þetta mun vera forlög hennar, Glúm. 333; Hákon kvaðsk þá heyra vilja forlög sín, . . . ef þú vilt vita forlög þín, Orkn. 140, Fs. 19; úhægt mun forlögin at flýja, 20; eigi mundi tjóa at brjótask við forlögunum, id.; ok mætti þit njóta lengri forlaga, that ye might enjoy a longer life, 84; honum var annarra forlaga audit, 6; verdr hverr eptir sínum forlögum at leita, II; torsótt er at forðask forlögin, 24; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Úlf. 3. 69; má vera at her se hennar forlog (destiny), Fs. 141. for-lagor, part. done with, forlorn, porst. St. 51. for-lat, n. forgiveness, Karl. 552, Pass. 31. 16. for-lata, let, to forgive, with dat. lætan], with acc., N. T., Pass. II. to forsake, [A.S. forfor-leiga, u, f. rent paid in advance, N.G.L. i. 241. for-leistr, m. the fore part of a sock, N. G. L. iii. for-lendi, n. 'fore-land,' the land between sea and bills, Finnb. 242, Bs. ii. 25, Orkn. 324; now undir-lendi. for-liði, a, m. a leader, Nj. 192, v. l., = fyrir-liði. for-liga, adv. vehemently; f. reior, Thom. 204; vide forr. for-likan, f. reconciliation (the Gr. καταλλαγή), Rom. v. 11. for-likast, ab, dep. [cp. Germ. vergleichen], to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 232: in mod. Icel. law, in all but criminal cases, the litigants have to appear (in person or by delegates) before two or more 'peace-makers' or umpires called forlikunar-menn,-usually the parson and one or more of the chief men of the parish; the office of the peace-makers is to try to bring about a friendly settlement called forlikan, and this meeting is often repeated; only after a forlikan has been tried in vain, can the case be taken before a law-court; by this judicious proceeding more for-gyltr, part. (Germ. word), gilded, Vm. 21, 39, Pm. 120, Dipl. iii. 4. than half the quarrels are nipped in the bud; there seems to be nothing like this in the old law, and the custom was probably borrowed from Den-There is a saying, 'a lean forlikan is better than a fat lawsuit.' for-litill, adj. exceeding small, Mar. 195. for-heroa, t, to barden, the Bible passim, [cp. A.S. for-beard, very for-ljótr, adj. exceeding ugly, Bs. i. 802. for-lýta, tt, to blame, Fms. viii. 4.

for-lög, n. pl. fate, vide forlag II. FORM, n. [Lat. forma], form, shape, 655 xxxii. 17, 18, xxv. 1, Rb. 360, Fms. xi. 436, (rare.) for-maor, m. a 'fore-man,' captain, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 348, xi. 243, 402, Nj. 43, Magn. 486:—a master, ruler, Edda (pref.); formabr konunga, the foremost among kings, Fms. ii. 292; f. annars folks, the foremost man of other folk, vi. 38. COMPDS: formanns-lauss, adj. without a leader, H. E. i. 562. formanns-skapr, m. leadership, Stj. 50. mod. the foreman or captain in a fishing vessel or boat; in many compds, e. g. formanns-hlutr, m. the captain's share (of the fish caught). formann-ligr, adj. leader-like, Fms. vii. 63, Valla L. 203. for-mal, n. a preface, preamble, 625. 90. for-máli, a, m. a preamble, Eg. 389, 390, 552; konungr skipaðisk eigi við slíkan formála, Fms. vii. 65; á hverjum gistingar-stað hafði hann (the bishop) formála sjálfr, i. e. saying grace, prayers, or the like, Bs. i. 140: a stipulation, condition, med pvilikum formála sem ..., Fms. i. 90, Str. 55: a preface, rendering of the mid. Lat. praefatio; in mod. usage, the preface to a book = Germ. vorwort, vorrede. for-megan, f. [Germ. vermögen], means, wealth, (mod.) for-meistari, a, m. a bead-master, Edda (pref.) for-menntr, part. well-trained, bigbly skilled, Finnb. 290; f. á járnsmíð, Fms. xi. 427, Bs. i. 681, 850, ii. 32. formera, ad, mod. forma, vide áforma, (Lat. word), to form, Stj. 14, 20, Bs. ii. and Mar. passim, Magn. 478, Dipl. iii. 5. formeran, f. form, shape, Stj. 5, 12. for-merking, f. a symbol, Stj. 281. for-merkja, t, [Germ. vermerken], to perceive, N. T., Pass. 12. for-messa, u, f. 'fore-mass,' matins, Fms. vii. 145, viii. 174, ix. 48, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. formi, a, m. (Lat. word), the case in which the chalice is kept, Vm. 29, Pm. 71. forma-dúkr, m. id., Pm. 40. for-mikill, adj. exceeding great, Bs. ii. 8. for-modir, f. a 'fore-mother,' ancestress, Stj. 141. for-myndari, a, m. [Germ. vormund], a ward, of a minor. for-myrkvast, ad, dep. to be eclipsed. for-myrkvan, f. an eclipse. for-meels, t, to appoint, El. 21. II. to curse, with dat., N. T. for-mælandi, part. a spokesman, Hm. 24, 62, Stj. 157, Fms. ii. 45. for-mælari, a, m. id., Fms. v. 241. for-mæli, n. pleading, Stj. 603, Fms. vii. 39, Sd. 155, Bs. i. 168: a prescribed form, formula, Grág. ii. 249, Stj. 342:—eccl. saying prayers, tiðir ok f., Bs. i. 167; in Vm. 6 it seems to mean the mass or liturgy, formæla-bók, f. a book of f., Vm. 21. for-mæling, f. an imprecation; f. illan finnr stab, Pass. 28. 9. К. р. К. 163. 682.

FORN, adj. [Ulf. fairnis = παλαιόε; A.S. fyrn; Hel. furn; Swed. forn; lost in Engl.]:—old; forn vinátta, Eg. 729; forn fjándskapr, old enmity, Nj. 49; forn rök, Ls. 25; fornt vin, old wine, Pr. 472; en forna fold, the old earth, Hým. 24; forn timbr, the old timbers, Akv. 42; inn forni fjándi, the old fiend, Satan, 686 C. 2; forn jötunn, the old giant, Hým. 13; fornar tóptir, old abodes, Gm. 11: stores preserved from the past year are called forn, forn mjöör, old mead, Skm. 37; fornari hey, 2. with the notion of old, worn, rotten, or the like; byrdings-segl vart hid forna, Fms. iv. 259; forn mörr, Bjarn. 29 (in a 3. old, in temp. sense; in the Icel. Commonwealth the old priestboods were called forn godoro and forn godorosmaor, an old priest, opp, to the priesthoods instituted along with the Fifth Court, which were 4. time-bonoured, old; forn lög, forn lands-sior, Bs. i. 5. at fornu, formerly, in times past, Eg. 267, K. A. 152, D. I. i. 635; til forna, id., cp. Dan. til forn. 6. in old writers forn is often used of the heathen times with the old mythical lore; form sidr, the old (beathen) rite, Fb. i. 215; fornir menn, the men of old, Eb. 132; & fornum skjöldum, on shields of old, Edda 87; fornar frásagnir, old tales, Hkr. pref.; forn-menn, forn-tidindi, forn-sögur, the men, lore, or saws of the olden age, (forn-fræði, id.; forn-spjöll); forn átrúnaðr, forn trúa, the old creed, beatbenism; forn-kveðit mál or hið forn-kveðna is a standing phrase for an 'old saw,' proverb, the Sagas passim, and vide below. B. metaph. old, i. e. versed in old lore or witchcraft; hann var forn mjök (be was a great wizard) ok hafði jafnan úti setið, Orkn. 234; fróð ok forn í skapi, Ísl. ii. 332, Fb. i. 250 (forneskja). fornaor, m., in the phrase, at fornaoi, furthermore, Fms. ix. 27, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 85, 145, where Sb. umfram.

fornsör, part. worn; f. búnaðr, Hkr. i. 90.

for-nafn, n., gramm. a pronoun, Skálda 178, 180, Edda 108, 121. for-nam, n. an obstacle. Bs. ii. 106, 179:—the baft on the bilt (nema fyrir), Stj. 383. Judges iii. 16, 22.

forn-bréf, n. an old deed.

for-nema, nam, to perceive, (the Germ. vernebmen), scarcely in use. for-nes, n. a promontory, (cp. Furness in Lancashire), Orkn. 442. forneskja, u, f. the old heathen time, 'beathenesse;' ágætis-mönnum þeim er verit hafa í forneskju, Fms. viii. 6; f. klæða-búnaðr, old-fasbioned gear, vii. 321. forneskju-legr, adj. antique looking. II. old lore, witchcraft, Grett. 144, Isl. ii. 391, Nj. 273; f. ok fjölkyngi, Fms.

ii. 134; fremja forneskju, Grett. 150; fara með f., Orkn. 136. eskju-maor, m. a sorcerer, Orkn. 136.

forn-fáguligr, mod. forn-fáligr, adj. old and worn out, Fms. iii. 166. forn-froor, adj. skilled in old lore, in a bad sense, of sorcery, Fbr. 163: mod. learned in old things.

forn-fræði, f. old lore (of witchcraft), Fms. iii. 90. β. archæology. (mod.)

forn-fræðingr, m. an antiquarian, a sebolar in old lore, (mod.) forn-gildr, adj. of old standard value, Dipl. v. 20, Ann. 1302. forn-gripr, m. pl. antiquities. forngripa-safn, n. a collection of antiquities, (mod.)

forn-haldinn, part. time-bonoured, Hallfred.

for-njósn, f. looking abead, Sdm. 27.

forn-konungr, m. an ancient king, Fms. ii. 138, ix. 455, Fs. 21, Skálda 194. forn-kveðit, n. part. said of old, epithet of old saws, Eg. 520; satt er hit fornkveðna, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Fær. 218, passim; það finnst á mér sem fornkveðit er, að fátt segir af einum, a ditty

forn-kvæði, n. an old poem, Edda 135. β. a ballad, vide danz. forn-leifar, f. pl. old relics, antiquities, (mod.)

forn-ligr, adj. old, with the notion of worn out, decayed, Fær. 186, Pm., Fms. ii. 142, Fas. ii. 300; fræði f., old lore, Fms. iii. 90.

forn-maor, m. a man of the olden time: forn-menn, m. pl. the ancients, in many compds: the old biographies of the kings of Norway edited 1825 sqq. are by the editors (less correctly) called Fornmannasogur, instead of the true old name Konunga-sögur or Konunga-æfi.

forn-menjar, f. pl. old relics, antiquities, (mod.) forn-menni, n. a man of the olden time, Fms. ii. 59.

forn-mæli, n. an old saw, Fas. iii. 365.

forn-mæltr, part. = fornkveðit, Fms. vi. 4.

forn-oror, adj. using old phrases, (mod.) II. swearing, Bs. i. 712. forn-ortr, part. composed in olden time, bior. 2.

forn-rit, n. pl. old writings, (mod.)

forn-saga, u, f. an old tale, esp. of the mythical age, Fas. i. 417 (v. l.), Eg. 698: mod. forn-sögur, old legends.

forn-skald, n. an ancient scald or poet, Edda 124, 135, Al. 48.

forn-skrå, f. an old scroll, Vm. 122.

forn-skræða, u, f. = fornskrá, Fas. iii. 237, v. l.

forn-spekingr, m. an old wise-man, Stj. 377. forn-spjöll, n. pl. old spells, old lore, Vsp. 1.

forn-spuror, part., in the phrase, göra e-n fornspuroan at e-u, or göra e-t at e-m fornspuroum, to do a thing without asking one's leave, Fas. i. 48.

forn-songr, m. an old song, bior. 181. forn-tíðindi, n. pl. old tales, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. vii. 97, Ht. R. 2.

forn-trooinn, part.; stigr f., an old trodden path, Fas. iii. 279.

forn-vinr, m. an old friend, Fas. ii. 422

forn-yrði, n. old words or saws: fornyrðis-lag or fornyrða-lag, n. a kind of old metre; this word is an  $\tilde{a}\pi$ .  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ . in Edda Ht., whence it has spread into mod. use, but it is better called kviðu-háttr: mod. an archaism. forn-yrtr, part. archaizing.

for-næmi, n. a law phrase, plundering another's property; the law distinguishes between ran (by personal violence) and fornæmi, plunder before the owner's eyes, but without the use of force, Jb. 426, cp. also Ghl. 402, 416, N.G.L. i. 227.

forn-öld, f. the olden time, mythical age: Fornaldar-sögur, f. pl.

mythical stories, (mod.)

for-pris, m. (for. word), great praise, bonour, Mar. (Fr.), Pass. 35. 3. for-prisa, 20, to praise, H.E. i. 404, Stj. 9.

for-prisan, f. glory, Stj. 7, 109, 161.

FORR, adj. forward; of sljór eðr of forr, too slow or too forward, Thom. 279:—baugbiy, forr ok framhvass, 180; harðla forr, ef nökkut reis við, id.:—as adv. quickly, vinna fort, to work eagerly, Bs. ii. 93; snúast fort, to whirl (as a wheel or a spindle), 443 (in a verse): the mod. phrase, fara fort (of fort) i e-t, to go too far (too keenly) into a thing.

for-rad, n. management, superintendance; med forradi ok umsyslu e-s, Rb. 400: the phrase, kunna ekki fótum sínum forráð, Stj. 558:—administration, stewardsbip, hann hafði f. með Auði, Landn. 109; hann tók þar við forráðum öllum, Eg. 36, 84; staðar-forráð, the management of church domain-land, Bs. i. 479; til eignar ok forráða, Ld. 14; forráð sakar, the leading of a suit, Grág. i. 489:—as a law term, the bolding a godorð (q. v.) of the heathen time, manna-forrad, Hrafin. 14, Nj. 149, v.l.; hence rule, sway, Fms. vii. 209, xi. 201, Eg. 50, 401. COMPD: forrada-madr and forrads-madr, m. a manager, warden, Grag. ii. 405, Vm. 108; f. kristninnar, the leaders of the church, 656 C. 17, Hom. 95; f. ok höfðingi, Ver. 18, Hkr. i. 83; f. á skipi, the captain of a ship, Landn. 56.

for-rada, red, [Germ. verratben], to betray, Bev. 10 (Fr.), N. T., Pass. 5.1. for-raoandi, part. an overseer, manager, Fms. x. 330; f. skips, Bjarn. 15, Fms. ii. 63:—a law term, a guardian, réttr f. fjár hennar, Grág. i. 377; frænda eðr f., 343.

for-rennari, a, m. a forerunner, Stj. 204: a predecessor, 118. for-rikr, adj. exceeding rich, Bs. i. 852, Fb. ii. 187. for-reods, u, f. [Germ. vorrede], a preface, Str. I, (rare.)

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166 I. = forråð, management; f. fjár, Gpl. 217: rule, sway, Fms. i. 4, vii. 105, x. 231, xi. 326: esp. as a law term, keeping a godord (priestbood); manna-f., Hrafn. 19, Grág., and the Sagas passim. forræðismaor, m. = forradamaor, N. G. L. i. 151, 152, Barl. passim. [Germ. verratb], treason, mod. and rare, Pass. 16. 6. FORS, n. wrath, rage, ire; snúa fors í frið, grimd í grið, 655 xxxii. 24, Bs. ii. 97; med forsi, baughtily, Sturl. iii. 144, Pass. 13. 2; ferr erki-biskup i fors mikit, be fell into great wrath, Fms. xi. 441; fors ok atköst, Fas. iii. 91; fors ok ilska, Stat. 398. COMPDS: fors-fullr, adj. wratbful, insolent, Grett. 106 A. fors-ligr, adj. (-ligs, adv.), insolent, Bs. ii. 66. fors-maör, m. an angry man, Korm. 80. FORS, mod. foss, m., prob. akin to the preceding word and forr, [Swed.-Dan. foss; North. E. force; a test word of Scandin. language and origin; cp. the curious passage in Constant. Porph. De Admin. Imperii, ch. 9, where the Byzantine author gives some names of waterfalls in Russia in two languages, ρωσιστί and σκλαβινιστί (Russian and Slavonic), with a Greek translation; postori, a waterfall, being called Bopoi or popos (e. g. ούλ-βορσί = Icel. Hólm-fors, βαρου-φόροι = Icel. Báru-fors), whereas σκλα-Biviori it is called wpax, i. e. porog or prag: Constantine in another passage states that the Russians were Teutonic or 'Franks:' the Gardar (Russia Minor) of that time was in fact a Scandin. country; even the name Russia is by some (P. A. Munch) explained as Scandin., afterwards adopted for the whole empire; it was still regarded so by the Byzantine authors of the 10th century, as opposed to Slavonic]:—a 'force,' waterfall, Landn. 291, 292; fors mikill er Sarpr heitir, O. H. 49, Landn. 277, v. l.: in many local names, Skoga-f. in southern Icel.; Gygjar-f. in the north (Goda-f. is a corrupt form, cp. porlaks-kver, p. 288, and Grett. ch. 68, 69, whence the name); Gull-f., Gold-force, a freq. name in west-2. a brook, stream; this sense is curious, and peculiar to the Stj. (by bishop Brand, a native of south-eastern Icel.); it is well suited to the district of Skaptafells-sysla, where all brooks are torrents rushing from glaciers into the ocean; til forsins Bison, Stj. 387. Judges iv. 13; hann gripr einn stein upp or forsinum, 227; David tok fimm steina ór einum forsi, 464. I Sam. xvii. 40; við forsinn Besor, 490. I Sam. xxx. 9; yfir fors Cedron, 527. 2 Sam. xv. 23; af forsi drakk hann á götu, 656 C. 2: in the old poem Vsp. fors is evidently used in the same sense; á sér hón ausask aurgum forsi, 31; falla forsar, 58. This idiom perhaps gives a hint as to the native place of this poem; falla forsum, to fall in torrents, Fas. ii. (in a verse). fors-fall, n. a forcefall,' torrent, Stj. 32, O. H. 17, Fms. iv. 361. forms, ab, to stream in torrents: to be enraged, Max. for-sala, u, f. a law term, a mortgage, Gpl. 304. COMPDS: forsölu-jörö, f. a mortgaged estate, N.G.L. i. 214. forsölu-máli, 2, m. a mortgage contract, Ghl. 304. for-samliga, adv. unduly, cp. forsoma, Bs. i. 733.

for-sat, f. an ambush, Bs. i. 289, ii. 70, 97.

for-sends, u, f. a part of an angler's line, Od. xii. 253. for-sonding, f. a sending one to certain death, a dangerous mission, Eg. 540, Fms. iii. 68, Hkr. ii. 76, iii. 104 (where forsenda).
for-seti, a, m. the myth. name of a heathen god, Edda, where it however seems to mean an umpire or peace-maker, cp. Gm. 15. in mod. usage a 'fore-sitter,' president, chairman; but in 1793 (Fél. vol. xiii), the chairman is called for-maor or forstöðu-maor, as forseti was not then an established word. for-sjá and for-sjó, f., gen. as nom. foresight, prevision, Nj. 210, Sks. 224 B, Fær. 79, Fms. v. 284, vii. 134, x. 9. adj. belpless, Njarð. 380. forsjá-leysi, n COMPDs: forsjá-lauss, forsjá-leysi, n. want of foresight, Bret. 38, Grett. 95, Fms. viii. 364. forst Fms. i. 290, x. 421, Sturl. i. 198. forsjá-maðr, m. a warden, overseer, Stj. 243, II. Providence, Sks. 559 B. for-ajáll, adj. foresighted, prudent, Nj. 222, Fms. v. 150, Sks. 436, Al. 8, Eg. 73. for-sjálliga, adv. prudenlly, Bs. i. 742, Fms. vi. 325, Fas. ii. 245. for-sjálligt, adj. prudent, Greg. 32, Fas. ii. 469, Sturl. i. 113. for-sjálni, f. prudence. for-sjón, f. = forsjá; eccl. since the Reformation, Providence, in hymns, sermons, etc. forajónar-maor, m. = forsjámaor, Karl. 500. for-skáli, 2, m. an ante-chamber, lobby, Dropl. 28, Bs. i. 451, Sturl. ii. 173, iii. 193. for-skepti, n. the 'fore-baft' of a hammer, Edda 70, Fb. iii. 427. for-akot, n. a vestibule, porch, Stj. 562. I Kings vi. 3. for-akop, n. pl. bad times, ill fate, Hkv. 2. 32. fors-lægja, 8, to lower one's pride, Stj. 621.
for-små, 8, [Germ. verschmäben], to despise, Stj. 142, 621 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 15, Fms. iii. 89, (now freq.)
for-sman, f. disgrace, H. E. i. 497, Ann. 1394, (now freq.)
for-smior, m. a 'fore-smith,' chief builder, Edda (pref.), Bret.

for-snjallr, adj. exceeding wise, Vellekla.

for-soman, f. neglect, (mod. word.)

for-soms, 20, [Germ. versäumen], to neglect, (mod. word.)

sorgan, f. provision.

for-spá, f. a 'fore-spacing' (Scot.), prophecy, Fms. i. 88, 96, 263, ii. 79, x. 275, Bret. 62, Stj. 202, Bs. ii. 7. for-spar, adj., often used in the description of the wise men of antiquity, such as Njál, Snorri:—'fore-spaeing' (Scot.), prophecying, Eb. 42, Nj. 30, Fms. iv. 24, 87, Eg. 20, Fs. 54; of Odin, Yngl. S. ch. 5. for-spell, n. a beavy loss, Gkv. I. 3, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse).

for-spjall, n. a 'fore-spell,' preamble. Forspjalls-ljóð, n. name of for-sprakari, a, m. [for. word; Germ. sprechen], a 'for-speaker,' spokesman, Stj. 266; hence the mod. for-sprakki, a, m. a ringleader for-stada, u, f. standing up for one, shielding one, Gpl. 265, Ld. 180, Lv. 4, Orkn. 40; mæla e-m forstöbu, to say a good word for one, Hkr. COMPD: forstöðu-maðr, m. a manager, Ver. 36, Rb. 404. for-stand, n. [the Germ. verstand], understanding in household matters. forstands-kona, u, f. (-maor, m.), a good bousekeeper. for-standa, stoo, (for-sta is freq. in poetry of the 16th century), [for. m. a manager, Glum. 360. for one, defend. liga (in the MS.), q. v. N. G. L. i. 32, Ghl. 475. forusta, vide forysta. it seems to mean a ford. for-sorga, ad, [Dan. forsorge; Germ. versorgen], to provide for; for-

word; Germ. versteben]:—to understand, Bs. i. 802. for-stjóri, 2, m. a 'fore-steerer,' foreman, overseer, leader, Eg. 52, 201, 646, K.A. 34, 224, Fms. i. 2, v. 72, vii. 238, 265, x. 311, Skålda 202. for-stjórn, f. rule, management, Fms. viii. 5. forstjórnar-maði forstjórnar-maðr, for-stoo, f. = forstada, N. G. L. i. 60, 68, Fms. iv. 216. for-stofa, u, f. = forskáli, Eb. 136, Fms. vi. 34, Ö. H. 116, Eg. 216, v.l. for-storr, adj. exceeding tall, Vigl. 20. for-streymis, adj. down stream, opp. to andstreymis, Edda 60, Sturi. iii. 163, Fms. vii. 253, O. H. 20, Bs. ii. 175. for-stöndugr, adj. [Germ. verständig], clever in household matters. for-svar, n. [Dan. forsvar], defence, (mod. word.)
for-svara, ab, [from Dan. forsvare, cp. Germ. verantworten], to answer for-svaranligr, adj. justifiable, Bs. i. 733, but prob. wrongly; forsamfor-syma, ô, = forsóma, Boldt and D. N. for-sýn, f. foresight, foreboding, Bs. ii. 38. for-synn, adj. gifted with foresight, Fms. xi. 423, cp. Bs. ii. 81. for-seela, u, f. [sól], a shade from the sun, Bb. 3. 85, Fas. i. 467 (freq.) COMPD: Forselu-dalr, m. name of a valley, Landn. for-seti, n. 'fore-seats,' front benches, Nj. 220, Fms. v. 332, v. l. for-sogn, f. order, superintendance, Fms. i. 290, x. 433, Orkn. 286, Sturl. i. 46 C. B. prophecy, Stj. 114. Y. 2 law term, previous declara-tion, N. G. L. i. 88, 89. forsagnar-vitni, n. a witness to a declaration, for-songvari, a, m. a precentor in a church. for-tak, n. denial, protest, Dipl. i. 7. compos: fortaks-laust, n. adj., in the phrase, segja, lofa f., to state, promise wilbout reserve, positively. fortaks-ord, f. words of contradiction, Bs. ii. 23. for-taka, tok, to deny positively, Bs. ii. 31. for-tapaor, part. forlorn, Matth. x. 6: for-tapan, f. damnation, N. T. for-tion, dd, to forsake; hann fortiddi Guo, Bret. (Verel.) for-tjald, n. a curtain, Ld. 29: a bed-curtain, Fms. iii. 196, Fas. iii. 391, Hav. 54, Sams. 11: the veil of the Temple, Stj. 321, Pass., N. T. for-tölur, f. pl. persuasions, Nj. 200, Eg. 9, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 56, 85. for-urtir, f. pl., vide forátta. for-vao, n. sboal water between the cliffs and the flowing tide; hence the phrase, i sidustu forvod, to pass the last shoal water before the tide cuts the passage off, also metaph. to delay till the last moment; gora flekann allan, ok halda upp forvöðunum þar í hjá, D. N. vi. 167, where for-vaoi, a, m. a cliff projecting into the forvao, where the rider has to wade through water, Fbr. 45, Vm. 107. for-vara, 20, [Germ. verwahren], to keep, Matth. xvi. 25. FORVE, n. an an. hey. in the eccl. law of the county Vikin or Borgarbing, a coast district in the south of Norway, N.G. L. i. 339, 363, where the law orders that a monster child (i. e. an abortion, a birth without human shape) shall be brought to a place 'forve,' and buried where neither man nor beast comes by; bat skal á forve (forre, v. l.) fœra ok röyra (put in a cairn) þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, þat er forve (forfue, v. l.) hins illa. In N. G. L. i. 13 it is ordered that felons (e.g. traitors, murderers, self-murderers, etc.) were not to be buried in consecrated soil, but in the 'flood-mark where sea and green turf meet;' cp. the curious story in Landn. 2.19, where the Christian lady Auda ordered herself to be buried between bigb and low water mark (i flædarmáli), as she would not rest in heathen earth; so, on the other hand, a monster child must not rest in Christian earth. Thus forve is probably derived from fyrva, q.v., to ebb, and denotes the flood-mark or beach in which the grave was to be dug; the concluding words, hat er forve hins illa, probably mean this place is the forve of the evil one, i. e. an unhallowed place. The etymology given in H. E. i. 75 cannot be tight. for-vedja or for-vedi, adj. a law term, forfeisable or forfeised, Vm. 16, Grág. ii. 234, N. G. L. i. 27 (Js. 124), 391. Digitized by GOGIC

for-vedjadr, part. forfeited, Bs. i. 227. for-vegr, m. a trace, foot-print, N. G. L. i. 83, Str. 78, Barl. 10, 142. for-verari, a, m. a predecessor, Dipl. i. 4, ii. 11, (mod.)

for-vero, n. price, worth, Dipl. iii. 10.

for-verk (for-virki, Hrafn. 5), n., prop. bumble work, farm work; ef maor kaupir mann til forverks ser, Grag. i. 272; vart f., our task, Hom. (St.); of gamall til præls, ok þótti ekki forverk í honum, too old for a thrall, and unfit for work, Hkr. i. 199, Fms. i. 77; þetta sumar var lítið forverk í Krossavík, Vápn. 29; ok var lítið forverk orðit, en hann átti ómegő, Sturl. i. 137; þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafn. 5; forverk heys, carting bay, K. p. K. 100; skal hverr buandi fara er forverk á sér, N. G. L. i. 128; þú munt fá föður mínum forverk ef ek ferr frá, þorst. St. 53: forverks-lítill, adj. one who is able to do but little f., Fas. iii. 158: forverks-maðr, m. a labourer, workman, Gpl. 6, Eb. 150: forverks-tiö, f. work-time, Hom. (St.); per skal få bræla til forverks, porst. St. 55.

II. metaph. [cp. A. S. for-wyrbt = peccatum], in the phrase, göra ekki forverkum við e-n, to treat one well, not meonly, not like a drudge; er þat líkast at aldri sé forverkum við þik gört, Band. 10; skal aldri forverkum við þik göra meðan við lifum báðir, 54; ekki skal forverkum við þik göra þat sem vel er, Fas. ii. 238; vér munum þetta eigi forverkum göra, we sball do no bireling's work, i. 100; at þeir görði lítt forverkum (that they did it thoroughly) at hefna

peim Dönum spottsins, Mork. 51, 153.

for-viða, adj. ind. [qs. forveðja, q.v.], upset in a fight, Nj. 228, 246;
Gestr varð allr f. fyrir, Bárð. 43 new Ed., Róm. 150:—in mod. usage,

amazed, greatly surprised.

for-vioris, adv. before the wind, Rd. 276, Sturl. iii. 198, Róm. 369, Bs. ii. 5.

for-vindis, adv. before the wind, Fms. iii. 235.

for-vista, u, f. = forysta (forvist, Fms. vii. 25), Eb. 142, Fms. x. 273. for-vitinn, adj. curious, chiefly in a bad sense, Greg. 27, Sturl. i. 216.

for-vitligr, adj. curious, Mag. 8.

for-vitna, 20, to pry into, enquire; f. e-t, Sks. 183 B; f. um e-t, to enquire about, 6, 182 B. 2. reflex., forvitnask e-t, to enquire, Bret. 94, Fms. i. 147, 252, vii. 258, Eg. 764, Ld. 268: absol., Lv. 15; f. til e-s, id., Fær. 53; f. um e-t, id., Landn. 51, Grett. 96, 160.

3. impers., e-n forvitnar e-t, or with infin., it makes one curious to know, Fær. 54, Sks. 182 B, Fas. i. 22.

for-vitni, f. curiosity (often in a bad sense), Fas. i. 71, Sks. 183, 553, Fms. i. 145, 260, Glum. 327, Johann. 625. 89; fáa leiðir gott af forvitn-

inni (a saying), Vidal. i. 58.

for-vitri, adj. (-vitra, Fms. vi. 56, 428), very wise, deep, Fms. iv. 24,

239, vi. 56, xi. 79, Band. 3, Eg. 3, Bs. i. 66 (forvitr).
for-vitringr, m. a wise man, Matth. xi. 25.
for-vigi, n. an outwork. forvigis-maor, m. a bead champion, for-vigi, n. an outwork.

for-yflask, d, dep. (foriflask, Al. 110 and 655 xxix; for-cefask, Hom. 151), in the phrase, f. e-s, only used with neg., to sbrink from nothing; Lucinia foryfidisk eigi filra ráða, Bær. 14; Halli foryfidisk eigi at mæla þat er honum sýndisk, Fms. vi. 360 (foryfildiz, Mork. 93); at þeir muni foriflaz at etja við afla-muninn, Al. l. c.; þú foræfisk (foryfilsk?) eigi eiða, thou shrinkest not from perjury, Hom. I. c.

for-ynja, u, f. an appearance or foreboding; hygg ek at betta sé f. þín, Fb. i. 67; nú hygg ek at þetta beri þína forynju, ok sér þú svikinn, O. T. 3; f. eðr fyrirfari hinnar fremri tignar, Bs. i. 682. 

β. a speetre, Germ. scheusal; pegi pú yfir peim, f. (thou monster !), Ld. 326, v.l.; and

so in mod. usage.

for-ysta, u, f. (forosta, Fms. il. 88, Fs. 8, Grág. i. 503, Ísl. ii. 87, 330), mod. forusta [qs. forvista, vi = y]:—beadship, leadership, and even used personally a captain, 623, 56, Fms. ii. 88, v. 273, vii. 326, Hkr. ii. 202, v.l., Sturl. i. 159, Mork. 137, 140 (cp. Fms. vii. 25, Hkr. iii. 206), Glum. 340. compps: forustu-ge 503, lsl. ii. 330. forystu-lauss, Fs. 8, Ld. 260, Bzr. 17, Dropl. 32. COMPDS: forustu-geldingr, m. a bell-wetber, Grag. i. forystu-lauss, adj. without a leader or protector, r. 17, Dropl. 32. forustu-sauor, m. = forustugeldingr, Isl. ii. 87, Bs. i. 138.

for-benusta, u, f. [Germ. verdienst], merit, mod. eccl., N. T., Vidal.

for-bokki, a, m. dislike, pórð. 22 new Ed. for-þóttr, m. = forþokki, Bs. ii. 37. for-þykkja, þótti, to dislike, Sturl. iii. 231, Thom. 300, (rare.)

FOX, n. [A.S. and Engl. fox; Dutch vos; Germ. fuchs; this word occurs in the old northern tongues only in a metaph, sense, and even then rare and obsolete]:—a fraud in selling, adulteration; fox er illt i exi, Eg. 184 (in a verse); otherwise only in the phrase, selja e-m fox nó flærð, Ghl. 492; kaup-fox, veð-fox (q. v.), fraud in sale or bailing, Ghl.

FOA, u, f. a fox; this curious word, which answers to Goth. faubô, O. H. G. foba, only occurs in Edda (Gl.), unless the present Icel. toa (the common name for a fox) be a corruption of foa; if not, the etym. of toa is quite uncertain. It is a common superstition not to call the fox by his right name, whence the variety of names in different languages, and number of synonymes in the same language.

foarn, n. the crop or maw of a bird, Fbr. 12.

FÓDR, n. [Engl. fodder; Germ. futter; Dan. and Swed. foder], fodder for cattle, (but fæði or fæða of human food), Isl. ii. 138, Gþl. 503, Fbr. 156: a certain quantity of fodder or bay, a stack thus contains so many kyrfóðr or lambs-fóðr:—a foddering of lambs for the parson in the winter, hence a parish has so and so many lambs-fóðr; skila úr fóðrum, to return lambs in the spring. foor-birgoir, f. pl. (-birgr, adj.), stores of bay. foor, n. [Germ. futter; Engl. fur], lining. foora, ad, to fodder, Fms. i. 272, Isl. ii. 132: reflex., Sks. 185.

foora, ao, to fur or line a garment, Fms. vi. 422, Bs. i. 636; hence in mid. Lat. cappa forata.

foor-lauss, adj. unlined, Vm. 29, Pm. 37.

fó-erla, u, f. a duck.

fógeti, a, m. [low Lat. vocatus; Germ. vogt], a kind of bailiff, D. N.

from the 14th century:—the bailiff of Reykjavík in Icel. is called fógeti. **FOL**, n. a fool: allit., fifl ok fól, 656 B. 7; fól, however, has often the notion of rage and foul language; fiff that of pranks or silliness; fol (madman) væri Sverrir þá, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 242; bað taka fól þetta, Ísl. ii. 220 (one who had used bad language); hann bótti bar fól eitt (idiot), Glúm. 336. COMPDS: fols-ligs, adv. foolisbly, like a madman, Sturl. i. 4, Fms. xi. 280. fóls-ligr, adj. foolish, mad, Fms. viii. 242 (of foul language).

fóli, 2, m. = fól, Gísl. 50, Sd. 178; fóli þinn, thou fool! Ld. 220.

FOLI, a, m. [cp. Fr. voler, early Fr. foler, cp. also low Lat. felo, Engl. felony; but is prob. a Teut. word from fela, folginn]:-stolen goods, esp. hidden, a law term; skal binda fóla á bak honum, N. G. L. i. 83, Js. 129; finna þeir fóla (bidden theft) meðal skjaldbálka, N.G.L. i. 84, passim; finna fóla, Grág. i. 195; bera inn fóla á hendr mönnum, id. gjald, n. damages, compensation, in a case of theft, Grág. i. 84

FOLK, n., prop. folk with a short vowel, cp. fylki; [A.S. fole; Engl. folk; Germ. volk; Dan. and Swed. folk]:—folk, people; skjótt fjölgaðisk fólkit, Grett. 88:-people indefinitely, til at hræða fólk, to frighten folk, Bs. i. 764: curiously Icel. say, kvenn-folk (as in Engl.), woman-folk; but karl-fólk never, only karl-menn. 2. in Icel. chiefly the people of a bousebold, community, or the like; kirkju-fólk, the church-folk, i. e. people assembled in church; boos-folk, the guests at a banquet; soknarfólk, the parish folk; heimilis-fólk, bouse-fólk, the people of a bousebold; allt fólkið á bænum, all the folk; vinnu-fólk, servant-fólk; grasa-fólk, people gathering fell-moss; meðal annars fólksins, Nj. 66, v.l.; Njáll gékk inn ok mælti við fólkit, 200; mik ok fólk mitt skortir aldri mat, Band. 13; hott, hott og hæ! hér sé Guð í bæ, sælt fólkið allt, Stef. Öl.; fæddi varla búféit fólkit, Ísl. li. 68; var eigi fólk upp staðit, Hrafn. 20; this sense is to the present day very common in Icel.; while the Germ. sense of people, nation (Dan. folket) is strange to Icel.; even lands-fólk is rare, better lands-menn.

3. kinsfolk; hans fólk ok foreldismenn, bis 'folk' and forefathers, Stj. 139; allt ybart f., Karl. 328: so Icel. say, vera af góðu fólki kominn, to come of good folk, be well II. a bost = fylking, and hence battle, but only in old poets, cp. Edda 108; fjórtán fólk, fourteen divisions, troops, Hkv. 1. 49; ok í fólk um skaut, Vsp. 28; ef ek sék flein í fólki vaða, Hm. 151; þótt í fólk komi, 159; í fólk, in battle, Ýt. 10; fara með fólkum, to wage war, Gm. 48; öndvert fólk, the van of the bost, Fas. i. 46 (in a verse); and in many compds: adj. a valiant man is called fólk-bréðr, -djarfr, -eflandi, -glaðr, -harðr, -prúðr, -rakkr, -reifr, -skár, -snarr, -sterkr, -porinn, etc.: weapons, fólk-hamla, -naðra, -skíð, -svell, -vapn, -vondr: armour, folk-tjald, -veggr: a warrior, folk-baldr, -mýgir, -nárungar, -rögnir, -stjóri, -stuðill, -stýrir, -valdr, -vörðr: the baule, fólk-roð, -víg, Vsp. 28: in prose rarely, and only in poët. phrases, fólk-bardagi, a, m. a great battle, battle of bosts; and fólk-orrusta, f. id., Flov. 40, Orkn. 94; fólk-land, n. = fylki, Hkr. i. 209, paraphrase from the Vellekla; fólk-vápn, n. pl. (vide above), weapons, N.G. L. i. 101: metaph., Fms. iii. 167.

folska, u, f. foolisbness, often with the notion of madness, impudence, Fms. iii. 167, ix. 405, Sks. 623, Isl. ii. 84. COMPDS: fólsku-för (fólsku-ferð), f. a mad expedition, Sturl. ii. 97. fólaku-orð, n. foolisb (foul) words, Fms. vii. 118. fólsku-verk, n. a foolisb (mad) act,

Edda 57: a foul act, Pass. 36. 7. fólskr, adj. foolish, impudent, Hkr. ii. 138.

FORA, u, f. (a for. word), armour, barness; her-fora, armour, Stj. 287, Mag., Karl. passim; hence the mod. phrase, hasa e-ð í fórum sínum,

to keep a thing hidden under one's barness.

FORN (forur, f. pl., Ver. 6), f. offering, [prob. a word of Lat. and eccl. origin, derived from Lat. offerre; after the introduction of Christianity the old heathen word blot (q.v.) became odious, as denoting heathen sacrifice, and is consequently never used in connection with Christian worship; its place being taken by the word forn]:—a sacrifice in the Jewish sense, and in the Christian sense an offering to God; but it is scarcely ever used in a heathen sense—the passage Fzr. 103 is quite peculiar: the phrase, færa forn, to bring an offering, Stj. passim; Gud mun sér sjá fórn til handa, 131, passim; brenni-fórn, a burnt offering; dreypi-fórn, a drink offering; synda-fórn, a sin offering, Bible, Vídal., passim: fórnar-blóð, n. the sacrificial blood, Stj. 305, 318; fórnar-

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fót-langr, adj. long-legged, Fms. x. 151, v.l.

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brauo, n. and fornar-hleifr, m. the shew-bread, Stj. 474, 565 (panis
propositionis, Vulg.); fórnar-kvikindi, n. a victim, Stj. 430; fórnar-
skrin, n. a sbrine in which the wafer is kept, Vm. 55; fornar-songr,
m. the offertory in the Roman Catholic service, 625. 190.
chiefly in pl. offerings, presents; in this sense it occurs in Am. 5 (a poem
not too old for such a word), Fms. ix. 416; ríkar ok fagrar fórnir, Str.
34; fornar-lauss, adj. not bringing an offering, Al. 172: sing., aldri ætla
ek óparfari fórn færða Sveini konungi, en þetta it vánda höfuð, Mork. 87. fórna, að, to offer, with acc. of the offering, dat. of the person; fórna
mér reykelsi, Stj. 431; mörr er fórnaðr, 430. I Sam. ii. 16; þá hluti er
hann vildi fórna, 410; fórna þik Guði, offer thee to God, 407: to offer
as a present, Fms. ix. 450, Al. 96: in mod. usage, with dat. of the offering and the Deity, e. g. fórna Guði bænum sínum.

2. the phrase, fórna höndum, to lift the bands to beaven as in prayer, or to wring the
bands as in agony; that this phrase was also known to the ancients may
be inferred from the compd, fornar-hendr, f. pl. offering bands, uplifted
bands, Magn. 514.
forn-feera, b, = forna, to bring an offering, sacrifice, with acc. of the offering, Fms. ii. 41, Stj. passim: mod. with dat. of the offering.
 fórn-færing, f. an offering, sacrifice, Stj. 17, 248, 276.
fóst-bróðir, m. a foster-brother: 1. prop. of men brought up
together, brothers in arms, and the like; Arinbjörn hersir var f. Eireks
konungs, Eg. 401, Fs. 121, 139, Fms. x. 226, Isl. ii. 219; frændr ok
fóstbræðr, Fs. 120, 122; þeir vóru vænligir menn ok görðusk fóstbræðr
(brothers in arms) Ingimundar, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, passim.
brother, = eiðbróðir, pledged by the rite of blending blood together (vide
bróðir), Gísl., Fbr., passim: hence Fóstbræðra-saga, u, f. the name of
the history (but the name is mod.); fóstbræðra-lag, n. a foster-brother-
bood, Eg. 116, 165, Fms. vii. 25, passim:—sworn brotherbood, sverjask í f., Fms. iii. 213, cp. esp. Gísl., Fbr.
  FOSTB, n. [a Scandin. word; Swed.-Dan. and North. E. foster; but
neither in Goth., A.S., nor Germ.]:—the fostering of a child, Fms. i. I,
Eg. 119, Nj. 40, Grág. i. 276, 277, Gpl. 531, Fs. 12, Ld. passim; for this see bam-fóstr, but cp. also Grág. O. p. ch. 21: the sayings, fjórðungi bregðr til fóstrs, Nj. (vide bregða), and fé er fóstri líkt; ást-fóstr, q. v.
  fóstra, u, f. a foster-mother; fóstra sú er hann hefir fæddan lögfóstri,
Grág. ii. 60, Fms. iii. 71, vii. 275:—a wet-nurse, Fs. 148. 2. a foste daughter; fostra sú er madt hefir fædda, Grág. l. c., Eg. 169, Str. 63.
                                                                                2. a foster-
  fóstra, ao, to foster, also to nurse, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 16, Nj. 59.
  fóstr-dóttir, f. a foster-daughter.
  fóstr-faðir, m. a foster-father, Eg. 117, Ísl. ii. 139 (v. l.), Fms. ix. 361.
  fóstr-foreldrar, m. pl. foster-parents, (mod.)
  fóstri, a, m. a foster-fatber, 1b. 14, Eg. 117, Fs. 13, 19, Lv. 50, Bs. i.
 154, 425, Fms. v. 126, Grág. i. 226; freq. in Icel. in addressing, fóstri
                            12. a foster-son, Nj. 149.
minn, fóstra mín !
                                              on, Nj. 149. 3. a pet, of a favourite
4. a foster-brother, Fins. vii. 316, xi.
horse, Sturl. i. 40, Hrafn. 8.
 155, (rare.)
                        5. in pl., collect. the foster-father and his son (or sons),
Fms. xi. 59
 fóstr-jörð, f. a native country, Nj. 45, Fms. i. 76, Hom. 140.
  fóstr-land, n. id., Barl. 99, 156, Stj. 50, Fms. x. 340, 343, Bret. 100.
  fostr-laun, n. pl. reward for fostering one, Ld. 232, Grag. i. 280.
  fóstr-man, n. a nurse (bondwoman), Skv. 3. 67 (poët.)
  fóstr-meistari, a, m. à tutor, Karl. 32.
  fóstr-móðir, f. a foster-mother, Stj. 83, 548.
  fóstr-mær, f. a foster-daughter, Fas. ii. 293.
  fóstr-neyti, n., collect. foster-parents, Fms. vii. 237. fóstr-son, m. a foster-son, Fms. i. 85, Eg. 524, Isl. ii. 145.
  fóstr-systir, f. (sometimes in MSS. spelt fósystir, Mar. 14, 15, Stj.
407, Bs. i. 460), a foster-sister, Fs. 139, Fb. ii. 4. fóstr-systkin, n. pl., collect. foster-brothers and sisters, Fas. ii. 64. fót-borð, n. a foot-board, Gísl. 31, Vígl. 17, O. H. L. 36.
 főt-brot, n. a fracture of the leg. Bs. i. 431.
főt-brotinn, part. broken-legged, Bs. i. 423, Stj. 279, Eb. 316.
főt-fara, főr, to pace, measure, Ann. Oldk. 1845, p. 164.
  fót-festi, f. a foot-bold, in climbing.
  fót-fimr, adj. nimble-footed, Róm. 310.
  fot-fljotr, adj. swift-footed, Barl. 103, (rare.)
  fot-fuinn, part. 'foot-rotten,' i. e. reeling on one's legs, a wrestling term.
fot-ganga, u, f., in fotgongu-lið, n. bost of footmen, Stj. 450, Fms. x. 139; fotgongu-herr, m. id., Hkr. i. 216, Stj. 456; fotgongu-
menn, m. pl. id., Fms. vi. 413, Stj. 285.

fôt-gangandi, part. walking on foot, Bs. i. 535; f. menn, footmen,
Fms. x. 139, Stj. 512.
  fot-har, adj. long-legged, bigb-stepping, Eg. 710.
 fot-heill, adj. bale-legged, sound-legged, Gpl. 87. fot-hrumr, adj. weak-legged (from age), Fms. vii. 9, Bs. ii. 24.
 fot-hvatr, adj. swift-footed, Nj. 38, Edda 31, O. H. 71. fot-högg, n. bewing off one's feet, Eb. 246, Sturl. ii. 90.
  fot-hoggva, hjó, to bew one's feet off, Fms. viii. 167, ix. 19, Sturl. ii. 66.
  fot-kaldr, adj. baving cold feet.
 fot-lami, adj. lame of foot, Nj. 219, Stj. 501.
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fót-laug, n. a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37. fot-lauss, adj. foot-less, without feet, Al. 134. fot-lagr, adj. low-legged, sbort-legged, pial. 29. fôt-leggr, m. the leg, Fb. ii. 387, Bárð. 14 new Ed., Fms. viii. 162, 447, ix. 528, Magn. 524, Fas. i. 27, Stj. 96. fót-mál, n. a step, Stj. 129. fót-mikill, adj. big-footed, Mag. I. fót-mjúkr, adj. nimble-footed, a wrestling term, Sturl. i. 14. fot-pallr, m. a foot-board, Fms. x. 186, Hkr. i. 81. FOTB, m., gen. fótar, dat. fæti; pl. fætr, gen. fóta, dat. fótum; in mod. conversation and even in writing the acc. pl. is used as fem., thus ' allar fætr,' not 'alla fætr,' and with the article 'fætrnar,' which form was already used by poets of the 17th century, Pass. 33. 4, Snot 156: [Goth. fotus; A. S. fôt; Engl. foot; Germ. fuss; Swed. fot; Dan. fod; Gr. #68-, Lat. ped, with a short vowel; but with a long vowel in all Teutonic languages; fit, q.v., also seems to be a kindred word]:—a foot; and as in some other languages either the foot only or the foot and leg. Icel. distinguish between various animals, and use fotr (foot) of men, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.; hrammr (paw) of beasts of prey, as bears, lions; löpp (also paw) of cats, dogs, mice; klær (claws) of birds of prey, as the raven, eagle; hreifi (fins) of a seal: Edda 110, Fms. i. 182, xi. 145, Anecd. 6, Nj. 219, 264, Landn. 180: the allit. phrase, fótr ok fit (q. v.); þá var uppi f. og fit, i. e. all (men and beast) were about or all was bustle; standa badum fotum, einum fæti, öllum fotum, to stand (rest) on botb . . . feet, Fms. viii. 41, Gísl. 46; spretta (stökkva) á fætr, to start to one's feet, Eg. 495; vera & fótum, to be a-foot, to be out of bed, Fms. vi. 201, x. 147. Glum. 368, Eg. 586; vera snemma á fótum, to be early a-foot, Valla L. 223: metaph. to be alive, Ld. 230; fara a fætt, to rise; skjóta (kasta) fótum undir sik, to take to bis beels, Fms. viii. 358, pórð. 43 new Ed.; hlaupa sem fætt toga, to run as fast as feet can go, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. 434; taka til fóta, to take to one's beels, Grett. 101, Bs. i. 804; eiga fótum fjör at launa, to owe one's life to the feet, i.e. to run for one's life, O. H. L. 8; leggja land undir fót, to take a long stride, Bs. ii. 124, Fkv. ii. 2: phrases denoting the delight of getting on shore, hafa land undir fæti, to feel the ground under one's feet, 'O quam securum, quamque jucundum in solo, fastr er á foldu fótr, Profectio in Terr. Sanct. 159; falla til fóta e-m, to fall at another's feet, 623.27. 2. phrases, kominn af fótum fram, off one's feet, bedridden, Fms. xi. 155, Fb. i. 201; þótt ek bera þaðan hvárigan fót heilan þá skal ek þó fara, Fs. 9; hvert á fætr öðrum, one on the beels of another, Eg. 132; Hákon drepr yðr á fætr oss, H. slays you on your feet, Fms. x. 386; miklu er fyrir fætr þér kastað, many things are cast before thy feet, many obstacles, Korm. 176. phrases, standa a mörgum fótum, to rest on many feet, bave many resources; stóð á mörgum fótum fjárafli Skallagríms, Eg. 137, Fms. xi. 423; standa á tró-fótum, to stand on wooden legs, be in a tottering state; það er enginn fótr fyrir því, 'it bas not a foot to stand on,' i. e. is not true: tún-fótr, the outskirt of a home-field, metaphor from a skin stretched out. a measure, Al. 163, Karl. 438, 481, 509, 525, Isl. ii. 402, Landn. 335, COMPDs: fota-afl, n. the strength of the Fs. 26; fet is more usual. fóta-brik, f. the foot-board of a bed, Sturl. iii. 177. feet, Fms. viii. 410. fóta-burðr, m. the bearing of the feet, gait, Bs. i. 670. fóta-búnaðr, m. foot-gear, Stj. 366. fóta-forð, f. a rising from bed; fótaferðartími, a, m. the time of rising. fota-festi, f. = fotfesti, Barl. 56. fjöl, f. = fótabrík, Fms. v. 340: a foot-board, iv. 277. főta-gangr, m. trampling, din, Finnb. 246. főta-grýta, u, f. a pan with feet, Fr. főtahlutr, m. the nether part of the body, opp. to höfða-hlutr, Eb. 326, Eg. fóta-kefli, n. a stumbling-block. 398, Fms. xi. 277. fóta-klæði, n., eccl., Lat. pedale, Am. 90, Jm. 10, 36. fóta-læti, n. pl. 'footfótar-brago, n. 'foot-braid,' pranks' (of one hanged), Fms. vii. 13. a wrestling term, vide brago, Fas. ii. 370. fótar-mein, n. a sore fótar-sár, n. a foot-wound, leg, Nj. 219, Bs. i. 815, Sturl. i. 64. fótar-verkr, m. = fótverkr, Hkr. i. 63, Fas. ii. 106. Fms. viii. 141. fóta-saurr, m. the foot-dirt, Post. to Matth. x. 14. a 'foot-skin,' carpet, Rd. 272, Åm. 6. fóta-sko főta-skinn, n. fóta-skortr, m. missing the feet; e-m veror f., to slip, stumble. fota-spyrning, f. a spurning with Fas. iii. 355. fóta-stapp, n. a stamping with the feet, Skálda fóta-stokkr, m. a shackle; berja fótastokk, to dangle the legs the feet, Fas. iii. 355. in riding. fóta-bil, n. the foot-board of a bed, Fms. ii. 84. bváttr, m. foot-washing, Bs. i. 105. fot-sarr, adj. foot-sore, Lv. 59 (of a horse).

fot-sior, adj. reaching down to the leg, of a garment, Finnb. 310, Stj. 520. fót-skemill, m. (-skefill, Bs. i. 155), a foot-board, Fms. v. 301, Sturl. iii. 131, Sks. 202, O. H. L. 26. fót-skriða, u, f., in the phrase, renna fótskriðu, to run and slide on ice, Nj. 145, Valla L. 220, Rd. 278. fót-skör, f. a foot-board, Bs. i. 220, Fms. ii. 132, Sturl. iii. 131, v. l. fot-spor, n. pl. foot-prints, 623. 36, Fms. i. 280; stiga i e-s fotspor, to step in one's foot-prints, Fs. 4, Sks. 13, Vigl. 20. fot-stallr, m. a pedestal, Fms. ii. 108, Fær. 103 (v.l.), 655 xxxii. 10. fót-stirðr, adj. stiff-legged, Eg. 754.

fót-troð, n. treading under foot, Bs. ii. 57, Thom. 104. fot-troöa, trad, to tread upon, Stj. 42, Fms. ii. 172, iii. 165, H.E. i. 506. fot-veill, adj. with a bad leg, Bs. i. 344, Thom.

fot-verkr, m. foot-warke, goul, Yt. 26.
fot-viss, adj. sure-footed, 2 wrestling term.
FRAKKA, u, f. [A. S. franca], a kind of spear; Grimm thinks that the framea of Tacitus is merely a corruption of franca, a suggestion which seems to be almost certain; in northern poems and writers this word only occurs in Rm. 32, whence it was probably taken into Edda (Gl.); on the other hand, we have an Icel. frakki, a, m. a kind of weapon, in the compd hrz-f., a 'carrion-fluke,' i. c. the blade of a sword, Gisl. 7 (in a verse); and akkeris-frakki, a, m. an 'anchor-fluke (?),' in a verse of 996, Fs. 92: again, the frakka of the Rm. was probably borrowed from A.S. Frakki, a, m. a proper name, cp. Gullp.; Frakka-nes, n. a farm.

Frakkar, m. pl. the Franks, mod. the French; perhaps derived from the national weapon franca, as that of Saxons from seax, sax = gladius; Frakkland, n. the land of the Franks, as fixed by the peace of Verdun in 843, 1b. ch. 9 and Fms. i. ii, and in old poets (Hallfred):—in mod.

language used for France.

frakki, a, m. [Fr. fraque], a frock, coat, mod. word, borrowed from Dan. frak.

frakkr, adj. [Engl. and Germ. frank], this word never occurs in old writers, and in mod. usage only in the sense impertinent, intrusive.

FRAM, adv.—the Icel. has a triple adverbial form, fram, denoting the going to a place (ad locum); frammi, the being in a place (in loco); framan, the going from a place (a loco)—compar. framarr (mod. framar) or from, = Goth. framis; superl. framast (framarst) or fremst: proncd. with a double m = framm; and that such was the case in olden times may be seen from Fms. vi. 385 and Skálda 168, 171. This adv. with its compds and derivatives may be said to have been lost in Germ. as well as Engl., and at a very early time. Even Ulf. uses fram as a prep. in the sense of  $d\pi o$ , like the A.S. and Engl. from, Swed. fran: only in two passages Ulf. uses fram as adv., viz. Rom. xiii. 12, where he renders 'the night is far spent' (nóttin er um liðin of the Icel. N. T.) by framis galeipan, which recalls to mind the Icel. fram-libinn = deceased, past; and Mark i. 19, where προβαίνειν is rendered by gaggan framis = Icel. ganga framarr or ganga fram; cp. also the Goth. compds framgabts = progress, Philipp. i. 25; fram-aldrs = stricken in years; fram-vigis = Icel. fram-vegis; fram-vairbis = further: in O. H. G. vram = ultra still occurs, but is now lost in Germ. as well as in Engl.: the Icel., on the other hand, makes a clear distinction between the prep. frá (from) and fram, on, forward, = Gr. πρόσω, Lat. porro, pro-; in some compds the sense from appears, e. g. framandi, a stranger, = Ulf. framapeis, prop. one who is far off or from far off; so also fram-lidinn, gone, past; ganga fram, to die.

A. fram, forward, (opp. to aptr, backward); adra leid aptr en fram, 655 xxxii. 18; hann féll fram á fætr konungi, be fell forward on bis face at the king's feet, Eg. 92; stefna fram (to go on) hina ncôri leid, 582; brautin liggr þar fram í milli, id.; ef þeir vilja fram, or, fram á leid, forward, Sks. 483; fram rett, straight on, Fms. ii. 273, v.l.; fram, fram! on, on! a war cry, O. H. 215: koma fram, to reappear, arrive, after being long unheard of; hann kom fram í Danmörku, Fms. i. 63; hann kom fram í kaupstað þeim er ..., Ísl. ii. 332; ok kómu þar fram, er Kirjálar vóru á fjalli, Eg. 58: the phrase, fram í ættir, in a far or distant degree (of relationship), 343: people in Icel. in the 14th century used to say, fram til Noregs, up to Norway (cp. up to London), Dipl. ii. II. fram is generally applied to any motion outwards or 15, 16. towards the open, opp. to inn, innar; thus fram denotes the outer point of a ness, fram a nes; Icel. also say, fram a sjó, towards the bigh sea, (but upp or inn at landi, landwards); also, towards the verge of a cliff or the like, fram á hamarinn (bergit), Eg. 583: when used of a house fram means towards the door, thus, fara fram i dyr (eldhús), but inn or innar í baðstofu (hence fram-bær), var hón ávalt borin fram ok innar, she was borne in a litter out and in, Bs. i. 343: of a bed or chair fram denotes the outside, the side farthest from the wall, horfir hon til pils, en bondi fram, she turned her face to the wall, but her bushand away from it, β. again, Icel. say, fram á dal, up dale, opp. to ofan dalinn, Vígl. 31. down dale. III. without motion, the fore part, opp. to aptr, binder part (cp. fram-fætr); aptr krókr en fram sem sporðr, Fms. ii. 179; maor fram en dýr aptr (of a centaur), 673. 2, Sks. 179; aptr ok fram, fore and aft, of a ship, Fms. ix. 310. IV. joined with prepp. or particles, Lat. usque; bíða fram á dag, fram á nótt, fram í myrkr, to wait far into the day, night, darkness, Bs. ii. 145; bíða fram yfir, or fram um Jol, etc., to bide till after Yule; um fram, past over; sitja um þat fram er markaðrinn stóð, to stay till the fair is past, Fb. i. 124; fram um hamarinn (bergit), to pass the cliff, Eg. 582; rida um fram, to ride past or to miss, Nj. 264, mod. fram hjá, cp. Germ. vorbei:-metaph., vera um fram e-n, above, surpassingly; um fram adra menn, Fb. i. 91, Fms. vi. 58, passim; um alla hluti fram, above all things: yfir alla hluti fram, id., Stj. 7: besides, Sks. 41 new Ed.: fyrir lög fram, in spite of the law, Fms. iii. 157; fyrir rett fram, 655 xx. 4; fyrir lof

the phrase, fyrir alla hluti fram, above all things, 623. 19. fyrir fram means beforeband, Germ. voraus; vita, segja fyrir fram, to know, tell beforeband, Germ. voraus-sagen. y. fram undan, projecting, stretching forward; fram undan eyjunni, Fms. ii. 305. δ. the phrase, fram, or more usually fram-ordit, of time, hvad er fram-ordit, bow late is it? i.e. what is the time? Ld. 224; há var fram-ordit, it was late in the day, Clem. 51; bá er fram var orðit, 623. 30: dropping 'orðit,' peir vissu eigi hvat fram var (qs. fram ordit), they did not know the time of day, K. D. K. 90: with gen., fram-orbit dags, late in the day, Fms. xi. 10, Ld. 174; afram, on forward, q.v. V. with verbs, a. denoting motion, like pro- in Latin, thus, ganga, koma, sækja, falla, fljóta, renna, líba, fara . . . fram, to go, come, flow, fare . . . forward, Eg. 136, Fms. ii. 56, Jb. 75, passim: of time, líða fram, Bs. ii. 152 (fram-liðinn). rétta, halda fram, to stretch, bold forth, Nj. 3; flytja, bera, draga, leiða, færa, selja, setja fram, to bring ... forward, Sks. 567; leggja fram, to 'lay forth,' discharge, Fms. v. 293, Nj. 3, 11; bjóða fram, to offer; eggja, hvetja fram, to egg on; segja fram, to pronounce; standa, lúta fram, etc. sjá, horfa, stökkva ... fram fyrir sik, to look, jump forward, opp. to aptr fyrir sik, Nj. 29:-impers., e-m fer fram, to grow, make progress; skara fram úr, to stand out.

B. frammi, (for the pronunciation with a double m vide Skálda 169,) denotes in or on a place, without motion, and is formed in the same way as uppi from upp, niori from nior; Icel. thus say, ganga fram, nior, upp, to go on, go down, go up; but vera frammi, niori, uppi, to be in, etc.; if followed by a vowel, the final i may be dropt, thus, vera frammi á dal, or framm' á dal, Hrafn. 6; sitja framm' fyrir hásæti (= frammi fyrir), O.H. 5; just as one may say, vera niðr' á (qs. niðri á) engjum, upp' á (=uppi á) fjalli: as to direction, all that is said of fram also applies to frammi, only that frammi can but denote the being in a place; Icel. thus say, frammi á dal in a dale, frammi í dyrum in-doors, frammi á fjalli on a fell, frammi á gólfi on ibe floor, frammi á sjó, etc.; þeir Leifr sitja frammi í húsum, Fær. 181, cp. also Hrafn. 1; sitja (standa) frammi fyrir e-m, to sit (stand) before one's face, Hkr. ii. 81. the phrase, hafa e-t frammi, to perform a thing, Nj. 232, Sks. 161: to use, shew, in a bad sense, of an insult, threatening, or the like; hafa beir f. mikil-mæli ok héita afarkostum, Hkr. i. 191: the particle & is freq. prefixed, hafa í frammi, (not á frammi as áfram, q. v.); svá fremi skaltú rógit í frammi hafa, Nj. 166; þarftú þá fleira í frammi at hafa en stóryrði ein ok dramblæti, Fas. i. 37; hafðú í frammi kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215: to exercise, Bs. i. 852; hafa f. íþróttir, Fms. ix. 8 (rare); láta, leggja f., to contribute, produce, Fas. iii. 118, Fms. vi. 211.

C. framan, from the front side; framan at bording, to the front of the table, Fb. ii. 302; framan at e-u, in the face or front of (opp. to aptan að, from bebind); skaltú róa at framan borðum skútunnar, thou shalt row towards the boards of the boat, of one boat trying to reach another, Hav. 46; taka framan af e-u, to take (cut) from the fore part, Od. xiv. 474; framan á skipinu, the fore part of the ship, Fms. ii. 179; framan um stafninn, vi. 78. β. temp., framan af sumri, vetri, hausti, vári, the beginning, first part of summer ...; also simply framan af, in the beginning. of the fore part of the body; nokkut hafit upp framan nefit, Ld. 272; réttnefjaor ok hafit upp i framan-vert, a straight nose and prominent at the tip, Nj. 29; framan á brjóstið, on the breast; framan í andlitið, in the face; framan á knén, í stálhúfuna framan, Fms. viii. 337; framan á bjóhnappana, 8. with the prep. i preceding; i framan, Sturl. i. 14 (better aptan á). adv. in the face; rjoor i framan, red in the face; folr i framan, pale-faced, etc., freq. in mod. use. 2. fyrir framan, before, in front of, with acc. (opp. to fyrir aptan, bebind); fyrir framan slana, Nj. 45; fyrir framan hendr honum, 60 ; fyrir framan hamarinn, Eg. 583 ; fyrir framan merki, Fms. i. 27, ii. 84 : as adv., menn stóðu með vápnum fyrir framan þar sem Flosi sat, before F.'s seat, Nj. 220; þá var skotið aptr lokhvílunni ok sett á hespa fyrir framan, Fms. ii. 84: ab framan, above. 3. as framan is prop. an adv. from the place, Icel. also say, koma framan af dal, framan af nesi, framan or dyrum, etc., to come down the dale, etc., vide fram

pings framan, it drew near to the time of parliament, Nj. 12; lior nú til þings framan, Ld. 88; leið nú framan til Jóla, Ísl. ii. 42; framan til Páska, Stj. 148; framan til vetrnátta, D. N.; framan til þess er hann átti við Glám, Grett. 155; framan til Leiðar, Anal. 172; frá upphafi heims framan, from the beginning of the world, Ver. I; in mod. usage simply fram in all such instances. D. Compar. framarr, farther on; superl. framast, fromst, farthest

4. 'framan til' in a temp. sense, up to, until; nú líðr til

1. loc., seti framarr, a step farther on, Lv. 59; har er heir koma framast, the farthest point they can reach, Grag. i. 111; bar sem hann kömr framast, 497; hvar hann kom framarst, Fms. xi. 416; svá kómu þeir fremst at þeir unnu þá borg, i. 114; þeir eru mest til þess nefndir at framast (foremost) hafi verit, Ísl. ii. 368; þeir er fremst vóru, Fms. v. 78. temp. faribest back; er ek fremstum man, Vsp. 1; hvat þú fyrst um mant eða fremst um veizt, Vþm. 34; frá því ek má fremst muna, Dipl. v.

II. metaph. farther, more, superl. farthest, most; erat hann framarr skyldr sakráða við menn, Grág.i. 11; nema vér reynim oss framarr, fram, without leave, Grag. i. 326; fyrir pat fram, but for ibat, ii. 99: Fær. 75; meta, hvatra porf oss litisk framarr ganga, whose claim appeared

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β. with dat., venju framarr, more than Frms. xi. 131, Lv. 89, Isl. ii. 368, Grett. 159. to us the strongest, Dipl. ii. 5. usual; því framarr sem, all the more, Fms. i. 184. Y. with 'en' following; framar en, farther than, more than; mun hér því (therefore) framarr a forward, valiant man, Glum. 331. fram-gangr, m. a 'going forward,' advancing, in battle, Fms. viii. leitad en hvarvetna annars-stadar, Fms. i. 213; at ganga framarr á hendr Þorleiki en mitt leyfi er til, Ld. 154; hversu Þordífr var framarr en ek, Eg. 112; framarr er hann en ek, be is better tban I, Nj. 3; sókn framarr 117: metaph. success, vi. 133, vii. 280, ix. 508, Eg. 20 (advancement): aggression, ofsi ok f., Fms. xi. 93, K. A. 232. fram-genginn, part. performed, Sks. 32, 560. departed, deceased, Sks. 12. (rather) en vom, 236; framarr en (farther than) nú er skilt, Js. 48; því at hann væri framarr en adrir menn at sér, better than other men, Mar. 2. superl., svá sem sá er framast (foremost) elskaði, Fs. 80; svå sem framast må, 655 xi. 2; sem Guð lér honum framast vit til, Js. 5: with gen., konungr virði hann framast allra sona sinna, Fms. i. 6; at Haraldr væri framast þeirra bræðra, 59; framast þeirra at allri sæmd, viil. 272. frama, að, [A. S. fremman; Dan. fremme], to further; frama sik, to distinguish oneself, Fms. v. 282: with dat. to further, promote a thing, hvárir-tveggju hafa svá mjök framat kvöð sinni, at ..., proceeded so far with their suit, that ..., Grag. ii. 50: of a pregnant woman, ek veit at þú ert með barni, ok mjök framat, and far advanced, Finnb. 212, Ld. 142. fram-altari, a, m. a side-altar, opp. to the high altar, Vm. 77. framan, vide fram C. framandi, part. a man of distinction, Bs. i. 797, 805, Orkn. 358. [Ulf. framapeis; Germ. fremder], a stranger, Pass. 30. 6, (mod.) framan-veror, adj. [cp. Ulf. fram-vairbis], 'fore-ward,' in the front; á framanverðri brekkunni, Fms. vil. 298; nesinu, Eg. 399; framanverðar fylkingar, Fms. vi. 69; um hökuna framanverða, Orkn. 288; í framanvert nefit, Nj. 29. framar-liga, contracted framarla, adv. 'forwardly,' in front; há má hverr vera svá framarla sem hann vill (of ranks in battle), Fms. viii. 403, v.l.; lagði konungr framarla skip sitt, Eg. 33; þeir kómu svá f. í landit, went so far, Fms. xi. 360: Icel. say, framarliga i dalnum, nesinu, far off in the dale, etc., where old writers would prefer i framanveroum dalnum, nesi: f. á sjötta hundraði, bigb up in the sixth bundred, Sturl. iii. 2. metaph. fully, bigbly, much; treysta f., to trust fully, Fms. v. 236, vi. 151; svá framarla, so far, to that point, x. 7, Hom. 40; svá f. sem, so far as, 87; siá f. við e-u, to be fully ware of, Sks. 358; hann man f. á horfa um kvanfangit, be will look bigb, i. e. make great pretensions, Ld. 88. fram-booligr, adj. that can be offered, Fms. iii. 180. fram-bogr, m. the shoulder of an animal, Hkr. iii. 283. fram-bryggja, u, f. the gangway leading to the bow of a ship, Eg. 121. fram-buror, m. delivery, esp. of a speech; med snjöllum framburði, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 151, 260, 261: specially a law term, pleading, delivery, Grag. i. 42; f. um kviðinn, delivery of the verdict, Nj. 87: in mod. usage a gramm. term, pronunciation.
fram-bub, f. lasting for the time to come: in the phrase, vera til litillar frambúðar, to be of little lasting use, Barl. 63. fram-bygglar, -byggvar, m. pl. 'bow-sitters,' the men placed on the bow of a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Eg. 32, Hkr. i. 86, Orkn. 230. fram-beer, m. the front or fore part of a bouse. fram-drattr, m. carrying, launching a ship, Grag. ii. 399: metaph. support, maintenance, Fms. v. 23. framdráttar-samr, adj. putting oneself forward, Sturl. ii. 227. fram-eggjan, f. an egging on, Nj. 61, Fms. viii. 118, xi. 261. fram-fall, n. a falling on one's face, Karl. 552. fram-farinn, part. departed, Fær. 264; fram-farandi, part. act. departing, K. A. 20. fram-fero, f. procedure, course of procedure, Bs. i. 840, Fms. i. 126, vii. 296: conduct, Stj. 141. fram-ferði, n. = framferð, Fms. ii. 37: conduct, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 8, 142, Bs. i. 840, Fms. vi. 133: freq. in mod. use, N. T., Vidal. fram-ferougr, adj.; f. maor, a ready man, Ann. 1348, (rare.) fram-flutning, f. maintenance, Eg. 77, Fms. i. 222, xi. 234: gramm. pronunciation, Skálda 175, 181. fram-flutningr, m. pleading, Bs. i. 769. fram-fotr, m. the fore leg (of a quadruped), Fas. iii. 295. fram-fúss, adj. eager, forward, willing, Bs. i. 238. fram-færa, o, to maintain, Grag. passim, (better as two words.) fram-færi, n. furtherance, Sturl. i. 72; koma e-u á f., to further it. fram-færing, f. pronunciation, Skálda 179; = Lat. translatio, 194. fram-færinn, adj. (fram-færni, f.), a putting oneself forward; úframfærinn, sby; óframfærni, sbyness.

Dipl. iv. 8, Grág. i. 62, 454, Jb. passim. COMPDS: bálkr, m. the section in the Jb. treating of alimentation.

kerling, f. an old pauper woman, Fbr. 95.

Fms. ii. 164, Bs. i. 742, Post. 686 C. 2.

in mod. usage.

without means of support, Grag. i. 454, Jb. 179.

fram-gengt, part. n. (fem., Fms. x. 401), brought about, successful; in the phrase, verba f., to succeed, come to pass, Ld. 238, Fms. i. 277, vii. 5, 183, Sks. 32, 560, Yt. 1. fram-girnd, f. = framgirni, Barl. 62. fram-girni, f. forwardness, Fms. v. 246, Fbr. 121. fram-gjarn, adj. striving forward, H. E. i. 250, Thom. 28. fram-hald, n. continuation, (mod.) fram-heit, n. pl. fair promises for the future, Sturl. iii. 232, 255. fram-hleypi (fram-hleypni), f. forwardness, Thom. 175. fram-hleypiligr, adj. forward, Stj. (pref.) fram-hleypinn, adj. leaping forward, intruding. fram-hlutr, m. the fore part, Fms. vi. 351. fram-hrapan, f. a rusbing on, H. E. i. 501. fram-hús, n. a 'fore-bouse,' porch, entry, Njatö. 376, Fs. 149. fram-hvass, adj. forward, sbarp, Fms. ii. 45, Thom. 46, 180. fram-hvöt, f. encouragement, Ld. 260, Sturl. iii. 6, Bs. ii. 72. frami, a, m. advancement, but esp. distinction, renown, fame, Sl. 70, Vpm. 11, Hm. 104, Eg. 19, 106, NJ. 38, Fms. i. 287, vi. 133, vii. 149, viii. 336: forwardness, vi. 303; lang-frami, lasting fame, Orkn. 466. compps: frama-fero, f. a feat, famous exploit, Fs. 4. frama-leysi, n. obscurity, Al. 118. frams-maor, m. a man of distinction, Bs. i. frama-raun, f. a trial of fame, dangerous exploit, Fas. iii. frama-skortr, m. listlessness, Fms. v. 338. frama-verk, n. a forward-work, exploit, feat, Fms. iii. 97, Fs. 4, Orkn. 80. fram-játan, f. a promise, 655 xxxii. 21, Th. 24. fram-kast, n. a forecast, empty words, Eb. 46, Mar. (Fr.) fram-kirkja, u, f. the 'fore-church,' nave, opp. to the choir or chancel, Vm. 26, Jm. 13, Bs. i. 829. fram-kvæma, u, f. 'coming forward,' fulfilment, Greg. 32, Hom. 51. fram-kvæma, d, to fulfil, bring about, O. H. 62, Bs. i. 133, ii. 147. fram-kvæmd, f. fulfilment, success, prowess; vit ok f., Fms. i. 195, ii.
119, vii. 280, 300, ix. 7, 625. 176, Sks. 609. compps: framkvæmdar-laves adi littless. framkvæmdar laves ad littlesse. lauss, adj. listless. framkvæmdar-leysi, n. listlessness, Fær. 246. framkvæmdar-maör, m. a man of prowess, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 15, xi. 232. framkvæmdar-mikill, adj. full of prowess, Fms. vii. 431. fram-lag, n. a 'laying forth,' an outlay, Fms. iv. 33, Sks. 27. Grág. i. 478: contribution, Fær. 69, Fms. vi. 307, xi. 320, 428. Fms. ix. 495, v. l. fram-laga, u, f. an advancing, in battle, Hkr. iii. 122. fram-leidis, adv. [Dan. fremdeles], further, in future, K. A. 20, Jb. 406, Sturl. iii. 269. fram-leiosla, u, f. a 'leading on,' conduct; f. lifdaga, Fms. iii. 89. fram-leistr, m. the fore part of a sock, N.G.L. iii. 13 fram-ligr, adj.; f. madr, a fine man, Sturl. ii. 134 C, Fms. xi. 56. fram-lundaör and fram-lyndr, adj. courageous, Lex. Poët. fram-lútr, adj. 'louting forward,' prone, 655 xxxii. 3, Bs. ii. 20. fram-lopp, f. a fore-paw. frammi, vide fram B. frammi-stada, u, f. a 'standing forth,' behaviour, feat, Karl. 149, but only used in peculiar phrases; in Dipl. v. 18 the missal is called frammistoou-bok, f., from being read by the priest while standing. frammistöðu-maðr, m. a steward at a wedding or feast. fram-mynntr, adj. with a projecting mouth, Sturl. ii. 133 B. framning, f. performance, Magn. 480, Hom. 26, 655 xxxii. 3. frame, adj., compar. fremei or framari, Stj. 127; superl. fremstr or framastr, Fas. i. 320; [A. S. freme, fram = bonus; cp. Germ. fromm]: -forward; in the positive, used almost always in a bad sense, impertinently forward, intrusive (but o-frame, sby); this distinction is old, e.g. mjök eru þeir menn framer, er eigi skammask at taka mína konu frá mer, says the old Thorodd, Skálda 163:—in a good sense, prominent, Bs. ii. 70, 155; framr ok góðr klerkr, i. 824; framr spámaðr, Stj. 33. neut. framt as adv. so far, to such an extent, Stj. 254; ganga framt at, to deal barsbly, Dipl. ii. 19; treysta framt a, to put full trust in, Fms. iii. 184: fram-færsla, u, f. a 'bringing forward,' bringing up, maintenance, svá framt sem..., in case that..., Dipl. ii. 13,-better svá framarlega, compos: Framfærsluas soon as, Stj. 287; svá framt sem hann hefir lukt, as soon as be bas paid, framfærslu-lauss, adj. II. compar. the foremost (of two); til hins fremra austrrums, to the fore-pumping room, Fms. viii, 139; enum fremrum fotum, framfærslu-maör, m. a pauper, Jb. 181, porst. St. 55; = mod. sveitar-omagi. fram-for, f. advancing, Fms. iv. 270, Hom. 181: departing from life, with the fore-feet (mod. fram-fótum), 1812. 16. β. neut., hit fremra, the place nearest the door, Eg. 43: of a road, the fore-road, the road along the coast, (opp. to the in-road, across the inland), Nj. 207, Orkn. 6. 2. metaph. progress, freq. metaph. superior, with dat.; öllum fremri, Fas. i. 205; fremri i öllum hlutum, Fær. 47; göfgari maðr né fremri, þórð. 9 new Ed. fram-ganga, u, f. a 'going forth,' proceeding, Sks. 520, 563: a going towards the door from the inner rooms (vide fram), Fs. 140:—advancing, superl. fremstr, foremost, Fms. i. 176, ii. 317, Al. 90, O. H. 121: metaph. in battle, and metaph. valour, exploits, O. H. 216 sqq., Eg. 33, Nj. 127, die best, foremost, Stj. 93; fremstr at allri sæmd, Fms. viii. 272; jafn Digitized by GOOGIC

framgöngu-maör, m.

2. of persons,

hinum fremstum i öllum mannraunum, Eg. 21; allra þeirra bræðra fram- Other relations, maðr frá manni, man after man, Finnb. 228. 2. temp. fartbest back; sem ek fremst um man; better to be taken as adverb, cp. p. 169, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom.
fram-rés, f. a 'running forward,' the course of time or tide, Th. 78.

fram-reið, f. a riding on, Fms. xi. 256, Ísl. ii. 169, Karl. 350, Al. 76. fram-reitr, m. the 'fore-beds' in a garden: metaph., hafa e-t á fram-reitum, to display, make a show of, Ld. 318.
fram-saga, u, f. a 'saying forth,' as a law phrase, pleading, delivery, Nj.

36, 110, Grág. i. 37.

fram-sala, u, f. a giving up, extradition, Grág. ii. 13.

fram-setning, f. the launching a ship, Grag. ii. 403. fram-skapan, f. rendering of Lat. transformatio, Skalda 188.

fram-snooinn, adj. bald on the forebead, Fms. x. 35, Fas. ii. 149.

fram-sókn, f. prosecution of a case, Fs. 74.

fram-stada, u, f. = frammistada, exertion, 655 xxxii. 3.

fram-stafn, m. the stem, bow, Jb. 383, Eg. 123, Fms. vii. 260, Fb. i. 431. fram-sýni, f. foresight, Fms. x. 392, Stj. 444.

fram-syniligr, adj. foreseeing, Fms. i. 263.

fram-sýnn, adj. foreseeing, prophetic, Landn. 27, Nj. 194, Háv. 41, Fs. 54, 74, Fms. i. 76, Stj. 126.

fram-sögn, f. assertion, esp. of a witness, Dipl. i. 3.

fram-tonn, f. a front tooth, Ghl. 167.

fram-urskarandi, part. standing out, prominent, excellent.

fram-vegis, adv. 'fore-ways,' further, for the future, Magn. 474, H. E.

i. 394, Bs. i. 302.
fram-visi, f. 'fore-wist,' a prophetic gift, Fas. i. 122.
fram-viss, adj. 'fore-wise,' prophetic, Fms. xi. 411, Vápn. 20, Gs. 13,
Frankis-menn, m. pl. the French, Bær., Flóv., El. passim; Frankismál, n. the Frankish (French) tongue, Flóv. 22; Frankis-riddari, a, m. a French knight, Str. 39; Franz, f. France; Franziska, u, f. the French tongue, Bs. i. 799; Franzeis, m. [Fr. Français], a Frenchman, Bs. i. 239, in the romances passim.

frata, ao, = freta, Ls. 32.

FRAUD, n. the froth as of roasted meat or of a roasted apple; fraudit or hjartanu, Edda 74: in mod. usage frauð (or frauðr, m.) is the dry, withered marrow of lean and half-starved animals; peir reikna pab gras

sem auki frauð, Bb. 3. 47.

FRAUKR, m. [Germ. frosch, etc.], a frog; kom hagl svá mikit sem frauka rigndi, Al. 169; the reading frauda-fætr in N.G.L. i. 351 ought to be frauka-fætr (frauha = frauka), m. pl. frogs' legs, articles used in witchcraft; if nails (ungues), frogs' legs, and the like were found in 'bed or bolster,' it made a person liable to outlawry, as being tokens of sorcery;

cp. Shakespeare's Macbeth, 'toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog.

FRA, prep. with dat., sometimes with i or a prefixed, ifra, afra, cp. Swed. ifrån; áfra, Fms. vi. 326, 439, viii. 25, ix. 508, x. 408; í frá, ri. 16, 137, 508, Grág. ii. 30, Nj. 83, 108, passim: [Goth. fram; A.S. fram, from; Engl. from; O.H.G. fram; again in the Scandin, Swed. fran; Dan. fra; Ormul. fra; so also Engl. fro (in to and fro and froward) is a Dan. form, but from a Saxon]:—from, vide af, p. 3, col. 2; ganga frá lögbergi, Nj. 87; frá landi, Ld. 118; ofan frá fjöllum, Îsl. ii. 195; frá læknum, 339; with adv. denoting direction, skamt frá ánni, Nj. 94; skamt frá landi, Ld.; upp frá bæ Una, Fs. 33, Ld. 206; niðr frá Mælifells-gili, Landn. 71; ofan frá Merki-á, Eg. 100; th frá Unadal, Fs. 31; norðr frá garði, Nj. 153; norðr frá dyrum, Fms. viii. 25; austr frá, ix. 402; suðr frá Noregi, x. 271; skamt frá vatninu, Ld. 268; allt frá (all the way from) Gnúpu-skörðum, 124: ellipt., inn frá, útar frá, Nj. 50: with the indecl. particle er, vetfang þeim er frá (from wbich) var kvatt, Grág. (Kb.)

8. with names of hills, rivers, or the like, from, but 'at' is more freq., vide p. 26; frá Osi, Eirekr frá Osi, Þórð. 8 new Ed.; Þórðr frá Höfða, Ld. 188, 200; frá Mosfelli, frá Hlíðarenda, Landn., Nj. passim. 2. denoting aloof: brott frá öðrum húsum, aloof from other bouses, Eg. 203; nökkut stá (aloof from) öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 241; út í stá öðrum mönnum, aloof from other men, Hkr. i. 223.

3. with adverbs denoting direction; Varbelgir eru hér upp frá yðr, Fms. ix. 512; stóðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj. 253; pangat fra gardi, er ..., in such a direction from the farm, that .... Grág. i. 82. 4. with verbs, as vita, horfa, snúa frá, to look away from, Skálda 242; stafnar horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; þat er frá vissi berginu, viii. 428. 5. with gen. ellipt. cp. 'at' A. II. 7; frá ríks manns, from a rich man's [bouse], Hom. 117; frá Arnórs, Bjarn. 35; frá frú Kristínar, Fms. ix. 407; frá bóanda þess, Grág. i. 300; frá Heljar, ria fru Kristinar, Fins. 1x. 407; ita boanda pess, Grag. 1. 300; ita Heljar. Edda (Ub.) 292; frá Bjarnar, Hkr. 1. 190. 6. temp., fjórtán nætr frá alþingi, Grág. i. 122; frá þessu, from that time, since; upp frá þessu, id., Ld. 50, Fins. xi. 334; frá hinni fyrstu stund, Sks. 559; allt frá eldingu, all along from daybreak, Hrafn. 7; frá öndverðu, from the beginning, Sks. 564; frá fornu ok nýju, of old and new. Dipl. iv. 14: adding upp, upp frå því, ever since, Bs. ii. 37. 7. denoting succession; stund frå stund, from time to time, 656 A. i. 36; år frå åri, year after year, Stj. 17; dag frå degi, Fms. il. 230; hvern dag frå öðrum, one day after another, viii. 182; hvart sumar frå öðru, one

metaph., 1. from among, above, beyond, surpassingly; göra sik audkenndan frá öðrum mönnum, to distinguisb oneself from (above) other men, Fms. vii. 73, Fb. ii. 73: adding sem, frå pvi sem ..., beyond that what ...; frå pvi hardfengir ok illir viðreignar sem aðrir, Fms. i. 171; herdibreiðr, svá at þat bar frá því sem aðrir menn vóru, Eg. 305; nú er þat annathvárt at þú ert frá því þróttigt ok þolinn sem abrir menn, Fms. ii. 69: cp. frá-görðamaðr, frá-bær. denoting deprivation, taking away, forsaking, or the like; taka e-t frå e-m, to take a thing from one, Nj. 253; renna frå e-m, 264; deyla frå úmögum, to 'die from orphans,' i.e. leave orphans behind one, Grag. i. 249; segja sik or pingi frå e-m, to secede from one, Nj. 166; liggja frå verkum, to be bedridden 'from work,' i. e. so as to be unable to work, Grag. i. 474; seljask arfsali frá úmögum, i.e. to sbift one's property from the minors, i. e. to cut them off from inheritance, 278. frå minu skapi, Fms. vii. 258, Hom. 158; frå likindum, against likelibood, Eg. 769. 4. denoting derivation from a person; i mikilli sæmd frá konungi, Ísl. ii. 394; njóta skaltu hans frá oss, Fbr. 58 new Ed.; so also, kominn frá e-m, come of, descended from one, Eb. sub fin., Landn. passim. 5. of, about, concerning; segja frá e-u, to tell of a thing, Fms. xi. 16, 137, Nj. 100, (frá-saga, frá-sögu, a story); verða víss frá e-m, to be informed about one, Fms. iv. 184; er mér svá frá sagt konungi, I am told so of the king, Eg. 20; lýgr hann mestan hlut frá, be lies for the most part, Ísl. ii. 145, cp. Nj. 32.

III. adverb. or ellipt. away, off; hverfa frá, to turn away, Landn. 84; snúa í frá, Nj. 108; stukku menn frá, Eg. 289; hnekkjask Írar nú frá, Ld. 78; ok frá höndina, and the band off, Nj. 160; falla frå, to fall off, to die (fråfall), Fms. x. 408; til ok frá, to and fro, Eg. 293, Fms. ix. 422, Pass. 3. 2; héðan í frá, bence fro, Nj. 83; þaðan í frá, tbence, Grág. ii. 30: þar út í frá, secondly, next, Fms. vi. 326; outermost, 439:—temp., padan, hédan frá, thence, Grág. i. 204, ii. 30, Fms. ii. 231, Nj. 83, Vápn. 30: cp. the phrases, af og frå, by no means! vera frå, to be gone, done with, dead.

frá-beranligr, adj. excellent, Th. 10.

frá-brugðinn, part. different, apart, Sks. 245, v. l.

frá-bæriligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), and frá-bærligr, adj. surpassing, Fas. iii. 364, Th. 10, Magn. 512.
frá-bærr, adj. surpassing, Fms. xi. 428, Fas. i. 88, iii. 627, Th. 22.

frá-dragning, f. subtraction, (mod.)

frá-dráttr, m. diminution, Sks. 491, 800, Anecd. 60. frá-fall, n. decease, death, Ísl. il. 276, B. K. 126 (spelt franfall).

frá-ferő, f. = fráfall, Eluc. 48.

frá-fælast, d, dep. to sbirk, sbun.

frá-færsla, u, f. removal, B. K. 108: the weaning of lambs, Dipl. v. 10.

frá-færur, f. pl. the weaning of lambs (in June). compos: fráfæru-amb, n. a weaned lamb. fráfæru-tími, a, m., and fráfæru-leiti, lamb, n. a weaned lamb. n. the season for weaning lambs, (freq.)

frá-ganga, u, f. a going away, departure, Grág. ii. 13

frá-gangr, m. a leaving one's work well or ill done; illr f., work badly done. fragangs-sok, f. a thing which makes an agreement impossible. frá-görðir, f. pl. surpassing feats; var þat at frágerðum, it was extraordinary, Isl. ii. 83. COMPDS, with gen. pl. surpassing, choice: fra-

görða-lið, n. choice troops, Lv. 93. frágörða-maðr, m. a remarkable man, Fs. 3, Fzr. 52, Fms. iii. 114, x. 192. frágörőa-mikill, adj. exceeding great, Fms. x. 172

frá-hverfr, adj. 'froward,' averse.

frá-laga, u, f. retreat (in a sea-fight, leggja frá), Sturl. iii. 68.

frá-lauss, adj. free, detached, Grag. i. 494, ii. 190.

frá-leikr, m. (-leiki), swiftness, Fms. vi. 211, Glúm. 342, Rd. 212.

frá-leitr, fráleit-ligr, adj. (fráleit-liga, adv.), 'froward,' averse: fráleitt sinni, a reprobate mind, Rom. i. 28.

frá-liga, adv. swiftly, Th. 79.

frá-ligr, adj. quick, swift, Lv. 73, Fbr. 27, 136, 155, Ld. 38, Háv. 39. FRÁNN, adj. gleaming, flasbing, acc. fránan, Fm. 32: the word seems akin to frár; only used in poetry as an epithet of serpents, and metaph. of swords and sharp weapons; fránn naðr, Vsp. 65; f. ormr, Vkv. 16; frånn dreki, från egg, Lex. Poët. passim: of the eyes, flasbing, id. Eggert uses it of a cloud gilded by the sun, solin brauzt fram or frånu skyi, Bb. 2. 33. POET. COMPDS: fran-eygr, adj. with flashing eyes, från-leitr, från-lyndr, adj. id.:-hence as a subst. frånn, m., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2. 17, or fræningr, m., Edda (Gl.), a serpent, (cp. Gr. δράκων from δέρκομαι.)

FRAR, adj., neut. fratt, compar. superl. frari, frastr, but older form frávari, frávastr, hence fráfæri, Eluc. 48; fráostr, Krók. 37; frávastu (acc.), Stj. 480: [a word not found in Germ. or Engl., unless O. H. G. frô, frawer, Germ. frob = joyful, be a kindred word; but in Icel., old as well as mod., frår only conveys the notion of swiftness]: -swift, light-footed, Fms. iii. 178, Nj. 258, Finnb. 236, Bs. ii. 87, Fb. i. 394.

frá-saga, u, f. a story, narrative, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. iv. 348, Eg. fine, Ld. 58. frásögu-ligr, adj. interesting, Hkr. ii. 135.

frá-skili (frá-skila, frá-skilinn), adj. separated, isolated, astray, with Bummer after another, Grag. 1. 92; annan dag frá öðrum, Eg. 277: in dat., fráskili e-m, Fas.iii. 130, Stj. 26, 655 xi. 1, Fb.i. 540; rejected, Fs. 128.

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frá-skilligr, adj. = fráskila, 655 xxxii. 27. vately, Thom. 153.

frá-skilnaðr, m. separation, Stj. 195.

frá-snúinn, part. froward, averse.

frá-sögn, f. = frásaga, 625. 83, Sturl. i. I, Hkr. i. I, Skálda 150; vera til fråsagnar um e-t, to regret a thing, Isl. ii. 267, NJ. 97, Orkn. 202. COMPDS: fråsagna-maðr, m. an historian, 732. 15 (better sagna-maðr). frásagnar-verðr, adj. worth relating, Eg. 425.

frá-vera, u, f. absence, Fms. iii. 164, Fb. i. 512, Bs. ii. 45.

frá-verandi, part. absent, Skálda.

frá-vist, f. = frávera, D. N.

frá-vita, adj. insane.

freðinn, part. frozen; freð-jaki, a, m., and freð-fiskr, m., vide frjósa. freo-stertr or fret-stertr, m., and freosterts-mát or fretstertumat, n., Mag. 23: [Chaucer calls the queen in chess fers, which is derived from her Persian name ferz or ferzan = a king's captain; the Icel. word is no doubt of the same origin]:-check-mate with the queen's pawn: other check-mates used in Icel. are heima-stertr, ped-rifr, gleiðar-mál, níumanna-mát, and many more.

fregn, f. news, intelligence, Fas. ii. 368, Fms. ix. 483; flugu-fregn,

gossip, a 'canard.'

FREGNA, pret. frá, 2nd pers. frátt, fráttu, pl. frágum; pres. fregn; pret. subj. frægi, frægim, Am. 99; part. fregim; sup. fregit; with the neg. suf. fráat, Ýt. 10: in mod. usage weak fregna, að, pres. fregna, sup. fregnad: in old writers a form fregna, d, occurs early, thus, pres. fregnir, Fms. xi. 42, Jómsv. S. 2; pret. fregndi, 14; pres. subj. fregnisk (= fregnsk), Sighvat, Fms. vi. 41; pres. fregnar, Glúm. 374; sup. fregnt (=fregit), Ld. 4, is scarcely a correct form; pret. pl. fregnuoum, Dipl. v. 16, in a deed of the 14th century;—by that time the word had got its present form: [Goth. fraibnan = \( \xi \rho m^2 \tilde{a} \); A.S. frignan; old Sax. gifrægnan; cp. Germ. fragen]:-to bear, be informed; er þú fregn andlát mitt, Blas. 43; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30; þrándr frá andlát föður síns, Landn. 214; ok frágu þau tiðendi at..., Ö. H. 106; enda fregn sakar-aðili vígit á þingi, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 107, (fregni, subj., Sb. i. 105); er hann fregn dauða hins, Kb. i. 154; eða fregn hann eigi hvar féráns-dómr átti at vera, Grág. i. 95; ok er hann fregnar (sic Ed.), safnar hann liði, Glúm. l. c.; þá frá hann til öndvegis-súlna sinna, Landn. 250; síðan frá engi maðr til hans, Str. 74; frá hann, at Haraldr..., Fms. vi. 256; eptir því vér fregnuðum af oss ellrum mönnum, Dipl. l. c.; síðan fregnir hann safnaðinn, Fms. xi. 42; nú sem þessi tíðendi vóru fregin um allt landit, Str. 54; þeir þóttusk þaðan mart fýsiligt fregit (Ed. frengt) hafa, Ld. 4; sann-fregit = sann-spurt, Hallfred. II. to ask, only II. to ask, only in very old poetry; fregna e-n e-s; hvers fregnit mik, Vsp. 22; ok ek bess opt froda menn fregit hafdi, Yt. 6; fregna ok segja, to ask and say, ask and answer, Hm. 27; ef hann freginn er-at, 29; fregna ok segja skal fróðra hverr, 61, Skv. 1. 19, Fsm. 8; fregna e-n ráðs, to ask one's advice, Hm. 109: fregna at e-u (as spyrja), 32.

fregn-viss, adj. curious, in the saying, froor er hverr f., Art. 90. FREISTA, að, [Ulf. frajsan = meipá(ew, A.S. frasjan, Hel. and O. H. G. fresan, old Frank. frasan,—all of them without t; Dan. friste; Swed. fresta]:-to try, with gen.; freista má ek bess, Eg. 606; freista sín, to try one's prowess, Edda 31; freista sunds, Ld. 166; hafa ymiss við freistad, O. H. 34; freista þessar íþróttar, Edda 31; freista þessa, id.:with um or inf., freista um fleiri leiki, 32; at hann mun f. at renna skeið, 31:—absol., bað þá f. ef..., Eg. 174, 279; freista hvé þat hlýddi, to try bow, 1b. 7; freista at vér fáim drepit þá, Fms. i. 9. \(\beta\). \(\beta\). (b. to tempt, make trial of, with gen., which sense occurs in Vsp. 22; freistum þeirra, Fms. vii. 193; ef hans f. firar, Hm. 25:—esp. in the religious sense, to tempt, Rb. 82, Symb. 31, Stj. 145 passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

freistan, f. temptation, Hom. 37, 97, Greg. 18; freistnan, f. id., Stj. 145, 147, 295.

freistari, a, m. a tempter, Hom. 45, Stj. 144, 146.

freisti and freistni, f. temptation, Hom. 17, 82; freistni, 17, 26, Sks. 185 B, 450 B, 623. 26, Stj. passim, Magn. 488, N. T., Pass., Vídal., and all mod. writers insert the n.

freisting, f. = freistni, (mod. freq.)

freistinn, adj. daring, tempting, Sks. 98 B.

freka (mod. frekja), u, f. bardsbip, Fms. x. 402, v.l., xi. 99: in the phrase, med freku, barsbly, with great bardsbip, Eb. 128, O. H. 92; með svá mikilli freku at, Fms. i. 34, iv. 85, viii. 64, 135, x. 401, xi. 268; með meiri freku en fyrr var vandi til, Bs. i. 706; ánauð ok íllar frekur, Fms. vii. 75, v. l.

frek-efidr, part. forcible, Fms. x. 418.

freki, 2, m., poët. a wolf, Vsp. 51, Gm. 19.
frek-leikr, m. greediness; frekleikr eðr ætni, 655 xxxi. A. 3.
frek-liga, adv. barsbly, Ísl. ii. 385, Fms. ii. 66.
frek-ligr, adj. barsb, exorbitant, Fms. vii. 293, Lv. 54.

freknottr, adj. freckly, Ld. 274, Sturl. ii. 133. Grett. 90.

FREKNUR, f. pl. [Dan. fregner; Swed. fräknar], freckles, Fél. ix.

FREKR, adj. [Ulf. -friks, in faibu-friks = φιλάργυροε; A. S. fræc;

Germ. frech (bold, impudent), whence Dan. fræk; ep. Engl. freak]: - 122; frer ok snjóva, Bs. i. 872: in sing., frer var hart úti, a bard frost, ii.

frá-skilliga, adv. pri- greedy; frekr til fjár, Sd. 140; frekr er hverr til fjörsins, a saying, Njarð. 374; frekir konungar, Fms. x. 416: voracious, bungry, fangs er ván at frekum úlfi, Eb. 250; svá f. at torsótt sé at fylla þik, Fs. 72: metaph. exorbitant, frek fégjöld, Ghl. 169; frek lög, barsb, unfair law, Hkr. ii. 384; frekr hardsteinn, a rough whetstone, Fms. xi. 223; frekr get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til fégjalda. I guess they will find my plane rough (cutting thick chips) as to the bargain, ii. 65; bora frekan atsúg at e-u, Orkn. 144; frekust orð ok umkvæði, Isl. ii. 149: neut. frekt, as adv., frekt eru þá tekin orð mín, Fms. ii. 260; ganga frekt at e-u, Fs. 32; leita frekara eptir, Fms. x. 227.

FRELSA, t, mod. 20, to free; frelstr, Fms. i. 79; pret. frelsti, 225. 70, Sks. 660, Gullp. 4; frelstisk, Fms. vii. 59, x. 404, 413; frelstusk, Sks. 587 (frjalsti B); pres. frelsir, 655 xxxii. 4; imperat. frels, Hom. 159; part. frelst, Sturl. iii. 139: in mod. usage always frelsa, ao, e.g. heldr frelsa (imperat.) oss frá illu, in the Lord's Prayer; this form occurs even in MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. frelsaði, Bs. i. 269 (MS. Ama-Magn. 482); but frelsi, l. c., in the older recension, Bs. i. 95: an older form frjálsa, að (frealsa), freq. occurs in old MSS.; pres. frjálsar, Ghl. 91; frjálsaði, Dipl. i. 11; infin. frjálsa, Sks. 349, 594 B; subj. frjálsisk, 349 B; frealsaðisk, Stj. 26: [Dan. frelse; Swed. frälsa]:—to free, deliver, rescue, passim: the law phrase, frelsa e-m e-t, to rescue a thing for one; til at f. honum sína föðurleifð, Fms. ix. 329; Egill kvaðsk frelst hafa Þórði manna-forráð, Sturl. iii. 139; frelsa þeim jörð er á, Ghl. l. c.; ok frjálsaði jörðina honum til æfinlegrar eignar, Dipl. l. c.; hann frelsaði sér þann hlut frá, er eptir var, til forráða, Bs. i. 260; ok frelsti hón sveininum (veiðina), Gullb. 4; frelsa bræl, to set a bondsman free, N. G. L. passim. reflex. to save oneself, escape, Fms. vii. 59 passim: as a law term, to get freedom, from bondage, N. G. L. i. 33: in a pass. sense, Sks. 587 passim.

frelsari, a, m. (older obsolete form frjalsari), a saviour, Stj. passim, 655 xiii. 4: the Saviour, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

frels-borinn, part. (and frjáls-borinn, Eg. 284, Grág. passim), free-

born, Hom. 152.

frelsi, f. (older form frjálsi, Sks. 622 B), freedom, esp. of a bondsman set free, or generally, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. i. 357, Fms. i. 33, 222, ix. 352, Fs. 70, 126, in the laws and Sagas passim:—metaph. freedom, leisure, Fms. x. 147, v.l., Bs. i. 518, Sks. 504; náðir ok f., rest and leisure, Háv. 57: freedom, privilege, immunity, e.g. of the church, Fms. x. 14; frelsi kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 720 and passim. COMPDS: frelsis-bréf, n. a charter frelsis-giöf, f. a gift of freedom to 2 of privilege, H.E. i. 386, v.l. bondsman, Fs. 126, N.G.L. i. 33. frelsis-ol, n. 'freedom-ale,' a carouse on occasion of a bondsman being set free, N.G.L. i. 29, 32, 33.

frelsingi, a, m. (frelsingr, 677. 1), a freedman, Eg. 42, 67, Landn. 123. fremd, f. [frami], furtherance, bonour, Hkr. iii. 99, Rd. 310, Eg. 279, COMPDS: fremdar-lauss, adj. inglorious, Fas. i. Fms. viii. 321, v. l. fremder-verk, n. a feat, Fms. x. 230, Fas. i. 162, Stj. 509.

fremi, adv. (often, esp. in the Grag., spelt fremmi), only in the phrase, svá fremi, only so far, only in that case: temp., seg bú svá fremi frá bví er bessi dagr er allr, i. e. wait just till this day is past, Nj. 96, Al. 118; jarl hafði svá fremi frétt til Erlings, er hann var nær kominn, be only beard of Erling when he was close up to him, Fms. vii. 296; skildisk Hákon konungr svá fremi við er hverr maðr var drepinn, king H. left [pursuing] only when every man was slain, Hkr. i. 151; svá f. munt þú betta hasa upp kveðit, er ekki mun tjóa letja þik, O. H. 32; en svá s. vil ek at vér berim þetta fyrir alþýðu, er ek sé, 33; svá f. er unnin væri borgin, Róm. 358; svá f. at ..., id., Pr. 406; svá fremi ef, in case that, Nj. 260; þá skulu þeir at dómi kveðja, ok svá f. er til varnar er boðit áðr, but only when they have called on them for the defence, i. e. not before they bave, Grag. i. 256; þat er jamrétt at stefna svá fremmi hánum er hann missir hans bá er kviðarins þarf, it is equally lawful to summon a neigbbour-juror in case he does not appear to deliver a verdict, 48: so far, svá fremi er upp komit, at ..., Finnb. 226.

FREMJA, pret. framði, pres. frem, part. framiðr, framdr, mod. also framinn; [A.S. fremman; Dan. fremme]:—to further, promote; fremja Kristni, to further Christianity, Fms. x. 416; fremja sik, to distinguish oneself, Nj. 254; fremja sik & e-u, Sks. 25 B; þóttú þykisk hafa framit bik utan-lendis, Glum. 342; sa er framior er framarr er settr, Edda 2. to perform, exercise, Fms. i. 260, vii. 164, 625. 60, 656 A. 2. 18, Hom. 52, 655 xi. 4, Og. 146, Nj. 10; fremja seið, heiðni, N. G. L. i. 19, Hkr. i. 19; fremja munadlífi, 625. 41; fremja sund, to swim, Rm. B. in mod. usage often in a bad sense, to commit, e. g. fremja glæp, II. reflex. to advance oneself; hann hafði mikit framisk löst, etc. í utan-ferð sinni, Fms. iii. 122, v. 345. 2. in a pass. sense (rarely), III. part. fremjandi, a performer, Edda 68. Hom. 72.

fremr and fremst, vide fram.

FRENJA, u, f., poët. a cow, Edda (Gl.), Bb. 3. 41. COMPDS: frenju-ligr, adj. boydenish; and frenju-skapr, m.

FRER, n. pl., also spelt freyr or better fror, (in mod. usage freoar, m. pl.), [Ulf. frius, 2 Cor. xi. 27; Old Engl. frore as an adj. or adv.]:-frost, frosty soil; fara at freyrum, to travel when it begins to freeze; bida frora, to wait for frost, O. H. 17; at frerum, 198; en er konungi þótti ván fröra,

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manuor, m. the frost month, answering to December, Edda.
 frerinn and frorinn, part. of frjósa, = frozen, mod. freðinn.
FRESS, m. a tom-cat, Edda 63, Grág, i. 501; also called fress-köttr, m., and steggr, q.v.:—a bear, Edda (Gl.), Korm. (in a verse).
 FREST, usually n. pl., but also f. sing. (in mod. usage frestr, m.),
delay; löng frest, Fms. ii. 216; ok væri þar lögð frest á, Hkr. i. 292;
pessi frest, Stj. 446; þó at frestin væri löng, Fms. v. 72; biðja sér fresta,
ii. 114, Rb. 364; ljá e-m fresta um e-t, Fms. iv. 225, Hom. 33; Uni kvað
sér illa líka öll frestin, Fs. 32: the saying, frest eru ills bezt, Fms. v. 294,
  -mod., frestr er á illu bestr: the phrase, selja á frest, to sell on credit,
Vápn. 7, Sturl. 91, Gísl. 12; hence frest-skuld, f. credit, Snót 62.
 fresta, ao, to defer, put up, with dat., Ld. 322, O. H. 95, Orkn. 48, Fms.
viii. 327, Fb. iii. 408: absol. to delay, tarry, Lv. 52, Fms. ix. 355: reflex.
to be delayed, upset, Fær. 93, Fs. 74, Korm. 134, Fbr. 185, Fms. v. 318. frestan, f. delay, Fb. ii. 42, better frestin.
 FRETA, pret. frat, mod. ao, to fart, Lat. pedere, Dropl. 31, Lv. 54.
 fret-karl, m. a 'fart-cburl,' vagabond, Lv. 59, Fs. 160, Isl. ii. 483.
 fretr. m. a fart. Fms. vi. 280.
 FRETT, f. [akin to fregn, but contracted], news, intelligence, Fms. xi.
101, Nj. 175, Bs. i. 735, Grett. 122, Fs. 15, 27; very freq. in mod. usage,
esp. in pl. fréttir, news; hvat er í fréttum, what news? in compds, frétta-
blad, a newspaper; fregn and tíðindi (q. v.) are only used in a peculiar
sense. 2. enquiry, Grág. i. 35, obsolete. \beta, in a religious sense, enquir-
ing of gods or men about the future, Nj. 273: the phrase, ganga til fréttar
við e-n; Sigurðr gékk til fréttar við móður sína, hón var margkunnig,
Orkn. 28; þangat géngu menn til frétta, Fs. 19; gékk hann þá til sónar-
blóts til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24; biskup gékk til fréttar við Guð, 686 B. 13.
 frétta, tt, to bear, get intelligence, Korm. 160, Am. 1. Nj. 5, Eg. 123,
Isl. ii. 164; very freq., whereas fregna is obsolete.
                                                                   2. to ask, en-
quire, Korm. 216, Pass. 11. 4, 21. 8; frétta tidenda, to ask for news, Fms. 1. 101; frétta e-n upp, to find one out, Edda (pref.); frétta at mönnum,
Nj. 34. II. reflex. to get about, be reported, of news; petta fréttisk um héradit, Korm. 198; fréttisk alls ekki til hans, notbing was
beard of bim, Isl. ii. 168; fréttisk mér svá til, I am told, Boll. 338, Fms.
              β. recipr. to ask one another for news; fréttusk þeir tíðenda,
Boll. 336; fréttask fyrir, to enquire, Fs. 78.
 fréttinn, adj. curious, eager for news, Fms. i. 184, v. 299, Bs. i. 776.
 FREYDA, dd, [frauð], to froth; með freyðanda munni, Al. 168: of
roasting, Fas. i. 163: of matter, freyddi or upp blod ok vágr, Isl. ii. 218.
 freyja, u, f. a lady, in hús-freyja, q. v.; prop. the goddess Freyja, Edda. FREYR, m. [Goth. frauja = Gr. κύριος; A. S. freå; Hel. frô = a lord],
is in the Scandin. only used as the pr. name of the god Freyr, Edda, Vsp.,
etc.; for the worship of Frey cp., besides the Edda, Gisl. ch. 15, Hrafn.
ch. 2, Glum. ch. 9, the tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. ch. 173, 174, Vd. ch. 10, also Landn. 174, Fms. v. 239. COMPDS: Freys-gooi,
a, m. the priest of Frey, a nickname, Hrafn.
                                                        Freys-gyðlingar, m.
pl. priests or worshippers of Frey, the name of a family in the south-east
                        Freys-tafl, n. the game of Frey, probably what is
of Icel., Landn.
now called goda-tafi, Flov. frida, ad, [cp. A. S. freedian], to pacify, restore to peace; frida ok frelsa,
Fms. i. 110; friða ok frelsa land, O. H. 189; friða fyrir e-m, to make
peace for one, to reconcile; frida fyrir kaupmönnum, Fms. vii. 16; frida
fyrir beim brædrum við Kolbein, to intercede for them with K., Sturl. iii.
4; frida fyrir öndudum, to make peace for the dead, intercede for them, by
singing masses, Bs. i. 65; hann friðaði vel fyrir landi sínu, be pacified the
land, Fms. vii. 16:—in mod. usage esp. to protect by law (birds or other
animals), frida fugl, varp, to protect eider-ducks.
                                                              II. reflex., friðask
vio e-n, to seek for reconciliation or to reconcile oneself to another, Fms. iii.
155, v. 202, Al. 85: in a pass. sense, Fms. viii. 152.
 friðan, f. pacifying, Fb. ii. 339: mod. protection. frið-benda, d, to furnish with friðbönd, Krók. 40.
 frið-bót, f. peace-making, O. H. L. 10.
frið-brot, n. a breach of the peace, Eg. 24, Ghl. 21, Ó. H. 190, Eb. 24.
fridbrots-madr, m. a peace-breaker, Sturl. iii. 161.
 frio-bond, n. pl. 'peace-bonds,' straps wound round the sheath and
fastened to a ring in the hilt when the weapon was not in use; hence the
phrase, spretta friobondunum, to untie the 'peace-straps,' before drawing
the sword, Sturl. iii. 186, Gisl. 55; the use of the word in Krók. 40 is
undoubtedly wrong: cp. the drawings in old MSS.
 friogin, n. pl.; this curious word is analogous to systkin, feogin, mæð-
gin, and seems to mean lovers; it only occurs twice, viz. in Clem., bá
varð hvárt þeirra friðgina öðru fegit, 37; and in the poem Pd. 53, but
here the verse is in a fragmentary state.
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frio-gelur, f. pl. enticements of peace, in the phrase, bera friogælur á

frio-gord, f. 'peace-making,' truce, treaty, Fms. vi. 63, x. 155, Stj. 566,

650; a part of the O.H. is called Friðgörðar-saga, u, f., referring to the negotiation for peace between Sweden and Norway, A.D. 1018.

frio-heilagr, adj. inviolate, Ghl. 129, N.G.L. i. 4, K. A. 30, Fs. 150.

e-n, to make overtures for peace to one, Bjarn. 55.

frið-helga, 20, to proclaim inviolate, Nj. 101, Lv. 7.

COMPDS: frer-jaki, a, m. a piece of ice, Báro. 9 new Ed.

22.

frer- frið-helgi, f. inviolability, protection by law, Landn. 97, Fms. i. 80. friðill, m. a lover, gallant, poët., Vkv. 27; cp. friðgin. frið-kastali, 2, m. a 'castle of peace,' asylum, Fas. iii. 248. frio-kaup, n. purchase of peace, Ghl. 142, Fbr. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 327. frio-kaupa, keypti, to purchase peace, Isl. ii. 442. frio-kolla, u, f. the nickname of a lady, Fms. vii. 63. FRIĐLA, u, f., usually contr. frilla, [Dan. frille], prop. = Lat. amica, a fem. answering to frioill, q.v.; en frioa frilla, the fair mistress, Hým. 30; but in prose in a bad sense a barlot, concubine, Fms. i. 2, viii. 63, Sturl. ii. 73, COMPDS: frillu-barn, m. a bastard child, Landn. 174, Sks. 693. Fms. xi. 212. frillu-borinn, part. bastard-born, Fas. i. 354. frillin. dottir, f. an illegitimate daughter, Gpl. 238, 239. frillu-lifnaor, m. fornication, whoredom, Jb. 137. frillu-lifi, n. id., K. A. 218, H. E. i. 477; in the N. T. = the Gr. μοιχεία. frillu-maor, m. an adulterer, = Gr. μοιχόs, N. T.; in pl., Bs. i. 684. frillu-sonr, m. an illegitimate son, Ghl. 237, 238, Hkr. i. 100, 198, Landn. 260. frillu-tak, n., in the phrase, taka frillutaki, to take as concubine, Eg. 343, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 110, Sturl. iii. 270. frio-land, n. a 'peace-land' or friendly country, Fms. ii. 132, Hkr. i. 295: used in the laws of old freebooters (vikingar), who made a compact not to plunder a country, on condition of having there a free asylum and free market;—such a country was called frioland, Eg. 245, Fms. xi.62, Isl.ii. 234. friolauss, adj. outlawed, Fms. vii. 204, N. G. L. i. 15, K. Á. 142. frið-loggja, lagði, to make peace, Fms. iii. 73. frið-liga, adv. peaceably, Fms. ii. 124. frið-ligr, adj. peaceable, Hom. 143, Fms. v. 248, Nj. 88, Eb. 266. frið-mark, n. a token of peace, Fms. x. 347. frið-mál, n. pl. words of peace, Fms. vii. 23. frið-menn, m. pl. men of peace, friends, Ld. 76, Lv. 102, Stj. 213, Fms. vi. 28, x. 244, H. E. i. 243; friðmenn konungs, the king's friends or allies, id. frio-mælask, t, to sue for peace, Krok. 62; f. vio e-n, id., Stj. 398. FRIDR, m., gen. fridar, dat. fridi, [Ulf. renders elphun by gavairhi, but uses the verb gafripon = καταλλάττειν, and gafripons = καταλλαγή; A. S. frio and freedo; mod. Germ. friede; Dan. and Swed. fred; lost in Engl., and replaced from the Lat.]:—peace, but also personal security, inviolability; in the phrases, fyrirgora fé ok friði, to forfeit property and peace, i.e. be outlawed, Gpl. 160; setja grið ok frið, to set, i.e. make, truce and peace, Grág. ii. 167; til árs ok friðar, Hkr. i. 16; friðr ok farsæla, Bs. i. 724; vera i friði, to be in safe keeping, Al. 17; biðja e-n fridar, to sue for peace, Hbl. 28; about the peace of Frodi cp. Edda 78-81, it is also mentioned in Hkv. 1. 13, and Vellekla. sacredness of a season or term, cp. Jóla-f., Páska-f., the peace (truce) of Yule. Easter; ann-frior, q. v. 3. peace, rest, tranquillity; gefa e-m frið, to give peace, rest; gefat þínum fjándum frið, Hm. 128. the notion of love, peace, friendship; frior kvenna, Hm. 89; frið at kaupa, to purchase love, Skm. 19; eldi heitari brennr med illum vinum frior fimm daga, Hm. 50; fries vætta ok mér, I boped for a friendly reception, Sighvat, O. H. 81; allr frior (all joy) glepsk, Hallfred; connected with this sense are fridill, fridla, fridgin,—this seems to be the original notion of the word, and that of peace metaph.: from the N. T. the word obtained a more sacred sense, elphun being always rendered by frior, John xvi. 33, -frior sé með yor, peace be with you. COMPDs: frioar-andi, a, m. spirit of peace, Pass. 21.13. friðar-band, n. a bond of peace, H. E. i. 470. friðar-boð, n. an offer of peace. friðar-boðorð, n. a proclamation of peace, 656 C. 30. friðar-bréf, n. a letter of peace, Fms. x. frioar-fundr, m. a peaceful meeting, Fms. x. 38. görö, f. = friðgörð, Sks. 45, 655 xxxii. 24. peace, osculum pacis, Magn. 478, Bs. i. 175. friðar-koss, m. a kiss of friðar-mark, n. = friðmark, porf. Karl. 422, 625. 9. frioar-menn, m. = friomenn, Lv. 96. friðar-skjöldr, m. = friðskjöldr, Fas. i. 462. friðar-stefna, u, f. a peace meeting, Fms. vi. 27. friðar-stilli, n. a peace settlement, Pass. 21. 8, cp. Luke xxiii. 12. friðar-tákn, n. a token of peace, Al. 59. friðar-tími, a, m. a time of peace, Bret. 50. II. as a prefix in prop. names, Frið-björn, -geirr, -gerðr, -leifr, -mundr; but it is rarely used in olden times; Friðrik, Germ. *Friedrich*, is of quite mod. date in Icel. frið-samliga, adv. peaceably, Fms. vii. 312, Hkr. ii. 282, Stj. 183. frio-samligr, adj. peaceable, Fms. i. 25, Stj. 301, 505, 558. frio-samr, adj. peaceful, Stj. 187: a name of the mythical king Frodi, Fb. i. 27: also Frið-Fróði, id. frið-semd, f. peacefulness, Fms. vi. 441. frið-semi, f. = friðsemd, Grág. pref. p. 168. frið-semja, samdi, to make peace, Fr. frið-skjöldr, m. a 'peace-shield,' a shield being used as a sign of truce, answering to the mod. flag of truce; in the phrase, bregou upp frioskildi, Fas. ii. 534, Orkn. 432, Hkr. iii. 205: the truce-shield was white and opp. to the red 'war-shield,' Hkv. I. 33. frið-spilli, n. a breach of the peace, Fb. ii. 56. frio-staor, m. an asylum, sacred place in a temple, Eb. 6 new Ed. frio-stofna, u, f. = frioarstefna, Edda 47. frio-stilla, t, to settle, atone, Pass. 3. 14 frið-stóll, m. a chair of peace, Sturl. i. 155 C.

frið-sæla, u, f. the bliss of peace, Bs. i. 723. frio-sæll, adj. blessed with peace, Hkr. i. 17. frio-venligr, adj. promising peace, Fms. i. 26, 132. frið-vænn, adj. promising peace, safe, Fms. ix. 5. frio-peging, f. propitiation, Vidal.

frio-begja, o, to propitiate, of Christ, Vidal.

FRIGG, f. a pr. name, gen. friggjar, [cp. A. S. frigu = love], the beather goddess Frigg, Edda, Vsp. COMPDS: Friggjar-elda, u, f. a bird, prob.=mod. Máriatla, the wagtail, motacilla alba Linn., Edda (Gl.)
Friggjar-gras, n. 'Frigg's berb,' the mandrake, Hjalt.

stjarna, u, f., astron. 'Frigg's star,' Venus, Clem. 26. frilla, v. friðla.

fritt, n. adj. peaceful, Eg. 572, Stj. 471, 475; in the phrase, e-m er fritt (or eiga fritt), one's person being safe; hversu vel mun honum fritt at koma a yovarn fund, bow safe will it be for bim to come to you? Fms. vii. 167; Högni spurði, hvárt þeim skyldi fritt vera, Sturl. ii. 144 C; eiga i flestum stödum illa fritt, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; ef eigi væri allt fritt (safe) af Steingrims hendi, Rd. 277; þá var illa fritt, ibings were ill at ease, uneasy, Bs. i. 363; hvárt skal mér fritt at ganga á fund yðvarn, Fb. iii. 453. FRI, adj. = frjåls, free, released, vacant, used in a less noble sense than frials, q.v.; fri is foreign, but freq. in mod. writers :- used as adv. freely,

truly, in mod. poets, Pass. 7. 12, 18. 9, 19. 8, 38. 5. FRI, m. [Dan. frier = a wooer, cp. fria], a lover, = fridill, an απ. λεγ., Hým. 9, cp. friðla; Höfuðl. 15 is dubious.

fri, n. a mod. college term, vacation, probably from Lat. feria.

fria, 20, to deliver, Lv. 94 better firrum : reflex. to free oneself, Fms. xi. 424. frian, f. (in O. H. 206 frion), remission, an απ. λεγ., Fms. v. 55, Pass. 13.13.

friða, 2ð, to adorn, Fms. vii. 276, Fas. ii, 196, Ld. 198. friðendi, n. pl. good things; heitz e-m friðendum, to make fair promises, Gísl. 70, Fms. v. 157, Niorst. 6; allir kostir ok öll f., Clem. 29; er nökkut þat er til fríðenda sé um mik, is there anything good in me? Fms. vi. 207: revenue, reki med öllum fridendum, Am. 12, 15; heimaland með öllum fríðendum, 52.

frička and frikka, ao, to grow fine and bandsome.

fríð-leikr (-leiki), m. personal beauty, Eg. 29, Fms. x. 234; fríðleikr, afl, ok fræknleikr, Hkr. i. 302; fríðleikinum samir hinn bezti búnaðr, 2. = fríðendi; svá mikla penninga at vexti ok fríðleik, Dipl. i. 11; fimmtán kúgildi með þvílíkum fríðleik sem . . ., ii. 12, Vm.

74; með þeim friðleika sem fyrr segir, Jm. 31.

FRÍÐR, adj., neut. frítt, compar. fríðari, superl. fríðastr, [a Scandin. word, not found either in A. S. or Germ.]:—fair, beautiful, bandsome, chiefly of the face; frior synum, Eg. 22, 23, Nj. 2, Fas. i. 387, Fms. i. 2, 17: fine, lio mikit ok fritt, 32, vii. 231; mikit skip ok fritt, Fagrsk.; frið veizla, Fb. ii. 120; með fríðu föruneyti, Ld. 22: metaph. specious, II. paid in kind; tolf hundrud frid, twelve unfair, Fms. x. 252. bundred bead of cattle in payment, Finnb. 226; tolf alnum fridum, Dipl. ii. 20; hve margir aurar skulu i gripum (in valuables), eða hve margir fridir (in cattle), Grag. i. 136; arfi ens frida en eigi ens ófrida, be inberits the cattle but not the other property, 221; fjóra tigi marka silfrs fríðs, forty marks of silver paid in cattle, Eg. 526, v.l. Icel. at present call all payment in kind 'í fríðu,' opp. to cash; í fríðu ok úfríðu, H.E. i. 56r. III. as noun in fem. pr. names, Hólm-friðr, Hall-Irior, et Landn.; and Fríða, u, f. as a term of endearment for these pr. names. III. as noun in fem. pr. names, Hólm-fríðr, Hall-fríðr, etc.,

FRISIR, m. pl. the Frisians, Fms., Eg. passim, Frisia. Friskr, adj. Frisian, Fms. vi. 362. Fris-land, n.

FRÍSKR, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; mod. Germ. frisch], frisky, brisk, vigorous, (mod. word); frisk-leiki, a, m. friskiness, briskness, vigour;

frisk-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), friskily, briskly.
frjå, f. a sweetbeart, Skv. 3. 8, and perh. in Fsm. 5 for fån of the MS. FRJA, δ, [Ulf. renders αγαπῶν and φιλεῖν by frijon, and αγαπη by frijabva; akin to friðr, friðill; in Icel. this word has almost entirely disappeared, except in the part. frændi, which is found also in Engl. friend, Germ. freund: frjá has thus met with the same fate as its antagonist fjá (to bate); both have been lost as verbs, while the participles of each, fjándi and frændi, fiend and friend, remain: vrijen, to woo, still remains in Dutch; and the mod. High Germ. freien and Dan. frie are borrowed from Low Germ.]:-to pet, an aπ. λεγ. in Mkv. 5,-annars barn er sem úlf at frjá, to pet another man's bairn is like petting a wolf, i. c. he will never return your love. The passage Ls. 19 is obscure and probably corrupt.

FRJA-, in the COMPDS: Frjá-aptan, m. Friday evening, Sturl. ii. 216. Frjá-dagr, m. Friday, Rb. 112, 572, Jb. 200; langi F., Good Friday, K. A. 68 passim: Frjádags-aptan, m. Friday evening, Sturl. ii. 210 C: Frjádags-kveld, n. id., Sturl. ii. 211 C: Frjádags-nótt, f. Friday night, Fms. viii. 35 (v.l.), Nj. 186: Frjádags-þing, n. a Friday meeting, Rb. 332: Frjádaga-fasta, u, f. a Friday fast, Fms. x. 381. Frjá-kveld, n. = frjáaptan, Hkr. iii. 277, Sturl. ii. 211 C. Frjámorginn, m. Friday morning, Fms. viii. 35, Orkn. (in a verse, App.) Frjá-nótt, f. = frjádagsnótt, Fms. viii. 35. It is remarked above, s. v. dagr, that this 'frjá' is derived from the A. S. form Frea, answering to the northern Freyr, Goth. Frauja, and is a rendering of the eccl. Lat. dies

Freû (Freyja) of the Teutonic. This word is now obsolete in Icel., as Friday is now called Föstudagr, vide fasta.

FRJALS, adj., dat. and gen. sing. fem. and gen. pl. frjálsi, frjálsar, and frjálsa in old writers, but mod. frjálsri, frjálsrar, frjálsra, inserting r, [a contracted form from fri-bals; Ulf. freibals; O. H. G. fribals; the A. S. freols is prob. Scandin., as it is not used in old poetry: frjáls therefore properly means 'free-necked,' a ring round the neck being a badge of servitude; but the Icel uses the word fri only in the compound frials, which is lost in Dan., though it remains in Swed. frälse and ufrälse man; the mod. Dan. and Swed. fri is borrowed from the Germ. frei, and so is the Icel. frí:—Ulf. renders έλευθερία by freibals, but έλεύθερος by freis]: -free, opp. to bondsman; frjáls er hverr er frelsi er gefit, N. G. L. i. 32; ef þræll getr barn við frjálsi konu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 224; skal þik bæta sem frjálsan mann, Nj. 57: metaph. free, unbindered, láta e-n fara frjálsan, Fins. i. 15: of property, frjálst forræði, eign, yfirráð, free, full possession, D. N. passim; skógar frjálsir af ágangi konunga ok illræðis-manna, Fs. 20; neut., eiga... at frjálsu, to possess freely, wilbout restraint, Fms. xi. 211, Jb. 187, O. H. 92; með frjálsu, unbindered, Hrafn. 24.

frjálsa, að, to free, vide frelsa, Stj., Barl., D. N., Sks., Karl., passim.

frjálsan, f. rescue, Stj. 50.

frjálsari, a, m. = frelsari, Stj. 51.

frjáls-borinn, part. freeborn, vide frelsborinn.

frjáls-gjafa (-gefa), u, f. a freed-woman, N.G.L. i. 327, 358. frjáls-gjafi, a, m. a 'free-given' man, freed-man, in the Norse law distinguished from and lower than a leysingi, q.v., N.G.L. i. 345, II. one that gives freedom, Grag. i. 227.

frialsi, f. freedom, an unusual form, = frelsi, cp. Ulf. freibals.

frjálsing, f. deliverance, Karl.

frjáls-leikr (-leiki), m. liberty, 655 xxxii. 4: metaph. liberality, frankness, Fms. xi. 422, Stj. 201.

frjáls-lendingr, m. a free tenant, franklin, Karl.

frjáls-liga, adv. freely, frankly, Hkr. i. 138, Fms. v. 194, Sks. 619,

frjáls-ligr, adj. free, frank, independent, Sks. 171, 523, 546.

FRJO, n. (and freo), dat. freovi, = fræ, seed, Th. 23, Stj. 97, 196, H. E. i. 513. compos: frjó-korn, n. = frækorn, Gpl. 351 A. frjó-H. E. i. 513. laun, n. pl. reward for the seed sown, N. G. L. i. 240. frj6-lauss, adj. seedless, barren, Magn. 494. frj6-leikr (-leiki), m. fertility, Stj. 56, 202, 398. frj6-ligr, adj. fruitful, Stj. 76, Fb. ii. 24. 56, 202, 308. frjó-ligr, adj. fruitful, Stj. 76, Fb. ii. 24. frjór, adj. fertile, Stj. 75, passim. FRJÓSA, pret. fraus, pl. frusu; pres. fryss, mod. frýs; pret. subj.

frysi, but freri, Gisl. 32; part. frosinn, sup. frosit; an older declension analogous to gróa, gröri, is, pret. fröri or freri, part. frörinn or frerinn, mod. freðinn, altering the r into  $\delta$ , whereto frer (q, v) belongs: [O. H. G.friosan; mod. Germ. frieren; A. S. freosan; Engl. freeze; Dan. fryse; Swed. frysa]:-to freeze; often used impers. it freezes them (of earth, water, etc.), i. e. they are frozen, ice-bound, stiff with ice; bar fraus ba (acc.) um nætr, A. A. 272; fraus um hann klæðin (acc.), the clothes froze about bis body, Fs. 52; aldrei skal hér frjósa korn (acc.), Fms. v. 23; hann (acc., viz. the well) frýss svá, at ..., Stj. 96; þeir ætluðu at bíða bess at skip (acc.) Olafs konungs freri bar í höfninni, until king Olave's ship should be ice-bound, Fms. v. 167: - of the weather, absol., veor var kalt ok frjósanda, cold and frosty, Grett. 134; vindr var á norðan ok frjósandi, Sturl. i. 83; aldrei festi snjó útan ok sunnan á haugi Þorgríms ok ekki fraus, ... at hann mundi ekki vilja at freri á milli þeirra, Gísl. 32; but frysi, l. c., 116; áor en frjósa tók, Fms. v. 167; þótt bæði frjósi fyrir ofan ok neðan, 23: the metaph. phrase, e-m frys hugr við, one feels borror at a thing, iii. 187; perh. better hrjósa, q.v. II. part., frerin jörð, Grett. 111; frerin þekja, 85 new Ed.; tá frerin, Edda 59; vátir ok fremir, wet and frozen, Bjarn. 53; skipit sollit ok frörit, Bs. 1. 355; but frosit, l. c., 330; frörnar grasrætt, Sks. 48 new Ed.; skór frosnir ok snæugir, Gisl. 31; flestir menn vóru nokkut frosnir, Fms. ix. 353, where = kalnir.

frjóva, að, and frjóa, mod. frjófga or frjóvga, to fertilise, Stj. 60, 73; frjóvandi, part. blossoming, Sks. 630, 632:-reflex. to multiply, be fertile, Fms. i. 159, Fas. i. 177, Stj. 61.

frjóvan, f. fertilising, Stj. 13: mod. frjófgan, Pass. 32. 2.

frjóv-samr, adj. fertile (ófrjósamr, barren), Sturl. 101.

frjóv-semi, mod. frjóf-semi, f. fertility.

FRODA, u, f. (cp. fraud), froth, e. g. on milk, Fas. i. 425, freq. in mod. COMPDS: froou-fall, n. a frothing or foaming at the mouth. froou-fella, d, to foam.

frosk-hleypa, t, to let (a borse) leap like a frog, Gpl. 412.

FROSKR, m., in olden times prob. proncd. froskr, cp. the rhyme, öblingr skyli einkar röskr | æpa kann í mörum fröskr, Mkv.; [A.S. frox, cp. Engl. frog; O. H. G. frosc; mod. Germ. froscb; Dan. fro]:—
a frog, Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 23, 269, Fms. x. 380, 656 A. 2. 11.
FROST, n. [ftjós2; A. S. fyrst; Engl., Germ., Dan., and Swed. frost]:

-frost: allit., frost ok funi, Sl. 18, Fas. iii. 613; frost veors, Fms. ix. Veneris, as in eccl. legends the Venus of the Lat. is usually rendered by 241: often used in pl., frost mikil ok kuldar, ii. 29; frosta vetr, a frosty

winter, Ann. 1348; frost ok mjóar, frost and mom; hörku-f., a sbarp frost. Tthe first gift, 677. 4. frosta-tol, n. 'frosty tools,' i. e. frail tools or implements that crack as if frost-bitten.

frosta = frysta, to freeze, Fzr. 56.

FROSTA, n. the name of a county in Norway where a parliament, Frosta-hing, was held; hence Frostahings-log, n. pl. the laws of the county Frosta, N. G. L. Frostabings-bok, f. the code of this law, N. G. L. i. 126, Fms. passim.

frost-bolga, u, f. 'frost-swelling,' of bands swoln by frost.

frost-brestir, m. pl. 'frost-cracks' in ice, such as are heard during a strong frost.

frosti, a, m. the name of a borse, freq. in Icel.

frost-mikill, adj. very frosty, Sks. 227 B. frost-rósir, f. pl. 'frost-roses,' frost work.

frost-vetr, m. a frosty winter, Ann. 1047.

frost-viori, n. frosty weather, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 198 C.

FROTTA, tt, [akin to frata], to sputter; med frottandi vorum, with sputtering lips, Sks. 228 B.

FRO, f. relief, esp. from pain, Hkr. i. 6, Mar., 656 A. 25, Sks. 107 B, Bs. i. 181, 299; hug-fró, geo-fró, mind's comfort: allit. phrase, frior og fró, peace and relief, Bb. 3. 3.

fróa, að, to relieve, with acc., þá er þór vilit fróa manninn, þorst. St. 55: mod. with dat., chiefly used impers., e-m fróar, one feels relief.

fróan, f., and frói, a, m. *relief*, = fró, Bs. i. 312, Fas. iii. 388. fróð-leikr, m. *knowledge*, 625. 50, Landn. 89, Grág. i. 3, Skálda 160, Sks. 626; til frobleiks ok skemtunar, for information and pleasure, Edda (pref.): with a notion of sorcery, porf. Karl. 374, Fs. 131. compps: frooleiks-ast, f. love of knowledge, Skálda. frooleiksbækr, f. pl. books of information, Rb. 342. fróðleiks-epli, f. the apple of knowledge, Sks. 503. fróðleiks-tré, n. the tree of knowledge, 625. 3.

froo-liga, adv. cleverly, Fms. iii. 163; eigi er nú f. spurt, Edda 8.

fróð-ligr, adj. clever, Sks. 553: mod. curious.

FRÓĐR, adj. [Ulf. frôps = φρόνιμος, σοφός, σώφρων, συνετός; Hel. frôd; A.S. frôd]:-knowing, learned, well-instructed; frobt, er margkunnigr er, Fms. xi. 413; hón var fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; þat er sögn fróðra manna, Ísl. ii. 206; verða fróðari um e-t, Sks. 37; at Finnum tveim er hér eru fróðastir (greatest wizards), Fms. i, 8; sás er fróðum vant, little is lacking to the knowing, cp. the Engl. 'knowledge is power,' Hm. 107: of books, containing much information, instructive, bækr β. in some passages in Hm. fróðr beztar ok fróðastar, Bs. i. 429. seems to mean clever, Hm. 7, 27, 30, 61, 107; på nam ek at frævask ok fróðr vera, 142; fróðir menn, knowing men, Ýt. 6; fróð regin, the wise powers, Vpm. 26; enn fróði jötunn, 30, 33, 35:—in some few poët. compds (in which it seems to be used almost = pruor, brave, valiant, as boo-f., eljun-f.) the true meaning is skilled in war (cp. the Gr. datopow); sann-f., truly informed; óljúgíróð, Íb. 4; ú-fróðr, ignorant, = Goth. unfróþs, which Ulf. uses to translate ἄφρων, ἀνόητος; sögu-fróðr, skilled in old lore. As fróðr chiefly refers to historical knowledge, 'hinn Fróði' was an appellation given to the old Icel. chroniclers-Ari Fróði, Brandr Fróði, Sæmundr Fróði, Kolskeggr Fróði, who lived between 1050 and 1150 A.D. But the historians of the next age were seldom called by this name: Odd Munk (of the end of the 12th century) is only once called so, (Ing. S. fine); Snorri (of the 13th) twice, viz. Ann. 1241 in a single MS., and Sturl. iii. 98, but in a part of the Saga probably not written by Sturla himself; Sturla (who died in 1284) is never called by that name; and the only real exception is Styrmir 'Fróði' (who died in 1245), though he least deserved the name. Of foreign writers the Icel. gave the name Fródi to Bede (Landn. pref.), whom they held in great honour.

FROMB, adj., akin to framr, prob. borrowed from Germ. fromm, Low Germ. from; it seems to have come to Icel. with the Hanseatic trade at the end of the 15th century, and is found in the Rímur of that time, e.g. Skald-Helga R. 3. 22; from Luther's Bible and the Reformation it became more freq. in the sense of righteous, pious, with the notion of guileless, from og meinlaus, and often occurs in the N. T. and hymns, e. g. Pass. 22. 2, 24. 9: it has however not been truly naturalized, except in the sense of bonest, i. e. not thievish, and ofrom, dishonest, thievish, (a euphemism); umtals-f., not slandering, speaking fair of other people. COMPDS: fromloiki, a, m. guilelessness, Pass. 16. 8. fróm-lyndi, f. id.

FRON, n. a poët. word = land, country, Lex. Poët. passim; scarcely akin to the Germ. frobn = demesne; in mod. poets and in patriotic songs fron is the pet name for Icel. itself, Núm. 1. 10, 8. 9, 12. 4, Snót 16; Icel. students in Copenhagen about 1763 were the first who used the word in this sense.

FRUM., [cp. Lat. primus; Goth. frums = dρχή, fruma = πρώτοs; A.S. frum-]:—the first, but only in compos: frum-bref, n. an original frum-burdr, m. the first-born, Ver. 5, Stj. 42, 161, 304, 306, frum-bylingr, m. one who has newly set up in life. frum-ferill, m. the first traveller (visitor) to a place, Nj. 89. frum-forn, f. first-fruit, Stj. passim, H. E. i. 468. frum-getinn, part. firstfrum-getnaör, m. = frumburðr, 656 A. begotten, Stj. 65, 160, passim. frum-getningr, m. id., Stj. 304.

frum-gogn, n. pl. the primal, principal proofs, a law term, Nj. 234, Grág. i. 56. frum-hending, f. the foremost rhyming syllable in a verse, a metrical term, Edda (Ht.) 121. hlaup, n. a personal assault, a law term, Grág., Nj. passim. frum-hlaups-maor, m. an assailant, Grág. ii. 13. frum-hofundr, m. the original author or writer. frum-kveði, a, m., frum-kveðill, mod. frum-kvööull, m. an originator, Edda 18, Ed. Arna-Magn. i. 104. frum-kviör, m, the first verdict, Grag. i. 34. frum-kvæði, n. the original poem. frum-lina, u, f., mathem. a base-line, Björn Gunnl. frum-mal, n. in the original tongue, opp. to translation, bok ritud a frum-rit, n. the original writing, of MSS., (mod.) ritaör (and of poems frum-kveðinn, frum-ortr), part. originally written (composed) in this or that language. frum-smior, m. the first workfrum-smid, f. the first attempt of a beginner man, Edda (in a verse). in any art, in the saying, flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, Edda 126. sok, f. the original cause, a law term, Nj. 235, Grág. i. 48 passim. frum-tign, f. the first, bighest dignity, Bs. i. 37, Magn. 512. frumton, m. a musical term, the tonic, Icel. Choral-book (pref.) tunga, u, f. original tongue. frum-varp, n. a parliamentary term, a frum-vaxti and frum-vaxta (frumbill under debate, (mod.) vaxinn, Nj. 147, v. l.), adj. 'first-grown,' in one's prime, Nj. 112, Fs. 31, Fms. i. 157, xi. 3, Isl. ii. 203; dottir f., Eg. 247, Grett. 97. frum-vattr, m. the first, original witness, Grag. i. 46, Gpl. 477: eccl. the proto-martyr, frum-verr, m. the first bushand, Hallfred, Hom. 42, 109, Stj. 51. who calls Odin the fr. of Frigg, Fs. 94, Skv. 3. 59. frum-voxtr, m. the first growth, first-fruits, Stj. 305: cp. brum.

frums- (= frum-) exists in a few compos: frumsar-braud, n. bread of the first-fruits, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 42: frums- or frumsa- is in Icel. and in Norse popular tales esp. used of animals that are first-born through two or more generations; such animals are thought to have a wonderpower, cp. Ivar Aasen; hence frumsa-kalfr, m. a 'frumsa' calf; the word still represents the Gothic form frums, vide above. frumsa-frum (or frumsa-brum), n., botan. pollen, Björn. In Isl. þjóðs. i. 530, v.l., frumsa, n., is said to mean a lump on the forebead of new-born foals, Gr. ίππομανές, which was used as a love-spell, cp. Virg. Aeneid. iv. 515, 516.

frunti, a, m. [prob. from the Fr. effronté, cp. Scot. frunty], a rude,

obtrusive boor; frunta-ligr, adj.; frunta-skapr, m.

FRU, f., an older nom. sing. frauva, u, f., occurs Fms. x. 421, (Agrip); frouva, Stj. 47; frou, id.; fru is prop. a later contracted form from freyja; therefore the gen. in old writers is always fru (qs. fruvu); and the word is in the sing. indecl., thus, frú-innar, Fms. ix. 292; hann fékk frú Ceciliu, x. 3; móðir frú Ingigerðar, Landn. 240; frú Kristínar, Fms. ix. 8; slíkrar frou (sic) sem ek em, Str. 40, 47; in mod. usage gen. frúar, if used by itself or put after one's name, but indecl, if put before it in addressing any one, thus, Frú Kristínar, but Kristínar frúar; the gen. frúar occurs Fas. iii. 586, in a MS. of the 15th century; pl. frur, but older form fruvur or frovur, e. g. frovor, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 96 (Kb.); but Ob. frur, Hkr. i. 16: [freyja was origin. fem. of freyr, and prop. meant Lat. domina; Germ. frau; Dan. frue; no Goth. fraujô is found]:—a lady; in Icel. at present only used of the wives of men of rank or title, e. g. biskups-frú, amtmanns-frú; wives of priests are not called so: again, husfreyja is more homely, Germ. bausfrau, Engl. bousewife, always of a married woman, vide e.g. the þjóðólfr (Icel. newspaper): in the 14th century in Icel. fru was used of abbesses and wives of knights, but was little used before the 13th century: af hennar (the goddess Freyja) nafni skyldi kalla allar konur tignar (noble woman), svá sem nú heita fruvor, Hkr. l.c.; af hennar nafni er þat tignar-nafn er ríkis-konur (women of rank) eru kallaðar fruvor, Edda l. c.; Kolr hafði talat margt við frú eina ríka (of a foreign lady in Wales), Nj. 280: again, good housewives, such as Bergthora in Njála, are called hús-freyjur, but never frúr; thus, kemsk þó at seinna fari, húsfreyja, Nj. 69; gakk þú út, húsfreyja, þvíat ek vil pik fyrir öngan mun inni brenna, 200; búandi ok húsfreyja, Grág. i. 157; góð húsfreyja, Nj. 51; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349, Bs. i. 535:—the Virgin Mary is in legends called vár frú, our Lady; cp. jungfrú (pronounced iómfrú).

FRYGD, f., and fryktr, m., Stj. 26, 56, 77, [an unclass. word formed from Lat. fructus], blossoming; fegrð ok f., Stj. 14, 142; frygð ok feiti, 154; frygð ok ávöxtr, 15.

frygðar-fullr and -samligr, 2dj. fruút-II. in the Rimur of the 15th century frygo is used ful, Stj. 27. of love, Lat. amores, Skald-H. 5. 38, passim; and frygougr, adj. amorous, Skáld-H. It is a bad word and quite out of use, and seems to have no connection with Germ. freude, which is a good Teut. word; the mod. frukt, n. bumble compliments, and frukta, ad, to make such compliments, in a bad sense, are perhaps akin, but they are slang words.

frysta, t, [frost], to freeze, Sturl. iii. 20, Fms. viii. 431, v.l. frý-girni, f. [frýja], a provoking, taunting temper, Hom. 86.

fry-gjarn, adj. provoking, censorious, Isl. Heidarv. S. in the extracts of Jon Olafsson, (not frigjarn.)

FRÝJA, pres. frýr, pret. frýði, pres. with the neg. suf. frýr-at, Lex. Poët., to defy, challenge, question, taunt, with dat. of the person; hon frum-gjöf, f. frýði honum með mörgum orðum, Fas. i. 142: with gen. of the thing, to challenge, question; frýja e-m hugar, to question one's courage, Nj. 60, Pheart next after the Lord's Prayer), læra Fræðin; það stendr í Fræðunum; Isl. ii. 102; meir fry'r þú mér grimmleiks en aðrir menn, Eg. 255; þessi klæði frýja ykkr föður-hefnda, those clothes challenge you to revenge your father, Ld. 260; er hvarigum soknar at f., neither needed to be spurred on, Fms. xi. 131; konungr kvað öngan þess mundu f. honum, the king said that no one would challenge, question him as to that, v. 337; hvárki frý ek mér skygnleiks eðr áræðis (the words of a bravo), Nj. 258; engan heyri ek efndanna f., Fms. vii. 121; enginn fryr ber vits, en meir ertu grunadr um gæzku, no one questions thy wit (bead), but thy godliness (beart) is more questioned, Sturl. i. 135; frýr nú skutrinn (better skutnum) skridar, a pun, now the stern bangs, the stern-rowers pull feebly, Grett. 113 new Ed. II. frýja á e-t, a law phrase, to complain of, protest; cp. áfrýja, ef annarr hvárr frýr á hlut sinn, Ghl. 23; frýja á mál, N. G. L. i. 26; buðu þeir biskupi þann kost fyrir þat sem á var frýð, Bs. i. 754: to egg on, ekki skaltú hér enn þurfa mjök á at f., Nj. 58; þyrfti þat þeim at bæta sem brotið var á, en eigi hinum, er á frýðu (wbo provoked), Sturl. iii. 162.

frýja, u, f. a defiance, challenge, question, taunt, Fs. 8, Bs. i. 734, Ld. 236; verja sik frýju, to clear oneself of all question, i. e. do a thing blamelessly, Sturl. iii. 68; ek varða mik kvenna frýju, I cleared myself from the taunts of woman, Eb. (in a verse): frýju-laust, n. adj. blamelessly; berjask f., to fight bard, Glum. 381; þeir sækja bardagann f., Fms. xi. 136; hann kvað Einar mundu elt hafa f., Sturl. i. 68: frýju-orð, n. taunting words, Fms. vii. 272, xi. 374, Nj. 108.

fréjan, f.=fréja, Fms. v. 55.
FRÝNN or fréniligr, adj.; this word is never used but as compounded with the prefix ú- (except Fas. ii. 351 in a bad and late Saga), viz. ú-frýnn or ú-frýniligr = frowning. The sense as well as the etymology of frýnn is somewhat dubious; there is the Germ. frôn or frobn or fran; but that word seems purely German and is by Grimm supposed to be qs. fro min = my lord (vide Hel.); neither does Icel. frynn or Germ. frobn correspond properly as to the root vowel (cp. e. g. Germ. lobn = Icel. laun): on the other hand there is the Engl. frown, which in form answers to the simple frynn, but in sense to the compd ú-frynn; as no similar word is found in A. S. (nor in Germ. nor in Hel.), frown is most likely a Scandin. word; and we suppose that the Icel. prefix syllable ú- is not in this instance = un-, that is to say, negative, but = of-, that is to say, intensive (= too, very, greatly); the original forms of-frynn, of-fryniligr were contr. and assimilated into ofrynn, ofryniligr, meaning very frouning, and these compds then superseded the primitive simple word; this is confirmed by the freq. spelling in MSS. with 'of-,' e.g. ofrynn, O. H. 144; all-ofrynn, Eg. Cod. Wolph.; heldr ofrynn, O. H. 167; but yet more freq. with 'ú-,' e. g. Orkn. 440, Boll. 358, Fær. 50, Fms. i. 40, Fb. i. 73; the ekki frýnn, Fas. l. c., is again a variation of úfrýnn: the statement by Björn that frynn is = bland, affable, is a mere guess by inference from the compd. frys, n. the snorting of a horse.

FRÝSA, t, (hon frysti ferliga, Sams. 9), mod. að, to snort, whinny, of a horse, Greg. 49, Karl. 3, 4, Fas. i. 60 (where better fnysa, q. v.); akin are fryssa, ad, and frussa, to sport.

frýsing, f. = frýs, Fas. iii. 441.

FRÆ, n. (not fræ, as even Eyvind Skaldaspillir rhymes frævi and œvi), sometimes in old MSS. spelt freo or frjó (q.v.), but less rightly; old dat. frævi, mod. fræi; [Ulf. fraiv = σπέρμα; Swed. and Dan. frö; not found in Germ., Saxon, or Engl.; it is therefore a Gothic-Scandinavian word]:—seed, 677. 11, Rb. 78, 655 xxx. 2; chiesly used of vegetables, sæði of animal seed; varpa síðan fræi í fold fyrirmyndan um sjálfs míns hold, Bb. 3. 54; very freq. in mod. usage. COMPDS: fræ-korn, n. a grain of seed, 673 A. 2, Ghl. 351, Fms. i. 92. measure of seed, N. G. L. i. 39, Ghl. 343. fræ-mælir, m. a fræ-vænligr, adj. promis-

ing fruit, Sks. 630, v. l. fræða, dd, [Ulf. fraþvjan = σοφίζειν], to instruct, teach, Str. 1, 68:

reflex. to learn, be instructed, H. E. i. 473.

FRÆÐI, f. and n. [fróðr; qs. Ulf. fraþi, n. = νουs, νόημα, σύνεσιε, φρήν, and frobei, f. = φρόνησιε, σύνεσιε, σοφία]: I. fem. knowledge, learning, lore; sannindi fræðinnar, Fms. iv. 4, Magn. 430; margháttuð f., Rb. (pref.); mann-fræði, personal bistory, genealogy, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 24 new Ed., Fms. viii. 102; landnáma-sögur ok forn fræði, old lore, Ísl. ii. 189; forna fræði, Fb. i. 397; hann lærði Ara prest, og marga fræði sagði hann honum, þá er Ari ritaði síðan; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þuríði, O. H. (pref.): in mod. usage as compd in many words, as, guð-fræði, theology; mál-f., philology; eðlis-f., or náttúru-f., physiology, etc.; -hence are formed, gud-frædingt, a theologian; mal-frædingt, a philologer; natturufræðingr, a naturalist, etc.;—these words are now common, but are of late growth, even in the Nucl. Latin. of 1738 they are unknown, vide the Latin headings antiquarius, theologicus, etc. II. neut., esp. in pl. records; hin spaklegu fræði er Ari Þorgilsson hefir á bækr sett, Skálda 161 (Thorodd); hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum, 1b. 3; í sumum fræðum, in some old records, Edda 7: Fræði (pl.) with the earliest Christians was the lore to be learnt by neophytes, as the Lat. Credo and Pater Noster, cp. the curious story in Hallfr. S. Fs. 93; since the Reformation of kinsmen, HI the same name was given to Luther's short Catechism (to be learnt by N. G. L. i. 121.

Fræða-kver, n. Lutber's Catechism, (kver, = quire, means in Icel. a little 2. with the notion of witchcraft; þau kváðu þar fræði sín, en þat vóru galdrar, Ld. 142: of a poem, hafa kátir menn sett f. þat er, COMPDS: fræði-bækr, f. pl. books of knowledge, Grett. 119 new Ed. learned work, Skálda 159. fræði-maðr (fræða-maðr, Edda pref.), m. a learned man, scholar, Skálda 159; f. á kvæði, Fms. vi. 391: an bistorian, eptir sögn Ara prests ok annarra fræðimanna, iv. 5 (v. l.), xi. 64, O. H. pref. 3, Sturl. i. 9, Isl. ii. 189. fræði-nám, n. learning, studying, Bs. i. 240. fræði-næmi, n. id., Bs. i. 241.

FRÆGD, f. [fragu, vide fregna], good report, fame, renown; til frægdar skal konung hafa, a saying, Fms. vii. 73,—cp. fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Mkv.6, Fms. i.99, v. 300; með frægð ok fagnaði, 655 xiii. B. 4. compos: frægðarfrægðar-ferð (-för), f. an exploit, Sturl. i. 4, Eg. 279. fullr, adj. famous, Magn. 432. frægðar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), frægðar-maðr, m. a famous man, Fms. ii. inglorious, H.E. i. 516. frægðar-mark, n. a badge of glory, Fas. i. 271, Grett. 196 new Ed. frægðar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), Stj. frægðar-skot, n. a famous sbot, Fas. ii. 338, Fms. ii. 271. frægðar-verk, n. a feat, Fms. i. 146, Hkr. iii. 96.

frægi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), famous, Fas. iii. 424, Stj. 69, 78, 141. frægja, 8, to make famous, Fms. xi. 436, Stj. 66, Skálda 208; við-f., to extol far and wide; ú-frægja, to deprecate.

frægr, adj., frægri, frægstr, or mod. frægari, frægastr, famous; frægr konungr, Fms. i. 114; frægri en aðrir menn, Fas. iii. 278; frægstr allra landnáms-manna, Landn. 316, v. l.; var sú for hin frægjasta, Fms. vii. 66; varð þetta frægt víða um lönd, i. 164; þat mun vera frægt, v. 344; við-frægr, widely famous; ú-frægr, inglorious.

fræjandi, part. bearing seed, Sks. 630 B, 632 B.

FRÆKN (i. e. frækn) and frækinn, adj., compar. fræknari, superl. fræknastr, valiant, stout, esp. of bodily exercise, Fms. i. 161, 258, vi. 150 (v. l.), 315, Háv. 55, Bær. 15, Nj. 15, Hkr. i. 301, Gm. 17.

frækn-leikr (less correct fræk-leikr), m. feat, valour, Fms. ii. 48, vii. 165, Bær. 19, Fær. 132, Valla L. 214, Grett. 171 new Ed.

frækn-liga (less correct fræk-liga, fræki-liga), adv. valiantly, Fms. viii. 289 (v. l.), ix. 509, Isl. ii. 267, Hkv. Hjörv. 12, Nj. 116.

frækn-ligr (less correct fræk-ligr, fræki-ligr), adj. valiant, bold looking, 655 xxix. 2, Rd. 244, Sturl. iii. 245, Fas. i. 72, iii. 153, Fms. i. 25, ii. 106, passim.

frænd-afli, a, m. strength in kinsmen, Orkn. 230, v. l. freend-balkr, m. a 'balk or fence of friends,' a body of kinsmen, great family, Orku. 470, Eb. 20, Fms. i. 288.

frænd-bætr, f. pl. fines, weregild for a kinsman, N.G.L. i. 75.

frænd-erfő, f. family inberitance, N. G. L. i. 49. frænd-garðr, m. = frændbálkr. poët. a strongbold of kinsmen.

frænd-göfugr, adj. baving distinguished kinsmen, Sturl. i. 30.

frænd-hagi, a, m. a native place, = átthagi, q. v., Fms. vii. 136, 270. frænd-hollr, adj. faithful to one's kinsmen, pious, Fms. vi. 35.

FRÆNDI, an irreg. part. of the obsolete frjå, pl. frændr, gen. frænda, dat. frændum, [Ulf. renders φίλος by frijonds; A.S. freond; Engl. friend; Hel. friund; O. H. G. friunt; Germ. freund; all of them meaning friend Lat. amicus; whereas in the Scandin. languages, Icel. as well as mod. Swed. and Dan., it is only used in a metaph. sense; Dan. frænde; Swed. frande]:—a kinsman; not a single instance is on record of the word having ever been used in another sense, unless an exception be allowed in the allit. phrase, sem frændr en eigi sem fjándr, in the old Griðamál, Grag. (Kb.) i. 170:—the same usage prevails in the oldest poems, e.g. Hm.,—deyr sé, deyja frændr, 75; sumr er af sonum sæll sumr af frændum, 68; and Dags frændr, the kinsmen (great grandsons) of Dag, Yt. 10. This change in the sense of the word is very curious and characteristic of the Scandinavians, with whom the bonds of kinship and brotherhood were strong, and each family formed a kind of confederacy or fellowship equally bound in rights and in duties; cp. such phrases as, frænd-bálkr, frænd-garðr: frændr often denotes kinsmen in a narrower sense = bretbren; yet sons and frændr are distinguished in Hm. 68; but generally frændr is a collective word, Nj. 4; of a brother, Fs. 57; frændi, my son, Nj. 143, cp. Fms. vii. 22, 315, the laws and Sagas passim; ná-frændi, a near kinsсомроз: frænda-afli, a, m. = frændafli, Valla L. 213. frændabálkr, m. = frændbálkr, Ld. 102, Fms. xi. 338, Orkn. 272. frændagengi, n. = frændlið, Fms. x. 406. frænda-gipta, u, f. the luck or frænda-lát, n. the loss, death of f., good genius of a family, Fs. 15. Nj. 222, Sks. 726. frænda-lið, n. = frændlið, Rb. 370. frændaráð, n. consent of one's kinsmen, Ghl. 271, cp. Nj. 38. frænda-róg, n. strife among kinsmen, deadly strife, Fms. v. 347; cp. the saying, fé veldr frænda rögi, Mkv. frænda-skömm, f. a sbame to (or within) one's family; kallaði slíka menn helzt mega heita f., Sturl. i. 13; því at Kristnin var þá kölluð f., Bs. i. 11,-in the last interesting passage it seems to mean such a disgrace that one was thereby expelled out of the family, cp. Fms. i. 285. free of kinsmen, Hkr. ii. 397, Eg. 474. frænda-styrkr, m. strength (backing) frænda-tjón, n. loss in f.,

frænd-kona, u, f. (contr. frænka), a kinswoman, 655. 88, Eg. 200, full courage, Fms. viii. 138. Nj. 31, N. G. L. i. 350; cp. frændleif. frænd-lauss, adj. (frænd-leysi, n.), kin-less, without kinsmen, 623. 14, 51, Rd. 265, Grág. i. 188. frænd-leif, f. one's kinsman's widow, N.G.L. i. 304, 350, 2 Norse law term; the eccl. law forbade a man to marry a 'frændkona' within the fifth degree, or a 'frændleif' whose late husband was within the same degree. frænd-leifo, f. patrimony, inberitance, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 600. frænd-lið, n. a bost of kinsmen, a family, Ld. 6, Eg. 137, Hkr. ii. 343. frændlingr, m. = frændi, Fms. iv. 320. frænd-margr, m. baving many kinsmen, Fms. i. 53, iii. 16, Hkr. i. 170. frænd-mær, f. a maiden kinswoman, Bs. i. 203. frænd-rikr, adj. rich in kinsmen. Sturl. ii. 180. frænd-rækinn, adj. attached to one's kinsmen, Bs. i. 72, Fas. i. 130. frænd-rækni, f. piety. (mod.) frænd-samliga, adv. kinsmanlike, kindly, Sturl. ii. 79, Fms. xi. 93. frænd-semd, f. = frændsemi, Bs. ii. 106. frænd-semi (-symi, Stj. passim, Nj. 42, 213), f. kinship, brotherbood, Fms. xi. 7, Ld. 158, Grág. ii. 72, N. G. L. i. 187, the laws and Sagas passim; ganga við f. e-s, to acknowledge one as kinsman (c. g. as a son), Fms. ix. 418:—metaph. the kindness of a kinsman, var góð f. með þeim, there was good fellowship between them, Sturl. iii. 176, Fs. 45. COMPDS: freendsemis-logmál, n. the law, rules of kinship, Stj. 425. semis-spell, n. breach of kinship, incest, Grág. i. 341, Gpl. 242. semis-tala, u, f. the tracing of kinship, lineage, Grág. i. 28; vera í frændsemis-tölu við e-n, to be of kin to one, Eg. 72, Fms. i. 14. frænd-skarð, n. the 'scar,' i. e. loss, of a kinsman, Sturl. iii. 240. frænd-stórr, adj. baving great kinsmen, Fms. iii. 16, vii. 233. frænd-stúlka, u, f. a 'kin-girl,' a niece or the like. frænd-sveinn, m. a 'kin-boy,' a nepbew or the like, Ld. 232. frænd-sveit, f. a body of kinsmen, Fms. vi. 347. frænd-vig, n. slaughter of a kinsman, parricide, etc., O. H. 184. frær (frær), adj. yielding fruit, Rb. 354; ú-frær, barren, Glúm. 340. frees (frees), f., Lat. fremitus, Fm. 19; vide frysa. frævan, f. fruitfulness, Rb. 102, 104. frör-ligr, adj. frosty, chilly, Sks. 228 B. fuo, f. [Germ. fud or fotze], cunnus. сомроз: fuð-flogi, a, m. a law term, a runaway from bis betrothed bride, N. G. L. i. 28. hundr, m. a nickname, Fms., cp. Germ. bunds-vott. fuora, ad, to flame, blaze, akin to funi. fuð-ryskill, m. a kind of cod-fish, cottus alepidotus, Edda (Gl.)

FUGL, m., an older form fogl is usual in early MSS.; fugls, Hm. 13; both forms foglar and fuglar in Mork, 7, but in old poets fogl is required by the rhyme,—smoglir ástar foglar, Sighvat: [Ulf. fugls = πετεινόν; A. S. fugol; Engl. fowl; Germ. vogel; Swed. fogel; Dan. fugl]:—a fowl. bird; hart sem fugl flygi, Nj. 144, passim; cp. the saying, skjóta verðr til fugls åðr fåi, Orkn. 346, Mirm. 31: a nautical term, hafa fugl af landi, to bave fowl off land, to stand in within range of water-fowl, i. e. be from fifty to seventy miles off land; peir höfðu fogl af Írlandi, Bs. i. 656: collect. fowl, sidan samnadisk fogl i eyna, 350; geir-fugl, the awk, alca impennis; æðar-f., the eider-duck; hræ-f., a bird of prey; fit-f., q.v.; smá-fuglar, small fowl, little birds, Mork. 7; söng-f., singing birds; snæ-f., COMPDS: fugla-dráp, snow-fowl; bjarg-f., cliff-fowl, sea gulls, etc. n. bird-catching, Grág. ii. 348. fugla-kippa, u, f. a bundle of fowls, Fas. ii. 425. fugla-kliör, m., fugla-kvak, n., fugla-net, n. a fowling net. Safn i. 61. fugla-songr, m. the song (screeching) of birds, Fas. ii. 175, Karl. 203. fugla-tekja, u, f. bird-taking. veior, f. bird-catching, O. H. L. 45. fugls-rödd, f., mod. fuglamál, n. a bird's voice, in tales, Edda, Fms. vi. 445: metaph., karl-fuglinn, II. a pr. name, Orkn.

fuglari, a, m. a fowler, Bs. ii. 111, Fagrsk. 109.

fugl-berg, n. a fowling cliff; for this sort of fowling vide Guom. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Grett. 144, Bs. i. 360, Eggert Itin.

fugl-stapi, a, m. = fuglberg, D. I. i. 576.

fugl-veior, f. fowling, Grag. ii. 337, Js. 94, Pm. 7.

fugl-ver, n. a place for fowling, Fms. iv. 330.

fugl-verð, n. the price of fowl, Jb. 309.
fugl-púfa, u, f. a 'fowl-bank,' bank on which birds sit, Bs. i. 388.
FULL, n. [A. S. ful; Hel. full], a goblet full of drink, esp. a toast at a heathen feast, cp. esp. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16-skyldi full of eld bera, and signa full; Obins-f., Njarbar-f., Freys-f., the toast of Odin, Njord, and Frey; Bragar-full (q.v.), Sdm. 8, Eg. 552, Orkn. 198: poët., Yggs-full, Viðris-full, the toast of Odin, poetry, Al. 6, 14; Dvalins-full, Billings-full, the toast of the dwarfs, poetry, Lex. Poët.

FULL-, in compos, fully, quite, enough; it may be used with almost any adjective or adverb, c. g. full-afla, adj. fully able to, Gpl. 265, 371. full-afli, a, m. a full mighty man, Lex. Poët. full-bakaor, part. full-bakaör, part. full-boott, part. n. good enough full-boroa, adj. a 'full-boarded' full-baked, Orkn. 112, Fas. i. 85. for, fully a match for, Bjarn. 8. ship, with bulwarks of full beight, Fms. ii. 218. full-byli, n. full profull-djarfliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with part.; f. karl, a full champion (ironic.), Grett. 208 A. new Ed. (slang). fullvisions for a bouse, Bs. ii. 145.

full-drengiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.). full bold, Eg. 20, Lex. Poët. full-drukkinn, part. quite drunk, full-dýrr, adj. full dear, N.G.L. Edda. Fms. i. 201, O. H. 72. full-elda, adj. full bot, Fas. ii. 361. full-eltr, part. i. 37. pursued enough, Isl. ii. 361. full-féa, adj. = fullfjáðr. full-fenci. full-fengiligr, adj. quite n. a sufficient baul, Gullb. o. Bs. ii. 42. full-ferma, d, to load full, Isl. ii. 77. good, Stj. 201. full-fimr, adj. quite alert, Fas. iii. 485. full-fjáðr, part. full monied, Gbl. full-frægt, n. adj. famous enough, Fs. 17. full-fúss, adj. idy, Fms. x. 402, Grett. 159. full-færa, ð, to prove fully, guite ready, Fms. x. 402, Grett. 159. full-færa, ð, to pro Stat. 206. full-gamall, adj. full old, Fas. i. 376, Orkn. 112. gildi, n. a full prize, Thom. 18. full-glaor, adj. full glad, Fms. iii. 52. full-goldit, part. fully paid, porst. St. 54. f adj. good enough, Fms. i. 289, vii. 272, O. H. 115, Sks. 219. göra, ö, to fulfil, complete, perform, Stj. 391, Hkr. ii. 396, Fms. i. 189, Fs. 42, Bjarn. 25: reflex., K. Å. 108, Str. 2. full-görö, f. performance, D. N. full-gorla (full-gorva, Ls. 30), adv. full clearly, Stj. 608, Hom. 159, Fms. i. 215. full-görliga, adv. fully, Str. 19. görr, part. fully done, Bárð. 165, Stj. 166 (ripe): metaph. full, perfect, f. at afli, Fms. vi. 30. full-hefnt, part. fully avenged, Fas. ii. 410, Al. 34. full-heilagr, adj. full boly, Hom. 156. full-hugŏr, part. full-bold, dauntless, El. 6; cp. Gh. 15, where full-hugos seems to be a verb pret. and to mean to love. full-hugi, 2, m. a full gallant man, a bero without fear or blame, Eg. 505, Fms. ii. 120, vii. 150, viii. 158, Rd. 223, Isl. ii. 360. full-indi, n. abundance, Fas. ii. 502. full-filla, adv. (full-fillr, adi.). full ill, badly enough, Fas. i. 222, Am. 83. full-kaupa, adj. bought hill dearly, O. H. 114. full-katr, adj. gleeful, Fins. viii. 101. full-koyptr, part. bought full dearly, Nj. 75, Þórð. 65. full-koma, mod. full-komna, 28, to fulfil, complete, Stj. 51, Bs. i. 694, K. A. 22. full-kominn, part. perfect; f. at aldri, afli, etc., full-grown, Fms. vii. 199, xi. 182, Nj. 38, Eg. 146, 256; f. vin, 28, 64; f. (ready) at göra e-t, Hkr. i. 330: freq. in mod. usage, perfect, N. T. full-komleikr (-leiki), m. perfectibility, Barl. full-kom-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), perfectly, Barl. full-kosta, adj. full-matched (of a wedding), Nj. 16, Fms. full-kvæni, adj. well married, Skv. 1. 34. iii. 108, Fs. 31. langt, n. adj. full long. full-launaor, part. fully rewarded, Grett. 123. full-leiksa, adj. baving a bard game (bard job), Bjarn. 66. full-lengi, adv. full long, Fms. vi. 18, Sturl. i. 149. full-liōa, adj. baving men (troops) enough, Isl. ii. 347: quite able, Gpl. 265, v. l. full-liga, adv. fully, Fms. v. 226, ix. 257, Greg. 58. full-part. baving ground enough, Gs. 16. full-mikill, adj. full-Fs. 16. full-meli, n. a final, full agreement, Gpl. 211, v.l. full-malit. full-mikill, adj. full great, meelt, part. spoken enough (too much), Hkr. i. 232. full-meetr, adj. full-meet,' valid, Dipl. ii. 2. full-numi, full-numa (full-nomsi, Barl. 73), adj.; f. i e-u, or f. e-s, baving learnt a thing fully, an adept in a thing, Bárd. 181, Fas. ii. 241, Sturl. iii. 173, Karl. 385. full-nægja, d, to suffice, Fb. ii. 324; mod. Germ. genug-thun = to atone for. nægja, u, f. [Germ. genug-thuung], atonement. full-ofinn, part. fullwoven, finished, El. 27. full-ordinn, part. full-grown, of age, Grett. full-ráða, adj. fully resolved, Fms. viii. 422. full-reyndr, part. fully tried, Rd. 194, Fms. vii. 170. full-rétti, n. a law term, a gross insult for which full atonement is due, chiefly in the law of personal offence: phrases, mæla fullrétti við mann, of an affront in words, Grág. i. 156, ii. 144; göra fullrétti við e-n, to commit f. against one, i. 157; opp. to halfrétti, a balf, slight offence: fullrétti was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. l. c. fullréttis-oro, n. a verbal affront, defined as a gross insult in N.G.L. i. 70, but in a lighter sense in Grag. ii. 144, cp. Gpl. 195. fullréttis-skaði, a, m. scathe resulting from f., Gbl. 520, fullréttis-verk, n. a deed of f., Gpl. 178. full-rikr, adj. Jb. 411. full rich, Fms. v. 273, viii. 361, Fas. iii. 552. full-roskinn, adj. full-grown, Magn. 448, Grett. 87. full-rýninn, adj. fully wise, Am. full-roskinn, adj. full-redi, n. full efficiency, Valla L. 202: full match = fullkosta, Fms. i. 3; fullræði fjár, efficient means, O. H. 134, cp. Fb. ii. 278; fullresonsamr, adj. efficient, active, Bs. i. 76. full-restt, part. enough spoken of, Gh. 45. full-roskr, adj. in full strength, Vigl. 26, Grett. spoken of, Gh. 45. full-sekta, 20, to make one a full outlaw, Isl. ii. 166. 107 A, 126. full-skipat, part. n. fully engaged, taken up, Fas. iii. 542. full-skipta, t, to share out fully, Fms. xi. 442. full-skjótt, n. adj. full skipta, t, to sbare out fully, Fms. xi. 442. swiftly, Fms. viii. 210. full-snuit, part. n. fully, quite turned, Fms. full-sofit, sup. baving slept enough, Dropl. 30. full-ull wise. Gs. 8: a pr. name, Landn. full-staoit, part. n. viii. 222. spakr, adj. full wise, Gs. 8; a pr. name, Landn. baving stood full long, Gs. 23. full-steiktr, part. full-Fs. 24. full-strangr, adj. full strong, Mkv. full-svei scofti, v.l.), adj. baving slept enough, Sks. 496, Finnb. 346. full-steiktr, part. fully roasted, full-svefta (full-886főr, part. quite dead, put to rest, Al. 41. full-88918, u, f. wealtb, bliss; f. fjár, great wealtb, Fms. vii. 74, xi. 422, Fas. iii. 100, Band. 25; eilíf f., eternal bliss, 655 xiii. A. 2. full-88911, adj. blissful, Fms. viii. full-sæmdr, part. fully bonoured, Fas. iii. 289. 251, Band. 7. fullsæmiliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with full bonour, Fas. iii. 124. sætti, n. full agreement, full settlement, Grág. ii. 183. ful

tíða (full-tíði), adj. full-grown, of full age, Eg. 185, Js. 63, 73, Grág. battle, Nj. 86, Eg. 572, Fms. iii. 9, Fs. 17: in names of battles, Brúar-f., ii. 112, Landn. 44 (v. l.), Gpl. 307, 434, K. Å. 58, Vigl. 18, Isl. ii. 336: gen. pl. fulltíðra, Grág. ii. 113. full-trúi, a, m. a trustee, one in Tb., Sturl. iii. 76. ubom one puts full confidence, also a patron, Fms. iii. 100, xi. 134, Rd. 248, in all these passages used of a heathen god; frændi ok f., Bs. i. 117; vinr ok f., Fms. v. 20:—in mod. usage, a representative, e. g. in full-tryggvi, f. full parliament, a trustee, commissary, or the like. full-týja, ö, to belp, = fulltingja, Fm. 6. trust, Grett. 97 new Ed. full-vandliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with full care, Fas. iii. 237. fn11\_ vaxinn, part. full-grown, 655 xxx. 5, Al. 18, Stj. 255, Sks. 35.

vaxta, 2dj. = fullvaxinn, Nj. 259 (v.l.), Sks. 35 (increased).

veðja, 2dj. one who is a full bail or security, H. E. i. 529, N. G. L. i. 215; in mod. usage, one who is fully able to act for oneself. full-vel, adv. full vegit, part. n. baving slain enough, Am. 50. well, Skálda 161, Fms. viii. 162, Fas. i. 104. full-velgdr, part. quite warm fullv cooked. Fas. iii. 380. full-virði, n. a full prize, Grág. full-velgdr, part. quite ii. 216 full-viss, adj. full wise, quite certain, Hom. 160. fullproskaðr, part. full-grown full strong, Fær. 97, Valla L. 196. full-purr, adj. full dry, Eb. 260, Grett. 109. full-öruggr, adj. fully trusting. fullna, að, to fulfil, Fms. xi. 219, 686 C. 2; fullna orðtak, to finisb a sentence, Edda 130: reflex. in the law phrase, e-m fullnask vitni, one can produce full (lawful) witnesses, N.G.L. i. 21, Is. 110, Gbl. 264, 208, 301, passim in the Norse law. fullnaor, m., gen. ar, fulfilment, Stj. 523, Fms. ii. 150: the law phrase,

halda til fullnaðar, to stand on one's full right, Grag. i. 109; hafa fullnað or máli, to carry out one's full claim, in a suit, Finnb. 284; með fullnaði, COMPDS: fullnaoar-borgan, f. full atonecompletely, H. E. ii. 75. fullnaðar-vitni, n. a full (decisive) witness, Vm. 131.

FULLE, adj., compar. and superl. sometimes in old writers fullari, fullastr, in mod. fyllri, fyllztr, fullast, Fms. i. 162; fullara, Sighvat: [Ulf. fulls; A. S. and Engl. full; Germ. voll; Swed. full; Dan. fuld; cp. Lat. I. of bags or vessels, full, either with gen., plēnus, Gr. πλήρηs]: fullr e-s, or with a prep., af e-u; fullr af silfri, full of silver, Eg. 310; fullr af fiskum, full of fishes, Landn. 51 (with v.l. fullr með fiskum less correct); fullr mjaðar, Ls. 53.

2. metaph., eitri f., fraught with poison, Bær. 15; full of poison, Fms. ii. 139; fullr lausungar, fullr öfundar, full of looseness, full of envy, Hom. 151; fullr upp úlbúðar, full of savageness, Eg. 114; hafa fullara hlut, to bave the better of, Isl. ii. 386; fullr fjandskapr, Fms. ii. 256; full skynsemd, i. 138; fullasta gipt, Greg. 37. complete, entire; fullt tungl, full moon, Rb. passim. 2. fullt goðorð, a full priestbood, that is to say, complete, lawful, Grag. b. b. passim; fullir baugar, fullr höfudbaugr, full payment, Grag. ii. 181, 182; aura fulla, full (good) money, i. 84; med fé fullu, ii. 69. 3. the phrase, halda til fulls vio e-n, to stand on one's full right against one (as a rival), O. H. 111; halda fullara, to engage in a sharper contest, Sighvat, metaphor from a lawsuit.

III. law phrases, fullr dómr, a full court, Grag. p. p., Nj. passim; til fullra laga, to the full extent of law, Hrafn. 18; fullu ok föstu lýritti, with full protest, Nj. 87; í fullu umboði e-s, Dipl. v. 28: lawful, þar er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn fyrir annan, ok veror þó fullt (lawful), þótt..., Grág. i. 141 (cp. Engl. lawful); sverja mun ek þat, ef yðr þykkir þá fullara, more lawful (valid), Ísl. ii. 98; ef yor þykir hitt fullara, þá vil ek bera járn, Fb. ii. 244; þat er jafnfullt, equally lawful, N. G. L. i. 34. IV. adv., at fullu, fully, Edda 20, Fms. i. 53; til fulls, fully, thoroughly: in law, eiga setur . . . til fulls, to sit duly (in parliament), Grág. i. 7; cp. fylla lög, to make laws.
fullting, n. (mod. fulltingi, and so in paper MSS.; it occurs also as

masc., gen. fulltingjar, Isl. ii. 74; binn fullting (acc.), Fb. ii. 327); [A. S. fultum]:-belp, assistance, Eg. 7, 331, 485, Greg. 40, K. Å. 122; falla i f. með e-m, to side with one, Grag. i. 1, ii. 343, Gisl. 43, (Ed. nokkurn COMPDS: fulltings-maor, m. a belper, Bret. fullting, masc.), passim. 78, Sks. 611, Sd. 170, Rd. 254, Bs. i. 683, passim. full m. 'belp-stone,' translation of 'Ebenezer,' Stj. 1 Sam. iv. 1. fulltings-steinn,

fulltingja, d, [A. S. fultum], to lend belp, assist, with dat.; Guo mun f. þér, Fms. v. 193, viii. 26; fulltingja enum sára manni, Grág. ii. 27; fulltingja rétt biskups-stólsins, Fb. iii: to back a thing, O. H. 43, 75

fulltingjandi, part.; fulltingjari, a, m. a supporter, Greg. 24, Stj. 33. fullu-liga, adv. fully, Barl. 3, 198; fullu-ligr, adj. full, Stj. 84.

FUM, n. [from Lat. fumare, through Engl. fume = burry]:—confused

burry, (mod.)

fuma, ao, to burry confusedly.

funders, 20, (Lat. word), to found, 655 xxxii. 21, (rare.)

funding, f. (fundning, Bs. i. 255, Karl. 548), finding, Fms. vi. 271. FUNDR, m. (fyndr, N.G.L. i. 46, 58), gen. fundar, pl. fundir, [cp. Engl. find; Germ., Swed., and Dan. fund, from finna, q. v.]:-finding, discovery; fundr fjárins, Fms. vi. 271, v.l.; fundr Islands, the distovery of Iceland, Landn. 2. a thing found, N. G. L. i. 63, l. c.:

Tundar-laun, n. pl. reward for finding a thing. II. a meeting, Edda 108; koma, fara á fund e-s, or til fundar við c-n, to go to visit one, Eg. 39, Nj. 4, Grág. i. 374, Fms. vii. 244, passim; mann-f., a congregation; hérads-f., a county meeting; biskupa-f., a council, 625. 54; félagsf., the meeting of a society, and of any meeting.

fund-viss, adj. quick to find, Mar.

fun-heitr, adj. warm, of blood heat, e. g. mér er funheitt á höndum, but never of a feverish heat.

FUNI, 2, m. [Ulf. renders  $\hat{m}\hat{p}$  by fon; Germ. funke is perhaps of the same root; otherwise this word is lost in all Teut. languages]:—a flame; kynda funa, Hkv. 2. 37, Gm. 1, 42; funi kveykisk af funa, a saying, Hm. 56: metaph. lust, Fms. ii. 360. II. metaph. a bot-tempered man; hann er mesti funi = einsog funi, (mod.)

fun-ristir, m. flame-sbaker, a name of Thor, bd.

fun-rögnir, m., poët., fens f., a lord of the fire of fens, a prince, (gold

is the fire of water), Kormak.

FURA, u, f. [Engl. fir; Germ. föbre; mod. Norse furu; Dan. för]:
-fir, Lat. pinus, Edda (Gl.); fura vex, wide as the fir grows, Grag. ii. 170, Vkv. 9; ships were built of fir-timber, hence the allit. phrase, & fliotandi furu, on a floating fir, on board sbip, Grag. i. 46: in poetry freq. = a sbip, like Lat. abies, Lex. Poët. compos: furu-kvistr, m. a fir bough; Fas. iii. 34. furu-stong, f. a fir staff, Str. 10. furask, ao, [cp. A. S. fur or furb; Engl. furrow; Dan. fure], to be

furrowed, Edda Ht. 4.

FURDA, u, f. a spectre, ominous appearance; vist man betta f. bin vera, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 262; goos furda (goo f.), a good omen, Fs. 172, Fms. viii. 91; ills f., a bad omen, Sturl. iii. 59, Isl. ii. 10.

2. metaph. a strange, wonderful thing; nú er furða mikil um Egil, Eg. 45; ekki er betta f. nein, ... at bat væri nein f., 'tis notbing strange, orrosta svá hörð at f. var at, x. 359; mesta f., Sks. 207, Fas. i. 200, O.H. 115, Gísl. 71: in compds furðu-, wonderfully, very; furðudjarfr, adj. very insolent, Fms. i. 3; furðu-góðr, adj. very good, Ö. H. 115; furðu-hár, adj. exceeding bigb; furðu-heimskr, adj. very foolish, Eg. 218; furðu-sterkr, adj. very stark or strong, Edda; furðuvel, adv. wonderfully well, Nj. 230: freq. in mod. usage in this sense, but obsolete in the former sense. A local name, Furou-strandir, f. pl. Wonder-sbore, the ancient name of Labrador, A. A. furðu-verk, n. pl. wonderful works, miracles.

furoa, ao, to forebode, with dat.; illu mun f., ef . . ., it will bode ill if ..., Fms. ii. 194: mod. impers., e-n furdar & e-u, one wonders at a

thing, Safn i. 55; furðar mig á fréttum þeim, a ditty.

furðan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wonderful, remarkable, Rb. 360.

furðu-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), id.

fussa, 20, to say fie to a thing, with dat.

FUSSUM, interj. fie, Fas. ii. 425: with dat., Grett. 176 new Ed. fustan, n. (for. word), fustian, Vm., B. K. passim, Fms. viii. 95, Eg. 602. FUI, a, m. rottenness, freq.: medic. putrefaction; hold-f., mortification. fúinn, part. adj. of a lost strong verb analogous to búinn, hence feyja (q.v.), rotten, esp. of a tree, also of clothes, but without the notion of stinking, Jón. 19; graut-fúinn, mauk-f., fót-f., ú-fúinn, al-fúinn.

fúki, a, m. [from Lat. fucus], rotten sea-weed or the like, cp. fúka-te,

n. stale or bad tea, Eggert.

FULGA, u, f. [formed from the part. of fela, q. v.], the fee paid for alimentation, esp. of a minor, or one given into another's charge, = mod. medgjöf, Jb. 168, Grág. passim: so in the phrases, inna, meta . . . fúlgu: of hay, folder, Fb. i. 521; hence in mod. usage, hey-fi, a little bay-rick. COMPDS: fúlgu-fall, n. failing to pay the f., Sd. 144. fúlgu-fé, n. sheep or cattle put out to fodder, Jb. 222, Grág. ch. 224. fúlgu-fénaör, m. id., Grág. i. 431. fúlgu-kona, u, f. a woman-boarder, D.I. i. 303. fúlgu-maor, m. a boarder, Grág. ii. 43. fúlgu-máll, a, m. terms or contract for a f., Gbl. 501, Grág. ii. 161. fúlgu-naut, n. a bullock put out to keep, Gbl. 503. FULL, adj. [Ulf. fûls, John xi. 39; A. S., Dan., and Swed. ful; Germ. faul; Engl. foul]:—foul, stinking; full ok kalt, Grett. 158, Fms. vi. 164, Gísl. 39, Fs. 141; and-fúll, of foul breath. II. metaph. foul, mean, Stj. 77, 78:—as a law term in an ordeal, foul, verða fúll af járni, to be foul (opp. to skírr, pure), N. G. L. i. 342, 351.

ful-leitr, adj. of foul appearance, Fas. ii. 149.

ful-lifnaor, m. and ful-lifi, n. lewdness, lecbery, Stj. 58, 116, passim.

fúl-liga, adv. meanly, Fas. iii. 664.

ful-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), mean, paltry, Fas. iii. 502.

fül-mennska, u, f. paltriness, baseness, Nj. 185.

fulna, ad, to become stinking, 655 iv. 2.

fuls-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), basely, Stj. 186, Barl. 134. ful-yroi, n. foul language, Barl. 118, N. G. L. ii. 418.

funa, 20, to rot, decay, 623. 61, K. A. 28, Fms. xi. 12, 280, Edda (pref.): in a pun, Nj. 263.

FURR, m. (not furr, but with the vowel long, cp. fiirs, skiirum, Vellekla), A. S. fyre; Engl. fire; O. H. G. fiûr; Germ. feuer; Gr. wip]:-fire, only in poetry and poët. compds, never in prose, Lex. Poët.; vide eldr, p. 125.

fús-liga, adv. willingly, Eg. 96.
FÚSS, adj. [O. H. G. funs; A. S. contr. fils; lost in most Teut. lan-2. a conflict, fight, guages except Icel. and in provincial Norse; in Icel. it is a very com-

mon word]:—willing, wishing for; in the sayings, fús er hönd á venju bum, Rb. 108; meðan svörðr ok hold fylgði, Eg. 770:—to follow one and bangað er klárinn fúsastr sem hann er kvaldastr: with gen. of the as one's mistress, Fms. xi. 160, Sturl. i. 97; cp. Fms. x. 322, Sturl. i. thing, fuss e-s, or fuss & e-t, or til e-s; or with infin., bess fus sem Gud er fúss, Skálda 169, Eg. 521; jarl var þess fúsari, the earl was minded for that, was not unwilling, Orkn. 396; þess var ek fúsastr at drepa þá alla, Fms. vi. 213; svá sem hann hafði áðr verit fúsastr til, iii. 49; görði hann fúsan at fara til Finnlands, Hkr. i. 19; þorgils kveðsk fúsari at ríða fyrir innan, Korm. 68: absol., fúss (willingly) vil ek mína hamingju til leggja, Fms. v. 236; kveðsk hann munu eigi svá miklu fúsari undan at riða en þeir, Ísl. ii. 361; sagði eigi þá menn er hann væri fúsari við at kaupa en þá, Nj. 40; fúst ok falt, N.G.L. i. 237; ú-fúss, unwilling: in poët. compds, vig-fúss, böo-f., her-f., warlike, martial; sig-fúss, victorious; böl-f., baleful, malignant; hel-f., murderous.

FYGLA, d, [fugl], to catch fowl, Grag. ch. 240, Js. 107.

fygling, f. fowling, Thom. 20, Vm. 148. fyglingar-maör, m, a fowler, Am. 33.

FYL, n. a foal or filly (cp. fylja), Grág. ii. 89, 326, Edda 27: in a pun, Fms. x. 220, Gísl.; fyljum, dat. pl. the foal of an ass, Stj. 183.

fyldingr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.); also spelt fylvingr.

fyldinn, adj. [fold], soft, of greensward, fleece, or the like.
fylgö, f. a following, backing up, belp, guidance; Gamli bauð honum
menn til fylgðar, Grett. 109; fékk hann þeim mann til fylgðar, þann er vel kunni vegu alla, Fms. i. 72; í samsæti eðr fylgð, Sks. 370 B: fylgðarlauss, adj. without belp, alone, Fms. ii. 280; fylgoar-maor, m. a follower, altendant, guide, Nj. 142, Ld. 48, Sturl. ii. 249 C. 2. party, followers; peir fedgar völdu menn mjök at afli til fylgðar við sik, Eg. 84; vera í fylgð með e-m, Nj. 62; veita e-m styrk ok fylgð, Fms. i. 20; eigi verri til fylgðar en röskr maðr, Nj. 106; fór þat lið heim er honum þótti minni fylgð (less support, use) í, Fms. iv. 350; fylgð ok þjónusta, Eg. 474: of the body-guard of kings or princes, like the comitatus of Tacitus, vide esp. N. G. L. ii. Hirðskrá ch. 32; fylgð forn ok ný, the old and new body-guard, id.; halda f., to wait upon the king, Fms. viii. 166: fylgoarhald, n. attendance upon the king, N.G. L. l. c.; fylgöar-horn, n. a born to call the king's men together, N.G. L. ii; fylgöar-menn, m. pl. men attending upon the king, id. passim.

fylgi, n. = fylgð, belp, support; vinátta ok fylgi, Ísl. ii. 125; varð þorsteinn frægr af þessu f., Grett. 109 A; auka sér f., to win followers, Bs. i. 721; beiðslur eða f., partizansbip, 869; heldr vilda ek hans f. hafa en tíu annarra, Nj. 183: mod. with the notion of energy, zeal, in back-COMPDS: fylgi-kona, u, f. (fylgi-mær, Str. 6), a concubine, e. g. the mistresses of the clergy before the Reformation were called so, Sturl. i. 56, ii. 169, iii. 139. fylgi-lag, n. concubinage, Bárð. 167. fylgi-samr and fylgju-samr, adj. a faithful follower, Fms. i. 104, v. 316, vi. 211, Ld. 190, Eg. 167, 199, Lv. 26.

fylginn, adj. adberent, attached to, Fms. vi. 240, Sturl.

fylgja, u, f.=fylgð, Grág. i. 343; bjóða e-m fylgju sína, ii. 56, v. l., 1sl. ii. 340; i förum ok fylgju með e-m, Stj. 135, 222; koma í fylgju með e-m, Rb. 356.

II. metaph. a fetcb, a female guardian spirit of the heathen age, whose appearance foreboded one's death, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose); þú munt vera feigr maðr ok muntú séð hafa fylgju þína, Nj. 62, Hallfr. S. ch. 11: also whole families had a fylgja (kyn-f., ættar-f.), get ek at þetta hafi engar konur verit aðrar en fylgjur yðrar fizenda, Fms. ii. 195; eigi fara litlar fylgjur fyrir þér, x. 262, Vd. ch. 36; nú sækja at fylgjur Úsvífs, Nj. 20; manna-fylgjur, Bjarn. 48, Lv. 69; fuglar þeir munu vera manna-fylgjur, Ísl. ji. 196; marr (a borse) er manns fylgja, Fs. 68; liggja fylgjur þínar til Íslands, tby guardian angels, good angels, point to Iceland, i. e. tbou wilt go tbitber, Orkn. 14; þínar fylgjur mega eigi standask hans fylgjur, Gullþ. 11, Lv. 104; hafa þeir bræðr rammar fylgjur, Fs. 50:-in mod. lore (as also sometimes in the Sagas, e.g. Nj. l.c.) fylgja means a 'fetch,' an appearance in the shape of an animal, a crescent, or the like going before a person, only a 'fey' man's fylgja follows after him.

2. = Lat. secundinae, a baby's caul, man's fylgja follows after him. p. Germ. glücksbaube; barns-f., Bs. ii. 168, freq. in mod. usage, cp. ср. Gei... Isl. Þjóðs. i. 354. III. in pl. a law phrase, kvenna-fylgjur, abduction or elopement, Grág. i. 342 (cp. fylgja I. 4. below). COMPDS: fylgjuengill, m. a guardian angel, Nj. 157. fylgju-kona, u, f. (=fylgja II. above), a female guardian, Fs. 114.

FYLGJA, o or d, [A. S. folgjan; Engl. follow; Germ. folgen; Swed.

folja; Dan. folge]:-to follow, and metaph. to back, belp, side with, with dat., Dropl. 26; landvættir allar fylgðu Hafr-Birni til þings, Landn. 271, Grág. i. 46; ek man fylgja Búa bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 111; ok er úfallit at f. Þórólfi um þetta mál, Boll. 342; fylgja málum e-s, Fms. i. B6; fylgja e-m at, to side with, take one's part, xi. III; man Björn þeim at f., Bjarn. 7:—also of things, láta sverðit hendi f., let it follow the band, remain in it, Eg. 505.

2. to lead, guide one; yðr var fylgt f kornhlöðu eina, Eg. 49; fylgja e-m á brott, Ld. 44; vilda ek at þú fylgdir mér til frænda minna, Nj. 45.

3. to pursue a flying host, 4. a law term, fylgja konu, to elope with a Fms. i. 45, ix. 409. woman, Grag. i. 342, 343; an offence liable to the lesser outlawry, even in the case of accomplices.

5. to be about one; konungr let sveininn N.T. passim; fylling Guðs bodorða, Stj. passim; fylling laga, f. móður sinni, meðan hann var allungr, Fms. i. 14: tungl fylgir sólmerk-Hom. 136; fylling várra bæna, 625. 175.

II. metaph. to follow, observe, Róm. 87; fylgja e-s ráðum, Bs. i. 720; fylgja hirðsiðum, Fms. vi. 240. 2. to follow as an encumbrance; Margrét fylgi Loptstaða-eign, D. N. i. 82; so in the saying, vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri:--to follow as a quality or the like; bat segi ber at mer fylgi engi hugr, ... you say that there is no courage in me, Fms. vii. 297; svá mikill kraptr fylgði þessum mönnum, Edda (pref.); par fylgði sætr ilmr, Bs. i. 454; upphaf allra frásagna þeirra er (dat.) sannindi f., true records, Fms. xi. 412; hvat fylgir engli þeim, what is the quality of this angel? Nj. 157. 3. to belong to; himin ok jörð ok alla hluti sem þeim f., Edda (pref.); nú fylgir skógr landi, a forest belongs to the land, Grag. i. 200; segl ok reida er fylgdu skipinu, Hkr. i. 277; adrar eignir þær er þar f., Ld. 96; sök þá er tylptar-kviðr á at fylgja, a case that falls under the verdict of twelve, Grag. i. 41. causal, to let a thing follow, to add; pat let hann f., at..., be added, that..., Fms. vii. 227; par let hann ok f. grávöru mikla, Eg. 69; hann let pat f. boði, Fb. ii. 187; pat fylgði ok þeirri sögn, 184. 5. fylgja (sér) at e-u, to work bard, pusb on with one's work (cp. fylgi, at-fylgi), Bs. i. 793; fylgja e-u at, to pursue, press on with a thing, O. H. 41. 6. with acc., but only as a Latinism in translation, H. E. i. 514. III. reflex. to follow one another, metaph. to side with one another, bang together; hann bad sina menn fylgjask vel, be bade them bold well together, Eg. 288; peir fylgðusk at hverju máli, Nj. 72: in a pass. sense rare and unclass., Sks. 347. IV. part. fylgendr, pl. followers, Bs. i. 705, Barl. 53.

fylgjari, 2, m. a follower, Sks. 524, Þórð. 72, Barl. 171. FYLGSNI, n. pl., often spelt fylkani, fylakni, or fylani, Gísl. 60, 67; [Goth. fulbsni = κρυπτόν; from folginn or fulginn the part. of fela]: -a biding-place, lurking-place, cavern, Grág. i. 436, Nj. 133, 267, Fms. i. 210, iv. 170, Blas. 42, Niðrst. 6; ór fylgsnum ok ór hellum, id.; helvítisfylgsni, Sks. 605 B; var hann í fylgsnum allt haustið, Hkr. iii. 323; liggja í fylgsnum, Fms. vii. 275; leiðir allar ok f. á skóginum, i. 71, Stor. fylgenis-lauss, adj. without a biding-place, 1sl. ii. 411. fyl-hross, n. a mare with a foal, Jb. 348.

fylja, u, f. a filly (cp. fyl), in the pun, ek vil fá þér þar fylju er þú fær mer fola, I will give thee a filly for a foal, from a box on the ear being

called 'cheek-borse' (kinn-hestr), Gisl. 27, 111.

FYLKI, n. [from folk], a county or sbire; in Norway the land was divided into fylki, each of them ruled by a fylkir; atta fylkia þing, Fms. v. 4, Hkr. i. 62, passim; esp. with regard to the levy, as from each fylki twelve ships of war were to be levied; þat er fylki kallat er göra má af tólf skip, Fms. x. 306; þat kalla Norðmenn fylki sem eru tólf skip skipað með vápnum ok mönnum, ok á einu skipi nær sextigi manna eðr sjautigi, O. T. 35. COMPDS: fylkis-kirkja, u, f. the principal church in a county, the 'sbire-kirk.' fylkis-konungr, m. the king or chief of a sbire, Fms. iv. 140, x. 272, passim. fylkis-maör, m. an inbabitant of a sbire, N. G. L. i. 343, Boldt 169. a sbire-kirk, B. K. 119, N. G. L. i. 135. fylkis-prestr, m. a priest of fylkis-bing, n. a county meeting, sbire-mote, D. N. II. poët. a bost in battle, Edda 108.

fylking, f. battle array, the ranks, Hkr. ii. 371, Eg. 268, 286, Nj. 274, Fms. i. 45, vi. passim; the Lat. legio is rendered by fylking, Róm. 260, COMPDS: fylkingar-armr, m. the wing of an army, Nj. 274, Hkr. i. 236, Fms. vii. 277, Orkn. 474. fylkingar-broddr, m. t. fylkingar-broddr, m. the

fylkir, m., poët. a king, Lex. Poët.

fylkja, t, to draw up (a milit. term), absol. or with dat., Eg. 284, Fms.

i. 19, viii. 407, passim.

FYLLA, t, [fullr], to fill, pour full, Sks. 416, Stj. 319. esp. as a naut. term, skip (acc.) fyllir, the ship makes water, i. o. fills with water, Eg. 386; fylldi þegar flotað var, Fms. ix. 447; þá fylldi gröfina vatns, the hole was filled with water, Greg. 62; mik fyllir harms, I am filled with grief, Karl. 321. II. metaph., Hom. 108:-to fill, complete, make up, Hkr. iii. 98, Anecd. 92, Sturl. iii. 244, Fms. vi. 90, Fbr. 217, Grág. ii. 301. 2. to fulfil, 625, 92, Anecd. 50, Blas. 50, Hom. 51, Fms. x. 230, Rb. 80. 8. a parliamentary phrase, fylla lög ok lof, to make laws, Grag. i. 7; cp. the Engl. lawful. 4. the phrase, fylla flokk e-s, to fill one's bost, side with one, poro., Hkr. i. (in a verse). III. reflex. to be filled, to grow full, with gen.; fyllask ahyggju ok hræðslu (reiði), to be filled with cares and fears (anger), Blas. 46, Fms. i. 216; fylldisk hann upp fjándskapar, viii. 391. IV. part. fyllendr, pl. to be fulfilled, Hom. 51, 105, Blas. 42. fulfillers, Hom. 133.

fyll, f., older and better form fyllr, fulness, 655 xxvii. 18, Edda 52. 2. of food, one's fill; vilit ber gefa mer fylli mína (my fill) af oxanum, Edda 45, 48, Karl. 321; fyllr matar eðr drykkjar, 54. medic. bydatides.

fylli-liga, adv. fully, Fms. xi. 231, Stj. 29.

fylling, f. filling, fulness, 655 xxvii. 19, Stj. 292: of the moon, 86 C. 2. II. metaph. fulness: fylling timans, fulness of time,

fyl-merr, f. = fylhross, Grág. i. 504. fylvingar, f. pl. nuts, Edda (Gl.), Gisl. 109 (in a verse), pd. 14. fyndinn, adj. [finna], funny, facetious: fyndni, f. facetiousness, wit. fyrðar, m. pl. [A. S. fyrð=troops], poët. men, warriors, Lex. Poët. FYRIR, prep., in the Editions spelt differently; in MSS. this word is

usually abbreviated either \$ (i. e. firir), or \$, fur, fvr (i. e. fyrir); in some MSS, it is idiomatically spelt with i, fir, e, g, Arna-Magn. 382 (Bs. i. 263 sqq.); and even in the old Miracle-book Arna-Magn. 645 (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), just as ifir is written for yfir (over); in a few MSS. it is written as a monosyllable fyr, e. g. D. I. i. 475, Mork. passim; in Kb. (Sæm.-Edda) occurs fyr telia, Vsp. I; fyr norðan, 36; fyr dyrum, Gm. 22; fyr vestan ver, Hkv. 2, 8; in other places as a dissyll. fyrir, e. g. Hm. 56, Gm. 54, Skm. 34, Ls. 15, Am. 64, Hkv. 2. 2, 19 (quoted from Bugge's edition, see his preface, p. xvi); fyr and fyrir stand to one another in the same relation as ept to eptir, und to undir, of (super) to yfir: this monosyllabic form is obsolete, save in the compds, where 'for-' is more common than 'fyrir-;' in some cases both forms are used, e.g. for-dæming and fyrir-dæming; in others only one, but without any fixed rule: again, the forms fyri, fyre, or fire, which are often used in Edd., are just as wrong, as if one were to say epti, undi, yfi; yet this spelling is found now and then in MSS., as, fyre, O. H. (facsimile); fire, Grág. Sb. ii. 288 (also facsimile): the particles i and a are sometimes added, i fur, Fms. iv. 137; i fyrir, passim; á fur, Haustl. 1. [Ulf. faur and faura; A. S. fore and for; Engl. for and fore-; Germ. für and vor; Dan. for; Swed. för; Gr. wpo-, with DAT., chiefly without the notion of movement.

I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrum, before A. Local: the doors, at the doors, Nj. 14, Vsp. 53, Hm. 69, Edda 130; niôr f. smiðju-dyrum, Eg. 142:—ahead, úti fyrir búðinni, Nj. 181; kómusk saudirnir upp á fjallit f. þeim, abead of them, 27; vóru fyrir honum borin merkin, the banner was borne before bim, 274; göra orð fyrir sér, to send word before one, Fms. vii. 207, Hkr. iii. 335 (O. H. 201, l. c., frá sér):—also denoting direction, niðri í eldinum f. sér, beneath in the fire before them, Nj. 204; peir sa f. ser bæ mikinn, they saw before them a great building, i. e. they came to a great bouse, Eg. 546; ödrum f. sér (in front) en ödrum á bak sér, Grág, i. 5.

2. before one, before one's face, in one's presence; úhelgada ek Otkel f. búum, before the neighbours, Nj. 87; lýsi ek f. búum fimm, 218; lýsa e-u (to proclaim) f. e-m, Ld. 8; hann hermdi boð öll f. Gizuri, Nj. 78; hón nefndisk f. þeim Gunnhildr, told them that her name was G., Fms. i. 8; kæra e-t f. e-m, O. H. 60; slíkar fortölur hafði hann f. þeim, Nj. 200; the saying, því læra börnin málið að það er f. þeim haft, bairns learn to speak because it is done before them, i. e. because they bear it; hafa gott (illt) f. e-m, to give a good (bad) example, e. g. in the presence of children; lifa vel f. Guði, to live well before God, 623. 29; stór ábyrgðar-hluti f. Guði, Nj. 199; sem þeir sjá réttast f. Guði, Grág. i. (pref.); fyrir öllum þeim, Hom. 89; á laun f. öðrum mönnum, bidden from other men, unknown to them, Grág. i. 337, Jb. 378; nú skaltú vera vin minn mikill f. húsfreyju minni, i.e. wben you talk to my wife, Nj. 265; fyrir Drottni, before the Lord, Merl. 3. denoting reception of guests, visitors; hann lét ryoja f. beim budina, be bad the room cleared for them, for their reception, Nj. 228; Valhöll ryðja fyr vegnu fólki, i. e. to clear Valballa for slain folk, Em. 1; ryoja vígvöll f. vegundum, Nj. 212; ljúka upp f. e-m, to open the door for one, Fms. xi. 323, Stj. 5; rýma pallinn f. þeim, Eg. 304; hann lét göra eld f. þeim, *be bad a fire made for them*, 204; þeir görðu eld. f. sér, Fms. xi. 63; ... veizlur þar sem fyrir honum var búit, *banquets that were* ready for bim, Eg. 45. II. before one, in one's way; par er diki varð f. þeim, Eg. 530; á (fjörðr) varð f. þeim, a river, fjord, was before tbem, i.e. tbey came to it, 133, 161; at verða eigi f. liði yðru, 51; maor sá varð f. Vindum, that man was overtaken by the V., Hkr. iii. 363; peirra manna er f. honum urðu, Eg. 92. 2. sitja f. e-m, to lie in wait for one, Ld. 218, Nj. 107; lá f. henni í skóginum, Edda (pref.); sitja f. rekum, to sit watching for wrecks, Eg. 136 (fyrir-sat). menn urðu at gæta sín er f. urðu, Nj. 100; Egill var þar f. í runninum, E. was before (them), lay in ambush, Eg. 378; hasoi sa bana er f. varo, who was before (the arrow), i.e. he was hit, Nj. 8.

4. verda f. e-u, to be bit, taken, suffer from a thing; ef hann veror f. drepi, if be be struck, Grág. ii. 19; verða f. áverka, to be wounded, suffer injury, Ld. 140; verda f. reidi konungs, to fall into disgrace with the king, Eg. 226; verda s. ósköpum, to become the victim of a spell, spell-bound, Fas. i. 130; sitja f. hvers manns ámæli, to be the object of all men's blame, Nj. 71; vera eigi f. sönnu hafðr, to be unjustly charged with a thing, to be III. a naut. term, before, off; liggja f. bryggjum, to lie off the pier, Ld. 166; skip sljóta f. strengjum, Sks. 116; þeir lágu f. beznum, they lay off the town, Bs. i. 18; liggja úti f. Jótlands-síðu, off jutland, Eg. 261; hann druknaði f. Jaðri, off the J., Fms. i. 11; þeir kómu at honum f. Sjólandi, off Zealand, x. 394; hafa úti leiðangr f. landi, Hkr. i. 301; f. Humru-minni, off the Humber, Orkn. 338, cp. Km. 3, 8, 9, 13, 19, 21; fyrir Nesjum, off ibe Ness, Vellekla; fyrir Tungum, Sighvat; fyrir Spáni, off Spáin, Orkn. 356.

IV. before, at the bead of, denoting leadership; smalamaðir f. búi föður síns, Ver. 26 (of king David); 185; hann var lengi f., be was long about it, Fms. x. 205; hann var

vera f. lidi, to be over the troops, Eg. 292, Nj. 7; vera f. máli, to lead the case, Band. 8; vera forstjóri f. búi, to be steward over the bousebold, Eg. 52; ráða f. landi, ríki, etc., to rule, govern, O. H. 33, Nj. 5; hverr f. eldinum rédi, who was the ringleader of the fire, Eg. 239; rada f. e-u, to rule, manage a thing, passim: the phrase, sitja f. svörum, to respond on one's behalf, Ölk. 36, Band. 12; hafa svör f. e-m, to be the chief spokesman, Fms. x. 101, Dipl. v. 26.

V. special usages; trida f. e-m, to make peace for one, Fms. vii. 16, Bs. i. 65; bæta f. e-m, to make things good for one, Hom. 109; túlka, vera túlkr, flytja (etc.) f. e-m, to plead for one, Fms. iii. 33, Nj. 128,—also spilla f. e-m, to disparage one, Eg. 255; haga, ætla f. e-n, to manage, arrange for one, Ld. 208, Sturl. i. 14, Boll. 356; rífka ráð f. e-m, to better one's condition, Nj. 21; ráða heiman-fylgju ok tilgjöf f. frændkonu sinni, Js. 58; standa f. manni, to stand before, shield a man, stand between him and his enemy, Eg. 357, Grág. ii. 13; vera skjöldr f. e-m, 655 xxxii. 4; hafa kostnad f. e-u, to bave the expences for a thing, Ld. 14; vinna f. e-m, to support one by one's work, Sks. 251; starfa f. fé sinu, to manage one's money, Ld. 166; hyggja f. e-u, to take beed for a thing, Nj. 109; hyggja f. sér, Fs. 5; hafa forsjá f. e-m, to provide for one, Ld. 186; sjá f. e-u, to see after, Eg. 118, Landn. 152; sjá þú nokkut ráð f. mér, Nj. 20: ironic. to put at rest, Hav. 40: ellipt., sjá vel f., to provide well for, Nj. 102.

B. TEMP. ago; fyrir prem nóttum, ibree nights ago; fyrir stundu, a while ago, Nj. 80; fyrir litlu, a little while ago, Fms. 1. 76, Ld. 134; fyrir skömmu, a sbort while ago; fyrir löngu, a long while ago, Nj. 260, Fms. i. 500; fyrir beim. before they were born, Fms. i. 57.

242: fvrir beim. before they were born, Fms. i. 57.

2. the phrase, 342; fyrir beim, before they were born, Fms. i. 57. vera f. e-u, to forebode; vera f. stórfundum, Nj. 107, 277; þat hygg ek vera munu f. siða-skipti, Fms. xi. 12; þessi draumr mun vera f. kvámu nökkurs manns, vii. 163; dreyma draum f. e-u, 8; fyrir tíðendum, ii. 65: -- spá f. e-m, to 'spae' before, prophecy to one, Nj. 171.

I. before, above; bottu beir bar f. öllum C. METAPH.: ungum mönnum, Dropl. 7; þykkisk hann mjök f. öðrum mönnum, Ld. 38; ver f. hiromönnum, be first among my berdsmen, Eg. 65; Halfdan svarti var f. peim bræðrum, H. was the foremost of the brothers, Fins. 1. 4; porgrimr var f. sonum Önundar, Grett. 87; var Haraldr mest f. beim at virðingu, Fms. i. 47.

II. denoting belp, assistance; hann skal rétta vættið f. þeim, Grág. i. 45 (vide above A. IV and V).

2. the following seem to be Latinisms, láta lífit f. heilagri Kristni, to give up one's life for boly Christianity, = Lat. pro, Fms. vii. 172; ganga undir píslir fyrir Guðs nafni, Blas. 38; gjalda önd mína f. önd þinni, Johann. 17; gefa gjöf f. sál sinni (pro animā suā), H. E. i. 466; fyrir mér ok minni sál, Dipl. iv. 8; færa Guði fórnir f. e-m, 656 A; heita f. e-m, bidja f. e-m, to make a vow, pray for one (orare pro), Fms. iii. 48, Bs. i. 70; bidja f. mönnum, to intercede for, 19, Fms. xi. 287: even with a double construction, bioja f. stao sinn (acc., which is vernacular) ok heilagri kirkju (dat., which is a Latinism), x. 127. ing disadvantage, barm, suffering; pu lætt Egil vesja öll mål syrir þer, tbou lettest Egil thwart all thy affairs, Eg. 249; únýtir hann þá málit syrir sér, tben be ruins bis own case, Grág. i. 36, Dropl. 14, 16; Manverjar rufu safnaðinn f. Þorkatli, the Manxmen broke up the assembly, i. e. forsook Thorkel, Fms. ix. 422; kom upp gratr f. henni, she burst into tears, 477; taka fé f. öbrum, to take another's money, N.G.L. i. 20; knörr þann er konung lét taka íyrir þórólfi, Landn. 56; ef hross verðr tekit f. honum, if a borse of bis be taken, Grág. i. 436; hann tók upp fé fyrir öllum, be seized property for them all, O. H. 60; e-t ferr illa f. e-m, a thing turns out ill for one; svá fór f. Olófu, so it came to pass for O., Vigl. 18; loka dyrr f. e-m, to lock the door in one's face, Edda 21; þeir hafa eigi þessa menn f. yðr drepit, heldr f. yðrar sakir pessi vig vegit, i. e. they have not harmed you, but rather done you a service in slaying those men, Fbr. 33; tók at eyðask f. henni lausa-fé, ber money began to fail, Nj. 29; rak & f. peim storma ok striðviðri, they were overtaken by gales and bad weather, Vígl. 27; Víglundr rak út knöttinn f. Jökli, V. drove the ball for J., i.e. so that he bad to run after it, 24; sá er skar tygil f. Þóri, be who cut Thor's line, Bragi; sverð brast f. mér, my sword broke, Korm. 98 (in a verse); brjóta e-t f. e-m, to break a thing for one, Bs. i. 15 (in a verse); Valgaror braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; árin brotnaði f. honum, bis oar broke; allar kýrnar drápust fyrir honum, all bis cows died. ing difficulty, bindrance; sitja f. sæmd e-s, to sit between oneself and one's bonour, i. e. to binder one's doing well, Sturl. 87; mikit göri ber mer f. pessu máli, you make this case sore for me, Eb. 124; per er mikit f. máli, thy case stands ill, Fms. v. 325; ekki er Guði f. því, it is easy for God to do, 656 B. 9; vard honum litid f. því, it was a small matter for bim, be did it easily, Grett. 111; mer er minna f. því, it is easier for me, Am. 60; bykkja mikit f. e-u, to be much grieved for a thing, do it unwillingly, Nj. 77; Icel. also say, pykja fyrir (ellipt.), to feel burt, be displeased :-ellipt., er beim lítið fyrir at villa jámburð þenna, it is a small matter for them to spoil this ordeal, O. H. 140; sem ser muni litio f. at veioa Gunnar, Nj. 113; fast mun f. vera, it will be fast-fixed before (one), bard to move, Ld. 154; Asgrimi potti pungt f., A. thought that things looked sad (beary), Nj.

FYRIR.

lengi f. ok kvað eigi nei við, be was cross and said not downright no, 4 Mar. porf, Karl. 388. IV. in a causal sense, for, because of, Lat. per, ro; sofa ek né mákat fugls jarmi fyrir, I cannot sleep for the shrill cry of birds, Edda 16 (in a verse); hon undi sér hvergi f. verkjum, she bad no rest for pains, Bjarn. 69; fyrir grati, tarum, = Lat. prae lacrymis; fyrir harmi, for sorrow; f. hlatri, for laughter, as in Engl.; beir æddust f. einni konu, they went mad for the sake of one woman, Sol. II; illa fært f. isum, scarce passable for ice, Fms. xi. 360; hætt var at sitja útar f. Miogaros-ormi, Edda 35; hann var litt gengr f. sárinu, be could bardly walk for the wound, Fbr. 178; fyrir hræðslu, for fear, Hbl. 26; heptisk vegrinn f. þeim meinvættum sem ..., Fs. 4; gáðu þeir eigi f. veiðum at fá heyjanna, because of fishing they took no care to make hay, Landn. 30; fyrir riki konungs, for the king's power, Eg. 67, 117; fyrir ofriki manna, Grág. i. 68; fyrir hví, for wby? Éluc. 4; fyrir hví þeir væri þar, Eg. 375; fyrir því, at ..., for tbat, because, Edda 35, Fms. i. 22, vii. 330, Ld. 104; en fyrir því nú at, now since, Skálda 171; nú fyrir því at, id., 169: the phrase, fyrir sökum, for the sake of, because of, passim; vide sök by, by the force of; öxlin gékk ór liði fyrir högginu, the shoulder was disjointed by the force of the stroke, Hav. 52. 2. denoting contest; falla f. e-m, to fall before one, i. e. fighting against one, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, x. 196; verda halloki f. e-m, to be overcome in fighting one, Ld. 146; latask f. e-m, to perish by one, Eb. 34; hafa bana f. e-m, to be slain by one, Nj. 43; þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa f. honum, 263; mæddisk hann f. þeim, be lost bis breath in fighting them, Eg. 192; láta ríki f. e-m, to lose the kingdom before another, i. e. so that the latter gains it, 264; lata lausar eignir mínar f. þér, 505; láta hlut sinn f. e-m, Fs. 47; standask f. e-m, to stand one's ground before one, Edda (pref.); hugoisk hann falla mundu f. sjóninni einni saman, that he would sink before his glance, 28, Hým. 12; halda hlut f. e-m, Ld. 54; halda frið ok frelsi f. várum óvinum, Fms. viii. 219; fara mun ek sem ek hefi áðr ætlað f. þínum draum (thy dream notwithstanding), Ld. 216; per farit hvart er per vilit f. mer, you go wherever you like for me, so far as I am concerned, Fær. 37; halda vöku f. sér, to keep oneself awake, Fms. i. 216. β. with verbs, flyja, hlaupa, renna, stökkva f. e-m, to fly, leap, run before one, i. e. to be pursued, Bs. i. 774, Grág. ii. 359; at hann rynni f. þrælum hans, Ld. 64; fyrir þessum úfriði stökk þangbrandr til Noregs, 180; skyldi hann ganga or & f. Hofsmönnum, Landn. 178; ganga f. e-u, to give way before, yield to a thing, Fms. i. 305, x. 292; vægja f. e-m, to yield to one, give way, Eg. 21, 187, Nj. 57, Ld. 234. VI. against; verja land f. e-m Eg. 32; verja landit f. Dönum ok öðrum víkingum, Fms. i. 23; til landvarnar f. víkingum, Eg. 260; landvarnar-maðr f. Norðmönnum, Fms. vi. 295; gæta bruarinnar f. bergrisum, Edda 17; gæt þín vel f. konungi ok hans mönnum, guard thee well against the king and his men, Eg. 118; góð aðstoð f. tröllum ok dvergum, Bárð. 163; beiða Baldri griða f. allskonar háska, Edda 36; auðskæðr f. höggum, Eg. 770. the sense of being driven before; fyrir straumi, vedri, vindi, before the stream, wind, weather (forstreymis, forvindis), Grág. ii. 384, Fms. vii. 262; halda f. veðri, to stand before the wind, Rom. 211. mun verda f. honum sma-mennit, he will have an easy game with the small people, Nj. 94: ellipt., hafði sá bana er f. varð, 8; sprakk f., 16, 91. VIII. fyrir sér, of oneself, esp. of physical power; mikill 91. VIII. fyrir ser, of onesett, esp. ot physical power; illiant f. ser, strong, powerful; litill f. ser, weak, feeble, Nj. 20, 1sl. ii. 368, Eg. 192; per munuð kalla mik lítinn mann f. mer, Edda 33; minnstr f. sér, smallest, weakest, Eg. 123; gildr maðr f. sér, Ísl. ii. 322, Fms. ii. 145; herðimaðr mikill f. sér, a bardy man, Nj. 270; hvat ert þú f. per, what kind of fellow art thou? Clem. 33; vera einn f. ser, to be a strange fellow, Grett. 79 new Ed.; Icel. also say, göra mikið (lítið) f. sér, to make oneself big (little). 

B. sjóða e-t f. sér, to besitate, saunter, Nj. 154; mæla f. munni, to talk between one's teeth, to mutter, Orkn. 248 IX. denoting manner or quality; hvitr f. hærum, white with boary bairs, Fms. vi. 95, Fas. ii. 540; gráir fyrir járnum, grey with steel, of a host in armour, Mag. 5; hjölt hvít f. silfri, a bilt white with silver = richly silvered, Eb. 226. X. as adverb or ellipt., abead, in front, = á undan, Lat. prae, opp. to eptir; þá var eigi hins verra eptir van, er slikt for fyrir, as this came first, preceded, Nj. 34; at einhverr mundi fara heim fyrir, that some one would go home first (to spy), Eg. 580; Egill for f., E. went in before, id.; at ver ridim begar f. í nótt, 283. β. first; hann stefndi f. málinu, en hann mælti eptir, one pronounced the words first, but the other repeated after him, Nj. 35; mun ek þar eptir göra sem þér gerit f., I sball do to you according as you do first, 90 :- temp., sjau nottum f., seven nights before, Grag. ii. 2. to the fore, at band, present; par var fyrir fjöldi boosmanna, a bost of guests was already to the fore, i. e. before the bride and bridegroom came, Nj. 11; úvíst er at vita hvar úvinir sitja á fleti fyrir, Hm 1; skal þá lögmaðr þar f. vera, be sball be there present, Js. 3; heima í túni fyrir, Fær. 50; þar vóru fyrir Hildiríðar-synir, Eg. 98; var honum allt kunnigt fyrir, be knew all about the localities, 583; þeim ómögum, sem f. eru, who are there already, i. e. in his charge, Grág. i. 286: of things, fong pau er f. voru, stores that were to the fore, at hand, Eg. 8. fore, opp. to 'back,' of clothes; slædur settar f. allt

XI. in the phrase, e-m veror e-t fyrir, a thing is before one, i. c. one takes that and that step, acts so and so in an emergency; nú verör öörum beirra bat f., at hann kveör, now if the other part alleges, that . . ., Grag. i. 362; Kolbeini varo ekki f., K. had no resource, i. e. lost bis bead, Sturl. iii. 285:—the phrase, e-t mælisk vel (illa) fyrir, a thing is well (ill) reported of; vig Gunnars spurðisk ok mæltisk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, Nj. 117, Sturl. ii. 151; mun þat vel f. mælask, people will like it well, Nj. 29, Þórð. 55 new Ed.; illa mun þat f. mælask at ganga á sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238; ok er lokit var, mæltisk kvæðit vel f., the people praised the poem, Fms. vii. 113. XII. in special senses, either as prep. or adv. (vide A. V. above); segja leið f. skipi, to pilot a ship, Eg. 359; segja f. skipi, to say a prayer for a new ship or for any ship going to sea, Bs. i. 774, Fms. x. 480; mæla f. e-u, to dictate, Grág. ii. 260; mæla f. minni, to bring out a toast, vide minni; mæla f. sætt, i. 90; skipa, koma e-u f., to arrange, put right; ztla f. e-u, to make allowance for; trúa e-m f. e-u, to entrust one with; had fer mikid f. e-u (impers.), it is of great compass, bulky; hafa f. e-u, to bave trouble with a thing; leita f. ser, to enquire; bidjask f., to say one's prayers, vide bidja; mæla fyrir, segja f., etc., to order, Nj. 103, Js. 3: of a spell or solemn speaking, hann mælti svá f., at..., Landn. 34; spyrjask f., to enquire, Hkr. ii. 333; búask f., to prepare, make arrangement, Landn. 35, Sks. 551; skipask f., to draw up, Nj. 197; leggjask f., to lie down in despair, Bs. i. 194; spá fyrir, to 'spae' before, foretell; peir menn er spá f. úorðna hluti, Fms. i. 96; segja f., to foretell, 76, Bb. 332; Njáll hefir ok sagt f. um æfi hans, Nj. 102; vita e-t f., to 'wit' beforeband, know the future, 98; sjá e-t f., to foresee, 162; ef þat er ætlat f., fore-ordained, id. WITH ACC., mostly with the notion of movement.

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A. LOCAL: I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrrin, Nj. 198; láta síga brýnn f. brár, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; halda f. augu sér, to bold (one's bands) before one's eyes, Nj. 132; leggja sverði fyrir brjóst e-m, to tbrust a sword into bis breast, 162, Fs. 39. 2. before one, before a court; stefna e-m f. dómstól, Fms. xi. 444; ganga, koma f. e-n, to go, come before one, Fms. i. 15, Eg. 426, Nj. 6, 129, passim; fyrir augu e-s, before one's eyes, 8. before, so as to shield; hann kom skildinum f. sik, be put Stj. 611. the shield before bim, Nj. 97, 115; halda skildi f. e-n, a duelling term, since the seconder had to bold one's shield, Isl. ii. 257. 4. joined to adverbs such as fram, aptr, út, inn, ofan, niðr, austr, vestr, suðr, norðr, all denoting direction; fram f., forward; aptr f., backward, etc.; hann reiddi öxina fram f. sik, a stroke forward with the axe, Fms. vii. 91; hann hljóp eigi skemra aptr en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; þótti honum hann skjóta brandinum austr til fjallanna f. sik, 195; komask út f. dyrr, to go outside the door, Eg. 206: - draga ofan f. brekku, to drag over the bill, Ld. 220; hrinda f. mel ofan, to thrust one over the gravel bank, Eg. 748; hlaupa f. björg, to leap over a precipice, Eb. 62, Landn. 36; elta e-n f. björg, Grág, ii. 34; hlaupa (kasta) f. borð, to leap (throw) overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. iii. 391, Ld. 226; síga (to be bauled) niðr f. borgar-vegg, 656 C. 13, Fms. ix. 3; hlaupa nior f. stafn, Eg. 142; niör f. skaslina, Dropl. 25; fyrir brekku, Orkn. 450, Glum. 395 (in a II. in one's way, crossing one's way; beir stefndu f. pá, Fms. ix. 475; ríða á leið f. þá, to ride in their way, so as to meet them, Boll. 348; hlaupa ofan f. þá, Nj. 153; vóru allt komin f. hann bref, letters were come before bim, in bis way, Fms. vii. 207; beir felldu brota f. hann, viz. they felled trees before bim, so as to stop bim, viii. 60, ix. 357; leggja bann f. skip, to lay an embargo on a ship, Ld. 166. round, off a point; fyrir nesit, Nj. 44; út f. Hólm, out past the Holm. Fms. vii. 356: esp. as a naut. term, off a point on the shore, sigla f. England, Nordymbraland, prasnes, Span, to sail by the coast of, stand off England, Northumberland, ... Spain, Orkn. 338, 340, 342, 354; fyrir Yrjar, Fms. vii. (in a verse); fyrir Siggju, Aumar, Lista, Edda 91 (in a verse); er hann kom f. Elfina, when he came off the Gotha, Eg. 80; leggja land f. skut, to lay the land clear of the stern, i. c. to pass it, Edda l.c.; göra frið f. land sitt, to pacify the land from one end to another, Ld. 28; fyrir uppsprettu árinnar, to come to (round) the sources of the river, Fms. iii. 183; fyrir gards-enda, Grág. ii. 263; girða f. nes, to make a wall across the ness, block it up, cp. Lat. praesepire, praemunire, etc., Grag. ii. 263; so also binda f. op, poka, Lat. praeligare, praestringere; hlada f. gat, holu, to stop a bole, opening; greri f. stufinn, the stump (of the arm or leg) was bealed, closed, Nj. 275; skjóta slagbrandi f. dyrr, to sboot a bolt before the door, to bar it, Dropl. 29; láta loku (lás) f. hurd, to lock a door, Gisl. 28; setja innsigli f. bref, to set a seal to a letter, Dipl. i. 3: ellipt., setr hón þar lás fyrir, Ld. 42, Bs. i. 512. along, all along; f. endilanga Danmörk, f. endilangan Noreg, all along Denmark, Norway, from one end to the other, Fms. iv. 319, xi. 91, Grett. -öx álnar f. munn, an axe with an ell-long edge, Ld. 276; draga ör f. ödd, to draw the arrow past the point, an archer's term, Fms. ii. IV. with verbs, fyrir van komit, one is come past bope, all bope is gone, Sturl. i. 44, Hrafn. 13, Fms. ii. 131; taka f. munn e-m, to stop one's mouth; taka f. háls, kverkar, e-m, to seize one by the throat, etc.; taka mál f. munn e-m, 'verba alicujus praeripere,' to take the word out of one's mouth, xi. 12; taka f. hendr e-m, to seize one's bands, stop one gullknöppum, Eg. 516; bak ok fyrir, back and front, = bak ok brjóst, in doing a thing, Eb. 124; mod., taka fram f. hendrnar á e-m.

B. Tente, ; fyrir dag, before day, Eg. 80; f. midjan dag, Ld. 14; f. # direction, thus, fyrir austan, sunnan . . . fjall, east, south of the fell, i. e. on sól, before sunrise, 268; f. sólar-lag, before sunset; f. midjan aptan, Nj. 192; f. náttmál, 197; f. óttu, Sighvat; f. þinglausnir, Ölk. 37; f. Jól, N). 260; f. fardaga, Grag. ii. 341; viku f. sumar, 244; f. mitt sumar, N]. 138; litlu f. vetr, Eg. 159; f. vetrnætr, Grag. ii. 217; f. e-s minni, before one's memory, Ib. 16.

I. above, before; hann hafdi mest fyrir adra C. METAPH.: konunga hraustleikinn, Fms. x. 372. II. for, on behalf of; vil ek bjóða at fara f. þik, *I will go for thee, in thy stead*, Nj. 77; ganga í skuld f. e-n, Grág. i. 183; Egill drakk...ok svá f. Ölvi, Eg. 210; kaupa e-t f. e-n, N]. 157; gjald f. e-n, Grág. i. 173; verja, sækja, sakir f. e-n, Eg. 504; hvárr f. sik, each for oneself, Dipl. v. 26; sættisk á öll mál f. Björn, Nj. 266; tók sættir f. Björn, Eg. 168; svara f. e-t, Fms. xi. 444; hafa til varnir f. sik, láta lýrit, lög-vörn koma f.; færa vörn f. sik, etc.; verja, sækja sakir f. sik, and many similar law phrases, Grág. passim; biðja konu f. e-n, to woo a lady for another, Fins. x. 44; fyrir mik, on my behalf, for my part, Gs. 16; lögvörn f. mál, a lawful defence for a case, Nj. 111; hafa til varnar f. sök, to defend a case, Grag. i. 61; halda skiladómi f. e-t, Dipl. iv. 8; festa lög f. e-t, vide festa. distributive sense; penning f. mann, a penny per man, K. p. K. 88; fyrir nef hvert, per nose = per bead, Lv. 89, Fms. i. 153, O. H. 141; hve f. marga menn, for bow many men, Grág, i. 296; fyrir hverja stiku, for each yard, 497.

IV. for, for the benefit of; brjóta brauð f. hungrada, Hom. 75; þeir skáru f. þá melinn, they cut the straw for them (the horses), Nj. 265; leggja kostnað f. e-n, to defray one's costs, Grág.
i. 341. V. for, instead of; hann setti sik f. Guð, Edda (pref.);
hafa e-n f. Guð (Lat. pro Deo), Stj. 73, Barl. 131; geta, fá, kveðja mann f. sik, to get a man as one's delegate or substitute, Grag. i. 48 passim; þeir höfðu vargstakka f. brynjur, Fs. 17; manna-höfuð vóru f. kljána, Nj. 275; gagl f. gás ok grís f. gamalt svín, O. H. 86; rif stór f. hlunna, Háv. 48; buðkr er f. húslker er hafðr, Vm. 171; auga f. auga, tönn f. tönn, Exod. xxi. 24; skell f. skillinga, pkv. 32. VI. because of, for; vilja Gunnar daudan fyrir höggit, Nj. 92, Fms. v. 162; eigi f. sakleysi, not without ground, i. 302; fyrir hvat (why, for what) stefndi Gunnarr beim til úhelgi? Nj. 101; ok urðu f. þat sekir, Landn. 323; hafa ámæli f. e-t, Nj. 65, passim. 2. in a good sense, for one's sake, for one; fyrir pin ord, for thy words, intercession, Isl. ii. 217; vil ek göra f. þín orð, Ld. 158, Nj. 88; fyrir sína vinsæld, by bis popularity, Fms. i. 259: the phrase, fyrir e-s sök, for one's sake, vide sök: in swearing, a Latinism, fyrir trú mína, by my faith! (so in Old Engl. 'fore God), Karl. 241; fyrir þitt líf, Stj. 514; ek særi þik f. alla krapta Krists ok manndóm þinn, Nj. 176.

VII. for, at, denoting value, price; ok manndóm þinn, Nj. 176. VII. for, at, denoting value, price; fyrir þrjár merkr, for tbres marks, Eg. 714; er sik leysti út f. þrjú hundruð marka, Fms. ix. 421; ganga f. hundrað, to pass or go for a bundred, D. I. i. 316:—also of the thing bought, þú skalt reiða f. hana prjár merkr, thou shalt pay for her three marks, Ld. 30; fyrir þik skulu koma mannhefndir, Nj. 57; bætr f. víg, Ísl. ii. 274; bætr f. mann, Eg. 259, passim; fyrir áverka þorgeirs kom legorðs-sökin, Nj. 101:-so in the phrase, fyrir hvern mun, by all means, at any cost; fyrir öngan mun, by no means, Fms. i. 9, 157, Ghl. 531:-hafdi hverr beirra mann f. sik, eda tvb ..., each slew a man or more for himself, i. e. they sold their lives dearly, Ó. H. 217. 2. ellipt., í staðinn f., instead of, Grág. i. 61; hér vil ek bjóða f. góð boð, Nj. 77; taka umbun f., Fms. vii. 161; svara slíku f. sem ..., Boll. 350; þér skulut öngu f. týna nema lífinu, you sball lose nothing less than your head, Nj. 7. VIII. by means of, by, through; fyrir þat sama orð, Stj.; fyrir sína náttúru, Fms. v. 162; fyrir messu-serkinn, iii. 168; fyrir þinn krapt ok frelsis-hönd, Pass. 19. 12; svikin f. orminn, by the serpent, Al. 63,—this use of fyrir seems to be a Latinism, but is very freq. in eccl. writings, esp. after the Reformation, N.T., Pass., Vidal.; fyrir munn Davids, through the mouth of David, etc.:-in good old historical writings such instances are few; beir hlutuou f. kast (by dice), Sturl. ii. 159. IX. in spite of, against; fyrir vilja sinn, Grág, ii. 348; kvángask (giptask) f. ráð e-s, i. 177, 178, þiðr. 190; nú fara menn f. bann (in spite of an embargo) landa á milli, Gþl. 517; hann gaf henni lif f. framkvæmd farar, i. e. altbough she bad not fulfilled ber journey (ber vow), Fms. v. 223; fyrir vart lof, vi. 220; fyrir allt þat, in spite of all that, Grett. 80 new Ed.; fyrir rað fram, beedlessly; fyrir lög fram, vide fram. X. denoting capacity, in the same sense as 'at,' C. II, p. 27, col. I; scarcely found in old writers (who use 'at'), but freq. in mod. usage, thus, eigi e-n f. vin, to bave one for a friend, in old writers 'at vin;' hafa e-n f. fifl, fol, to make sport of one. 2. in old writers some phrases come near to this, e. g. vita f. vist, to know for certain, Dipl. i. 3; vita f. full sannindi, id., ii. 16; hafa f. satt, to take for sooth, believe, Nj. 135; koma f. eitt, to come (turn) all to one, Lv. 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma f. ekki, to come to naught, be of no avail, Isl. ii. 215; fyrir hitt mun ganga, it will turn the other way, Nj. 93; fyrir hann er einskis örvænt orðs né verks, from bim everything may be expected, Isl. ii. 326; hafa e-s viti f. varnað, to bave another's faults for warning, Sól. 19. XI. joined with adverbs ending in -an, fyrir austan, vestan, sunnan, norðan, útan, innan, framan, handan, ofan, neoan, either with a following acc. denoting L

the eastern, southern side; fyrir neban bru, below the bridge; fyrir útan fjall = Lat. ultra; fyrir innan fjall = Lat. infra; fyrir handan &, beyond the river; fyrir innan gard, inside the yard; fyrir ofan gard, above, beyond the yard, etc.; vide these adverbs:—used adverb., fyrir sunnan, in the south; fyrir vestan, in the west; fyrir nordan, in the north; fyrir austan, in the east,—current phrases in Icel. to mark the quarters of the country, cp. the ditty in Esp. Arb. year 1530; but not freq. in old writers, who simply say, norðr, suðr . . ., cp. Kristni S. ch. I: absol. and adverb., fyrir ofan, uppermost; fyrir handan, on the other side :- fyrir útan e-t, except, save, Anal. 98, Vkv. 8; fyrir fram, vide fram.

For- and fyrir- as prefixes, vide pp. 163-167 and below: fore-, for-, meaning before, above, in the widest sense, local, temp., and metaph. furthering or the like, for-dyri, for-nes, for-ellri, for-beini, β. before, down, for-brekkis, -bergis, -streymis, -vindis, -viðris, 2. in an intens. sense = before others, very, but not freq.; for-dyld, -góðr, -hagr, -hraustr, -kostuligr, -kuðr, -lítill, -ljótr, -prís, -ríkr, -snjallr. II. (cp. fyrir, acc., C. IX), in a neg. or priv. sense; a few words occur even in the earliest poems, laws, and writers, e.g. forað, -átta, -dæða, -nám, -næmi, -sending, -sköp, -verk, -veðja, -viða, -vitni, -ynja, -yrtir; those words at least seem to be original and vernacular: at a later time more words of the same kind crept in: 1. as early as writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, e. g. for-boo, -bænir, -djarfa, -dæma (fyrir-dæma), -taka (fyrir-taka), -þóttr; fyrir-bjóða, -fara, -göra, -koma, -kunna, -líta, -muna, -mæla, -vega, -verða. 2. introduced in some words at the time of the Reformation through Luther's Bible and German hymns, and still later in many more through Danish, e.g. for-brjóta, -drífa, -láta, -líkast, -merkja, -nema, -sorga, -sóma, -standa, -svara, -þénusta, and several others; many of these, however, are not truly naturalised, being chiefly used in eccl. writings:—it is curious that if the pronoun be placed after the verb (which is the vernacular use in Icel.) the sense is in many cases reversed; thus, fyrir-koma, to destroy, but koma e-u fyrir can only mean to arrange; so also fyrir-mæla, to curse, and mæla fyrir, to speak for; for-bænir, but bioja fyrir e-m, etc.; in the latter case the sense is good and positive, in the former bad and negative; this seems to prove clearly that these compds are due to foreign influence.

fyrir-banna, 20, to forbid, Skm. 34. fyrir-benda, d, to forebode, Sti. 87. fyrir-bending, f. foreboding, Bs. i. 45. fyrir-birting, f. revelation, Barl. passim.

fyrir-bjóða, bauð, to forbid, Bs. i. 682, 683, N. G. L. i. 351, Gbl. 276, K. A. 54, 110.

fyrir-booa, ao, to forebode; part., Greg. 16.

fyrir-booan, f. foreboding, Magn. 488, Fms. viii. 3, Eb. 28.

fyrir-booning, f. forbidding, Edda 120.

fyrir-boosmaor, m. a bidder to a feast, Fms. v. 332.

fyrir-bón, f., in pl. curses = forbænir, Sturl. iii. 45: in a good sense, begging, pleading, (mod.)

fyrir-buror, m. an appearance, vision, spectre, Nj. 118, Fms. vi. 63. 229, 404, xi. 289, Bs. i. 184, Eb. 28, 218, 272, Sd. 174, passim. fyrir-búa, bjó, to prepare, Greg. 18, Fms. i. 138, N. T. passim. fyrir-búnaðr, m. preparation, Stj. 127, Fms. vii. 87, x. 236. fyrir-búningr, m. id., Hkr. iii. 240.

fyrir-drifa, dreif, to drive away, Th. 16 (fordrifa). fyrir-dæma, d, to condemn, K. Å. 220, Hom. 126, Rb. 338, Fms. i. 219.

fyrir-dæmiligr, adj. damnable, H. E. i. 514. fyrir-dæming, f. damnation, Greg. 17, H. E. i. 514, Stj. 21.

fyrir-fara, for, to destroy, N. G. L. i. 340: to forfeit, K. A. 128: reflex. to perisb, Post. 59, N. T. passim.

fyrir-farandi, part. preceding, Vm. 12, Bs. i. 682, 720.

fyrir-fari, a, m. a foreboding, Bs. i. 682.

fyrir-feor, m. pl. forefatbers, Barl. 206.

fyrir-ferð, f. a going before, Stj. 353:-bulk, fyrirferðar-mikill, adj. bulky.

fyrir-folk, n. great folk, persons of distinction, Hkr. ii. 381.

fyrir-furða, u, f. a foreboding, sign, mark, Fs. 125.

fyrir-ganga, u, f. a walking abead, leading, Fms. ii. 75, v. 72. fyrir-gefa, gaf, to forgive, Nj. 170, Hom. 44, Sks. 579, N. T. passini. fyrir-gefning, f. forgiveness, Rb. 336, Th. 78, Fms. viii. 442, Stj. 110, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gengiligr, adj. pinched, worn out.

fyrir-gleyma, d, to forget, Barl. (rare.)

fyrir-gleyming, f. forgetfulness, Sks. 607, (rare.)

fyrir-göra, ö, to forfeit, N.G.L. i. 341, Eg. 495, K. Á. 70, Nj. 191. fyrir-heit, n. a promise, Fms. i. 217: esp. in a sacred sense, Stj., Rb.

336, N. T. passim: a presage, Fms. vi. 63, v.1.

fyrir-huga, d, to premeditate. fyrir-hugsan, f. foretbought, Stj. 10, Barl. 127.

fyrir-hyggja, u, f. (-hygsla, N. G. L. i. 215), foretbought, prevision, Fms. ii. 121, Ld. 186, Hkr. ii. 102, H. E. i. 387, v.l. (freq.)

fyrir-höfn, f. trouble, toil.

fyrir-koma, kom, to destroy, put to death, with dat., Al. 132, Vigl. 22, fyrir-tak, n. prominence; fyrirtaks-gafur, f. pl. prominent gifts, Fms. i. o: to prevent, avert, Korm. 208, Sks. 706; bá var svá fyrirkomit magni peirra (cp. Germ. vorkommen), Fms. viii. 53. fyrirkomu-lag, n. arrangement. fyrir-kons, u, f. a woman of distinction, a lady, Fms. ii. 22. fyrir-konungr, m. a distinguished king, Fas. iii. 188. fyrir-kunna, kunni; f. e-n e-s, to blame one for a thing, to take a thing amiss, Eg. 254; eigi vil ek fyrirkunna þik þessa orða, O. H. 57, Stj. passim: with dat. of the thing, to be displeased at, Str. 9. fyrir-kveőa, kvaő, to refuse, Fms. x. 382, Sturl. i. 37, Thom. 21, 23: reflex., en fyrirkveðask eigi at taka sættir, Fb. iii. 451. fyrir-láta, lét, with acc., to let go, give up, Fms. i. 1, 156, viii. 251, x. 379: to forsake, i. 129, Mar. passim, Rb. 412. 2. with dat. of the person, acc. to forsake, i. 129, Mar. passim, Rb. 412. of the thing, to forgive, Fms. ix. 383, 410, Dipl. iv. 8:—in eccl. sense, H. E. i. 499, Ghl. 41, K. A. 206; cp. forlata, which is more freq. in mod. usage. fyrir-latning, f. forgiveness. fyrir-latr, adj. forgiving, mild, Fms. xi. 429 fyrirlat-samr, adj. (-semi, f.); ekki f., stubborn, Bs. i. 683. fyrir-leggja, lagði, to lay aside, forsake, Stj. 148: reflex., fyrirleggjask um e-t, to leave a thing alone, Bs. i. 194: part. fyrir-lagor, forsaken, 823. fyrir-leitinn, adj. circumspect, O. H. 145; eigi f. (and in mod. usage ofyrirleitinn), not circumspect, i. e. violent, Grett. 24 new Ed. fyrir-leitni, f. circumspection, Fas. iii. 175; úfyrirleitni, rasbness. fyrir-liggja, lá; f. sér, to fall (of a woman), N. G. L. i. 213, 233. fyrir-litligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), contemptible, Stj. 244. fyrir-litning, f. contempt, Sturl. i. 64, 655 xxvii. 2. fyrir-lita, leit, to look down on, despise, Lat. despicere (cp. the preceding words), Greg. 39, Blas. 44, Lv. 95, Sks. 270, Magn. 442, Fms. vi. 286, viii. 24, x. 256, Hkr. i. 104, N. T., freq. in mod. usage:—to forsake, Fms. vii. 174 (rare), vide forláta. fyrir-ljúga, laug, to forswear by lies, Fms. viii. 203: f. trú sinni, to forswear one's faith, Karl. 38: with acc. to slander, Fas. iii. 307. fyrir-maor, m. a foreman, chief, Fms. ix. 341, 483, Ld. 106, Nj. 106: one's better, one who excels others, Fms. xi. 326: a predecessor, Bs. i. 733: in mod. usage in pl. fyrir-menn, people of distinction. fyrir-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), like a distinguished man, Fms. xi. 231, Ld. 90. fyrir-muna, pres. -man, pret. -mundi, in mod. usage -að, (-munar, -munaði, -munað):—to grudge one a tbing; f. e-m e-s, eigi er þat satt, at ek fyrirmuna þér viðarins, Ld. 318; ek fyrirman ekki þorgilsi þessarar ferdar, 258, Fms. vi. 59, x. 110, Grett. 159 new Ed., Fas. i. 205, Orkn. 24, Fs. 68, O. H. 61: with infin., Sks. 554. fyrir-mynd, fyrir-myndan, f. [Germ. vorbild], a prototype, example. fyrir-mæla, t, to swear, Grett. 94 new Ed., Bs. ii. 60, Ghl. 218. fyrir-nema, nam, with acc., f. e-t, to withbold, N.G.L. i. 4, cp. mod. fortaka; f. e-m mál, to deprive one of speech, make one silent, Ls. 57: chiefly reflex., fyrirnemask e-t, to forbear, N.G.L. i. 579, Gpl. 58, Sturl. i. 2. fyrir-rasari, a, m. a forerunner, Sks. 43. fyrir-rennari, a, m. id., Hom. 105, Stj. 441. fyrir-rum, n. the first room or chief cabin in old ships of war, in the after part of the ship next the lypting, as is clear from passages such as, þá hljóp Ólafr konungr ór lyptingunni ok í fyrirrúmit, Fms. x. 360; hann sat aptr i fyrirrúminu, vii. 185, viii. 223, x. 360, 362, Hkr. i. 302, Orkn. 148:—but Grett. 113 (new Ed.), speaking of a boat pulled by three men, distinguishes between hals, fyrirrum, skutr, bow, midsbip (mod. Icel. miðskipa), and stern. fyrirrúms-menn, m. pl. one placed in the f., cp. Engl. midsbipman, Fms. vii. 223, viii. 224:-metaph. phrase, hafa e-d i fyrirrumi, to keep a thing in the fore-hold, i. c. to give preference to it. fyrir-reggia, b, to 'foredo' one by lies and slander, N. G. L. i. 57. fyrir-sat, f. (less correct fyrir-satr, n., Fms. x. 341), an ambusb, Nj. 93, 160, Ld. 220, Fms. ii. 296, Fs. 33, Valla L. 225. fyrir-segja, sagði, to foretell, Fms. i. 141. fyrir-setning, f., gramm. a preposition, Skálda 180. fyrir-sjón, f. a laughing-stock, Bs. i. 155. fyrir-skipa, ab, to order, prescribe, Barl. 69, 72. fyrir-skipan, f. an ordinance, Stj. 621. fyrir-skjóta, skaut, to make void, N. G. L. i. 52, 53, Gpl. 268. fyrir-skyrta, u, f. a 'fore-sbirt,' apron, Hdl. 46, porst. Sidu H. 178. fyrir-ama, d, to despise, Thom. 23. fyrir-spá, f. 'fore-spaeing,' prophecy, Sturl. i. 115 C. fyrir-staða, u, f. a standing before one, Grág. ii. 14: mod. obstacle. fyrir-standa, stoo, to understand, Fas. ii. 298, Fms. viii. 54, v. l. fyrir-stela, stal, to forfeit by stealing, Jb. 417, Js. 129. fyrir-stjórnari, a, m. an overseer, Sturl. i. 1. fyrir-svara, 20, to answer for, Band. 22 new Ed. fyrir-sverja, sór, to forswear, renounce by oath, Fms. x. 396, 419: reflex. to forswear oneself, Hom. 151. fyrir-sæti, n. a fore-seat, Sturl. i. 21. fyrir-sögn, f. 'fore-saying,' i. e. dictation, instruction, Fms. vii. 226, Grag.

i. 7, Bs. i. 133, Fs. 21, Stj. 190, 355: style, Rb. 2: prophecy, 655 xxxi.

fyrir-songr, m. the 'fore-song' or prelude in a service, Fms. vii. 198.

and in many other compds. fyrir-taka, tók, to deny, refuse, Bs. i. 758, Fms. ii. 65, Jómsv. 50, Ld. 186: to forbid, H. E. i. 456. fyrir-tekt, f. waywardness, caprice. fyrir-tæki, n. wbat is taken in band, a task. fyrir-tölur, f. pl. persuasion, Fms. ix. 52, x. 301, xi. 11, Hom. 52. fyrir-vaf, n. the weft. fyrir-vari, a, m. precaution, Fs. 65. fyrir-varp, n. a 'fore-warp,' dam, Bs. i. 315 fyrir-vega, vá, to forfeit by manslaughter, N.G. L. i. 64, Fms. v. 101. fyrir-verða, varð, to vanish, collapse; þá féll ok fyrirvarð allt sem mold, 656 A. 2. 5, Sl. 27; svá sem augu firverða sem eigi taka læknis lyf, 656 B. 12:—so also, fyrirveroa sik, to be destroyed, Stj. 25; also to be ashamed, Clem. 34, freq. in mod. usage in this last sense, otherwise obsolete:-and reflex. to perish, collapse, Stj. 91, 118, 149, Str. 66. fyrir-vinna, u, f. = forverk. fyrir-vinnask, vannsk, dep. to forbear doing a thing, Bs. i. 341, bior. 140, Grett. 78 new Ed. fyrir-vinnendr, part. = fyriryrkjendr, Hm. fyrir-vissa, u, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81. fyrir-vist, f. = forysta, q. v., Sturl. iii. 270, Eb. 126. fyrir-yrkjendr, part. pl. (forverk), workmen, labourers, N.G.L. i. 98. fyrir-ætlan, f. a design, Nj. 9, Eg 467, Bs. i. 404, Ísl. ii. 355, Skálda 170. FYRNASK, d, [forn], to get old, to decay, N. G. L. i. 37: as a law term, of a claim, to be lost by lapse of time, bá fyrnisk sú skuld, 24; legorðs-sök engi fyrnisk, Grág. i. 349; sú sök fyrnisk aldregi, 361:—10 be forgotten, hans nafn mun aldri fyrnask, Fas. i. 43:-with dat. of the person, with the notion of past evils, henni fyrndisk aldri fall Ólafs konungs, she never forgot king Olave's death, Fms. v. 126; þótti honum sér þá skjótara fyrnask líflát Droplaugar, Dropl. 9; allítt fyrnisk mér þat enn, Korm. 172; henni mátti eigi fyrnask við Svía konung, at ..., O.H. 51: the saying, fyrnisk vinskapr sem fundir (mod. svo fyrnask ástir sem fundir), Fms. ii. 62: part. decayed, fallinn ok fyrndr, Stj.; kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, Bs. i. 198; fölnar fold, fyrnist allt og mæðist (a ballad). mod, in act. to lay up stores; fyrna hey, etc. fyrnd, f. age, antiquity, Dipl. ii. 5, Sks. 517; esp. in the phrase, i fyrndinni, in times of yore, 625. 170, Fas. i. 513, Sks. 67:—decay, dilapidation, Pm. 122, Bs. i. 293:—a law term, loss of a claim by lapse of time, Thom. 76. fyrning, f. decay, Grag. ii. 267: pl. fyrningar, old stores left from last year, hey-f., matar-f., etc., (mod.) fyrnska, u, f., prop. age; slitin, fuinn af f., worn, rotten from age, Stj. 366: decay, Grag. ii. 268: at fyrnsku, from olden times, N. G. L. i. 45; i fyrnskunni, in days of yore, Str. 1:—a law term = fyrnd, skal þar eigi f. fyrir ganga, N. G. L. i. 249: -old lore, witchcraft, Fb. i. 231, Fs. 131. fyrnsku-hattr, m. old fasbion, Fms. xi. 430. Swed.-Dan. för, först; Lat. prius.] Nj. 5, Stj. 135, Ld. 176. vér, Fms. x. 366. Nj. 4, Eg. 602.

FYRR, compar. adv. sooner; FYRST, superl. first, soonest: [cp. Goth. faurbis = πρώτον, πρύτερον, and faurbizei = πρίν; Engl. for-mer; I. compar. sooner, before; pvi betr þykki mér er vér skiljum fyrr, the sooner we part the better, Fas. ii. 535; at vér bræðr myndim þetta fyrr gört hafa, Nj. 61; veitti Eirekr fyrr, Landn. 216: fyrr enn, before that, Lat. priusquam, enginn veit sina æfina fyrr en öll er (a saying); fyrr enn ek hefir eignask allan Noreg, Fms. i. 3, 2. before; ekki hefi ek þar fyrr verit, er . . . Eb. 224; sem engi veit fyrr gört hafa verit, K. Á. 28; svá sem fyrr sögðum II. superl. first; fyrst sinna kynsmanna, Ld. 162; þá sök fyrst er fyrst er fram sögð, Grág. i. 79; sá fyrst (first) er hánum var first (last) booit, N.G.L. i. 14: first, in the beginning, foremost, opp. to síðarr or síðast, Eirekr veitti fyrst vel ok ríkmannliga en Hallsteinn sidarr, Landn. 216, v.l.; gekk Hrutr fyrst, foremost, Nj. 6; hreppsóknar-menn eru fyrst aðiljar at þessum sökum, Grág. i. 295; at eigi só fyrst (for a wbile) samlendir, Isl. ii. 386. β. sem fyrst, as soon as possible, Nj. 4, Eg. 602. 2. for that, because, as, very freq. in mod. usage, but hardly ever found in old writers; and the following passages-fyrst bin bón kemr þar til, Bárð. 171; fyrst hestunum mátti eigi við koma, Sturl. i. 19; fyrst hón er karls dóttir, Fas. i. 22-are all taken from paper MSS.; Bárð, new Ed. 20 has 'síðan þú leggr þat til,' and Sturl. MS. Brit. Mus. III. as imitations of Latin supradictus or the proper word 'er.' praedictus are the following-& fyrr-greindum &rum (jörðum), aforesaid, Vm. 44, Dipl. ii. 4; fyrr nefndr, afore-named, Stj., Bs. passim, but never in old vernacular writings. fyrr-meir, adv. 'fore-more,' i. e. formerly, in former times, Isl. ii. 365, Finnb. 212, Lv. 64, H. E. i. 434. fyrra, u, f., the phrase, i fyrrunni, formerly, Stj. 10.

FYRRI, compar. adj. former; FYRSTR, superl. the first, fore-most: I. compar., yora fyrri frændr, Fms. i. 282; fyrra sumar, the former summer, before the last, Grag. i. 38; enn fyrra hlut vetrar, in the former part of winter, Eg. 713; spurdisk eigi til beirra heldt en til enna fyrri, O. H. 129; Drottins dag (annan dag viku) inn fyrra í þingi, Grág. i. 49 (the parliament lasted about a fortnight); enn fyrra sunnudag, N. G. L. i. 348; I fyrra dag, the day before yesterday, Hav. 50; I fyrra sumar, the summer before last, id.; med hinum fyrrum fotum, with the fore feet (mod. med

fram-fótunum), Bær. 9; ætla ek á engan mann at leita fyrri, Fms. vi. 109; 461. vera e-m fyrri at e-u, to get the start of one, Hm. 122; usually verda f. til e-s, verða fyrri til höggs, Úlf. 7. 56. II. superl. the first; pær sakar skal allar fyrstar segja fram, Grág. i. 38; ef sá verðr eigi buinn til er fyrstr hefir hlotið, id.; enn fyrsta aptan er þeir koma til þings, 100; eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg (a saying), Nj. 224.

fyrrum, adv. formerly, before, Fms. i. 268, ix. 422, Hkr. i. 80.

FYRSA, t, [fors], to gush, stream in torrents, Stj. 414.

fyrsi, n. gusbing in torrents; hvit-fyrsi, Thom. 21.

fyrsta, u, f., in the phrase, i fyrstunni or i fyrstu, in the beginning, at

first, Stj. 293, Fms. x. 265; i fyrstu, first, i. 2.

FYBVA, d. [forve], to ebb; badan or fjöru er fyrvir útast, Grág. i. 356, 380: metaph. to fall sbort, to lack, ok skal telja pann dag með er á fyrvir, the lacking day shall be counted with the rest, Rb. 1812. 72; gjalda þat er á furði (afurði MS.), Grág. ii. 180.

FYS, n., better fis, [Germ. fese; O. H. G. fesa; Gr. wloos], prop. of the busks of beans, any small light substance; sem fys, Ps. i. 4.

fysa, að, in the phrase, e-m er ekki fysað saman, a thing not put slightly together, well knit, Fms. iii. 590.

FY, interj. fye l skalf á hnakka bý | hverr maðr kvað fý, Sturl. i. 22. fýla, u, f. [fúll], foulness, stink, Fas. iii. 171, Fms. x. 213: of a person, a dirty, paltry fellow, Sturl. ii. 135; fýlur enn ekki dugandi menn, Fbr. 211; helvítis-fýlur, Niðrst. 107; fiski-fýla, q. v. fýls-enni, a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn.

fýri, n. fir, = fura. fýri-skógr, m. fir-wood, Karl. 326, Fms. vii. 236.

fýri, n. fire, Lex. Poët.; vide fúrr.

FYSA, t, [fúss], to exbort; fýsa e-n e-s, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Fms. xi. 22; audheyrt er þat hvers þú fýsir, Ld. 266: with infin., Nj. 47, Fb. ii. 13: absol., Eg. 242. 2. impers., mik fýsir, I wish, Fms. vi. 238, viii. 412; hverr hafi bat er hann mest fysir til, Nj. 197; svá skjótt sem hann fysir til, Fms. xi. 437; fysir konung til á sund at fara, Al. 22; þik fysi at kanna annarra manna siðu, Ld. 164: in the reflex, form the impers, usage disappears, ek fysumk aptr at hverfa, Sks. 3, Fms. vi. 398; fýstisk Astríðr þá at fara þangat, i. 77; fýsask himneskra hluta, to wish for beavenly things, Greg. 31; hann kvadsk cigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búnu, Nj. 123. 3. part. fysendr, exborters; margir vóru þess fýsendr, Sturl. ii. 175.

fýsari, a, m. a persuader, 655 ii. 8.

15si, f. a wish, desire, Fms. i. 184, vi. 57, vii. 281, ix. 277, Landn. 201, Fs. 23, Stj. 42, 145, Bs. i. 167, Hom. 47.

ffsi-liga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 239: desirably, viii. 47.

fysi-ligr, adj. agreeable, 656 B. 5, Sks. 29: winning, winsome, attractive, Eg. 30, 116, Nj. 131, Eluc. 51, Sks. 2, v.l.

fysing, f. exbortation, Fas. i. 225.

fyst, mod. fysn, f. = fysi, Fms. i. 117, xi. 244, Fs. 22. Magn. 468, Str. 66; frá þessa heims fystum ok girndum, Stj. 148; rangar fystir, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 149: in eccl. sense the Gr. ἐπιθυμία is sometimes rendered by sýsn (e.g. fýsn holdsins, f. augnanna, I John ii. 16; heimrinn og hans f., 17), though more freq. by girnd (lust): fysn is used much like Germ. neigung = impulse, inclination: it occurs in a great many compds, as frooleiks-fysn, lestrar-f., lærdóms-f., náms-f., desire for knowledge, learning; andleg f., holdleg f., spiritual, earnal desire; kærleiks f.; mannlegar fysnir, buman affections.

FÆD, f. [far, adj.], fewness, scantiness, Fms. i. 201. ness, cold intercourse, cp. fúr, þórð. 65; fæð hefir verit á með þeim, Glúm. 373; hann görði fæð á við Kálf, Fms. v. 126, vi. 30, 110, 243, xi. 327, passim: melancholy, en er dró at Jólum tók Eirekr fæð mikla

ok var úglaðari en hann átti vana til, Þorf. Karl. 404.

F.ÆDA, dd, [i. e. foeða; cp. Goth. födian; A. S. fédan; Engl. feed; Germ. füttern; Swed. föda; Dan. föde]:—to feed, give food to, Symb. 28, Rb. 82, Fms. ix. 490, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 43, K. p. K. 50; fæða barn á brjósti, to feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666:—to feed, of sheep, Dropl. 14. 2. to rear, bring up, N.G.L. i. 239, 351; ef maor fæðir barn öðrum manni, Grág. i. 276; hann fæddi Helga (dat.) barn, Dropl. 14; fóstra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. ii. 60; Teit fæddi Hallr í Haukadali, Ib. 14; mik fæddi Gamaliel, 655 xvi. B. 3. II. to give birth to; fæddi Bergljót sveinbarn, Fms. i. 31, O. H. 122; til barn er fætt, N. G. L. i. 340; litlu síðar fæddi hon barn, O. H. 144. III. reflex. to feed, live on a thing; við hvat fæddisk kýrin, Edda 4, Stj. 16: metaph., Bs. i. 166:-to be brought up, þat vóru náfrændr Bjarnar ok höfðu með honum fæðzk, Eg. 253: esp. adding upp, fæddusk þar upp synir Hildiríðar, 25, Fms. i. 4, 187, Edda 18:—to be born, freq. in mod. usage; fæddr, part. born, 625. 93; þar var Kristr fæddr, Symb. 29. fæða, u, f. food, Stj. 19, 29, 149, Fms. ii. 139.

fæði, n. food, Fms. vi. 164, Stj. 22.

fæðing, f. birth, delivery, Stj. 198, 248, passim.

fæðingi, 2, m. a native, Fms. i. 130, x. 225, Ld. 24, þiðr. 123, Karl. 434, Róm. 184.

fæðir, m., poët. a feeder, breeder, Lex. Poët. fæðala and fæzla, u, f. food, 625. 91, Fms. iii. 136, viii. 31, x. 367, Greg. 64, Sks. 20, 784, Sturl. i. 20 (Ed. fetlima, qs. fetzluna), Stj. 29, 52, witbbold; færa undan sökum, to flead not guilty, Fms. xi. 251; bera járn

COMPDS: feedalu-lauss, adj. without food, Hom. 101. fæðsluleysi, n. want of food, Fas. iii. 8.

fægi-ligr, adj. [fága], neat, polished, Stj. 22, 42, Bret. 24.

FÆGJA, b, [Germ. fegen], to cleanse, polish, Sks. 43, 234, Fms. viii.
416: medic., fægja sái, to cleanse a wound, Rd. 283, Glúm. 383, Fbr. 209; eldr var á gólfi ok velgdi hón vatn til at fægja sár, Ó. H. 222, Hom. 70. fækka, v. fætta.

FÆLA, d, [fála], to frighten, drive away by fright, Grág. ii. 110; ok f. bá í braut, Nj. 104: reflex. to be frightened, of horses or the like; svá at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. 258; ef menn skaka eðr skella at hrossum svá at þau fælisk við, Grág. ii. 234, Fms. vi. 335; fældusk hestar Grikkja, Al. 142, Bs. i. 8; þetta fælask Skrælingjar, þorf. Karl. 424.

FÆLA, d, [i. e. foola from fol], to fool, mock, Clem. 44; peir mundu skjótt hafa fælt þik ok svá verit, El. 14, 18; lesi hann, fyrr en fæli,

librum Machabaeorum, Al. 22. fæling, f. a frightening, Fms. xi. 160.

fælinn, adj. sby, of a horse, Grett. 25 new Ed.; myrk-f., afraid of the dark. fælni, f. sbyness, fright, of a horse: myrk-f., fear of darkness, of children. FÆR, f. a sheep; in Swed.-Dan. faar and far are the usual words for sbeep; but in Icel. it is almost unknown; it occurs in Skulda 162; also now and then in the compd fær-sauðr, m., spelt fjar-sauðr, Tistr. 4 (prop. a 'sbeep-sbeep,' saudr being the common Iccl. word for sbeep), Stj. 45, 177, 235, N. G. L. i. 75, K. p. K. 130; from fær is also derived the name Fer-eyjar, f. pl. the Farce Islands (Sheep-islands); Fer-eyskr, adj., and Fer-eyingar, m. pl. the Faroe Islanders; described by Dicuil as plenae innumerabilibus ovibus, p. 30 (Ed. 1807): fær is a South-Scandin. word, and seems to be formed from the gen. of fé (fjár).

FÆRA, Ö, [from får, n., different from the following word, having á as root vowel], to slight, taunt one, with dat.; ok firra peim eigi i ordum né verkum, offend them not in words nor acts, Hom. 57: mod., færa at e-m, id. FÆRA, d, [i.e. foera, a trans, verb formed from the pret. of fara, for; not in Ulf.; A. S. fergan or ferjan; Engl. to ferry; Germ. fübren; Dan. fore; Swed. fora]:—to bring; a very freq. word, as the Germ. and Saxon 'bring' was unknown in the old Scandin., as in mod. Icel.; the Dan. bringe and Swed. bringa are mod. and borrowed from Germ.; færa fé til skips, Nj. 4; færa barn til skírnar, K. þ. K. 2 passim; ef þorvaldr væri færandi pangat, if Tb. could be carried thither, Sturl. i. 157. present; hafði þórólfr heim marga dýrgripi ok færði föður sínum ok móður, Eg. 4; þér munut f. mér höfuð hans, 86; færa e-m höfuð sitt, to surrender to one, Fms. x. 261; færa fórn, to bring offerings, Stj. passim; færa tak, to offer, give bail, Gpl. 122: the phrase, koma færandi hendi, to come with bringing band, i. e. to bring gifts.

3. phrases, færa omaga å hendr e-m, of forced alimentation, Grag. O. p. passim; færa til þýfðar, to bring an action for theft, Grag. i. 429; færa e-t til sanns vegar. to make a thing right, assert the truth of it, 655 xxviii. 2; færa alla hluti til betra vegar, to turn all things to the best account; pat er gjörtæki, ok færir til meira máls, and leads to a more serious case, Grág. i. 429, v.l.; færa til bana, to put to death, Rb. 398; færa í hljóðmæli, to bush up, Nj. 51; færa í útlegð, to bring to outlawry, banish, Rb. 414; færa til Kristni, to bring to Christ, convert, Fms. xi. 408; færa sik i ætt, to vindicate one's kinsbip (by a gallant deed), Sturl. ii. 197; er þú færðir þik með skörungskap i þina ætt, shewed thee to be worthy of thy friends, Glum. 338. special usages; færa frå, to wean lambs in the spring, Vm. 13, hence fråfærur, q.v.; færa e-n af baki, to throw one, of a horse, Grag. ii. 95; færa nior korn, sædi, to put down corn, seed, i. c. to sow, Nj. 169; tíu sáld nior færð, Vm. 55; sálds sæði niðr fært, D. I. i. 476, Orkn. 462; færa e-n niðr, to keep one under, in swimming, Ld. 168; færa upp, to lift up, Nj. 19: færa upp, a cooking term, to take out the meat (of the kettle), 247; færa i sundr, to split asunder, Grett. 151 (of logs); færa til, to adduce as a reason; færa við bakið (síðuna, etc.), to present the back (side, etc.) to a blow, Fms. vi. 15, Korm. 6; færa e-n fram, to maintain, feed, Grag. passim; færa fram, to utter, pronounce, Skálda 178; as a law term, to produce (færa fram sókn, vörn), Grag. passim; færa fé a vetr, to bring sbeep to winter, i. c. keep them in fold, Grag. ch. 224; færa e-t a hendr e-m, to charge one with a thing, 656 A. 1. 3; færa skömm at e-m, to sneer at one, Eg. 210; færa å e-n, to mock one, Fms. v. 90, but see færa (from far); færa e-t saman, to bring a thing about, Sturl. i. 139 C; færa kvæði, to deliver a poem, Ld. 114, Landn. 197, 199. 5. to remove, change; færa kirkju, to remove a church, in rebuilding it, K. p. K. 38, cp. Eb. fine; færa bein, Bjarn. 19, Lat. translatio; færa mark, to change the mark on cattle, Grag. i. 416; færa landsmerki, to remove the landmarks, ii. 219: metaph., færa til rétts máls, to turn into plain language, viz. into prose, Edda 126; færa heimili sitt, to change one's abode, Grag. i. 146; færa út búdarveggi, to enlarge the walls, Isl. ii. 293. II. reflex. to bring, carry oneself; hann gat færsk þar at, be dragged bimself thither, Fms. vi. 15; færask við, to strain, exert oneself, Eg. 233; færask í aukana, to strive with might and main, vide auki; færask at, to bestir oneself, Fms. vii. 243; mega ekki at færask, to be unable to do anything, 220, 265; svå hræddir, at peir mattu ekki at f., so frightened that they could do nothing, 655 xxvii. 22; færask e-t or fangi, to withhold from, vide fang; færask undan, to

at færask undan, to carry iron (as an ordeal) in order to quit oneself, v. 307; færask á fætr, to grow up, Ld. 54; aldr færisk (passes) e-n, one grows up, Fs. 3, Rb. 346; tvímælit færisk af, is removed, Lv. 52.

feero, f. the condition of a road, passage, from snow, rain, etc.; ill f.,

Sturl. iii. 22; bung f., Fms. ii. 75, freq.

feeri, n. a being within reach; and as a shooting term, a range, Fms. i. 12, viii. 49, Nj. 63, Eg. 115, Ver. 26: a match for one, Ld. 116, Fms. ii. 27; ekki barna f., no match for bairns, Hav. 52: in pl. allit., fé edr f., money or means, Grag. i. 62, 252: the phrase, vera i færum til e-s (mod. um e-t), to be able to do a thing, Grett. 110 C, Fms. xi. 265; med-færi, e. g. það er ekki mitt med-færi, it is no match for me:-söngfæri, hljóð-f., a musical instrument; veiðar-f., fisbing gear; verk-f., tools; mál-f., organs of speech; tæki-f., occasion. COMPDS: feeri-leysi, n. want of means, Grag. (Kb.) ii. 12. færi-vandr, adj. cautious, Rd. færi-ván, f. opportunity, Gísl. (in a verse). færi-veðr, n. weather fit for a journey, Eb. 482, 485, Fms. xi. 374.

færi, n. a fishing-line, Vígl. 46, freq. in mod. usage.

færi-kviar, f. pl. movable pens (of sheep).

færi-ligr and fær-ligr, adj. practicable, easy to do, Fms. vii. 335, viii. 33:-færiligr hestr, a strong, serviceable borse, Ld. 276.

færing, f. a freight, Jb. 393. 2. translation, 415. 14. Anal. 201: better farning, q. v., Bjarn. 73, Sturl. i. 74, bad readings. fær-leikr, m. ability, strength, esp. in bodily exercise, Fs. 3, Finnb. 242, Orkn. 114, Grett. 149 C, Fas. i. 331.

fær-leikr, m. a borse, freq. in mod. usage, akin to fær (?)

færr, adj. able, capable; færr til e-s, capable of, or with infin., able to do a thing, Nj. 215, Fms. i. 284, v. 71, xi. 24; vel færr, doing well, strong, Ísl. ii. 357; hress ok vel f., Ég. 84:—able, strong, in travelling, manna bezt færir bæði á fæti ok á skíðum, 73; færr hvert er þú vilt, Ld. 44; Sigmundr görisk færr (able-bodied) maor mjök, Fær. 77; færr hestr, a strong, serviceable borse, Grág. i. 46, 328; búfé fært at mat sér, Ghl. 2. of things, fit for use, safe; of a ship, sea-worthy, opp. to úsært, Eg. 114: of weather, fært (úsært) veðr, weather fit (unfit) for travelling, Ghl. 31, freq.; hegar fært var landa milli, when the passage was open from one land to another (of the sea), Fms. ii. 232: of roads, rivers, sea, etc., safe, passable, Petlands-fjöror var eigi f., i. 200; vegir færir at renna ok ríða, Gþl. 411; al-f., ú-fært, ill-f., etc.: the law phrase 'eiga eigi fært út hingað,' not to bave leave to return bitber (i. e. to Icel.), is the third degree of outlawry, Grág. i. 119, b. b. ch. 60:—neut. with dat. denoting safe, unsafe, er per at siôr fært með þessi orðsending, at ek hygg ..., it is so far from safe for thee to go with this errand, that ..., Fms. iv. 131; freq. in mod. usage, þat er ekki fært (ófært); mér er ekki fært (ofært): in many compds, bing-f., able to go to parliament, Grag. i. 46: Icel. also say in neut., bing-fært, messu-fært, when so many people are gathered together that a meeting or service can be held; bænabókarfær, able to read one's prayer-book, i.e. not quite ólæs.

FÆTA, tt, a dubious word, in the phrase, eiga um vandræði at f., to bave to grapple with bardsbips, Glum. 374; er hann svá í öllu sínu athæfi at trautt megu menn um hann fæta, such in all bis doings that people could bardly manage bim, Fb. i. 167; menn megu trautt heima um þik fæta, 173, (tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92): Icel. now say, það verðr ekki við hann tætt, there are no ways with him, of an unruly person.

fætlingar, m. pl. [fotr], the ends formed by the feet, in a skin.

FÆTTA, mod. fækka, which form occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, also fætka; but in a poem of 1246 ti-rætt and fætta are made to rhyme: [far]:-to make few, reduce in number, in old writers with acc., in mod. with dat.; at fætta skyldi húskarla, O. H. 113 (Fms. iv. 255); Hkr. ii. 183 fækka less correct; ok fætta svá lið þeirra, Fbr. 74 new Ed. but fæcka in Fb. ii. 164, l. c.: reflex. to grow fewer, less, en er Hákon jarl sá fættask liðit á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; þegar grjótið fættisk, xi. 95; þá er fættask tóku föng, Sturl. i. 135; at eldiviðrinn tæki at fættask, Orkn. 112; fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248. 2. to grow cold, unfriendly, (fár II); heldr tók at fækkask með þeim, Vápn. 9, Fs. 149. fögnuðr, v. fagnaðr.

fol, n. [folr], a thin covering of snow, Fb. ii. 149, 154, Fbr. 31 new Ed. föl-leitr, adj. looking pale, Nj. 39, Fb. i. 545, Vápn. 29. fől-litaðr, part. pale, Nj. 183.

fölna, að, to grow pale, Edda 36, Ld. 224, Fas. i. 189, Sks. 466 B; prop. to wither, of grass, gras fellr allt ok fölnar, Edda (pref.); fölnanda lauf, Sks. 608 B; eldr fölnaðr (of fire), Eb. 100 new Ed., v.l.:—rarely, and less correctly, of other things, kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, decayed, Bs. i. 198; dúkr fölnaðr, a faded cloth, Ann. 1344: reflex., Stj. 142, (badly.) fölnan, f. a withering, fading away, Fms. vii. 91.

**FÖLR**, adj., old forms fölvan, fölvir, etc.; in mod. usage the v is left

fölr um nasar, id., Alm. 2; ná-fölr, pale as a corpse.

out, fölan, fölir, etc.; [A. S. fealo; O. H. G. falo; Old Engl. fallow; Dutch vaal; Germ. fabl and falb; cp. Lat. pallidus, Gr. πολιόν]:—pale; föir sem grass, pale as grass, Nj. 177; hann görði fölvan í andliti, Glúm. 342; folr sem nar, pale as a corpse, Fb. ii. 136; folr sem aska, pale as asbes, bior. 171, 177: poët., fölvir oddar, the pale sword's point, Hkv. 1. 52; fölr hestr, a pale borse (but rare), 2. 47; nef-fölr, pale-nebbed, Am.;

fölskaör, part. pale, burnt out, of fire, Fs. 6, Eb. 100 new Ed., Isl. ii. 135. folski, a, m. [O. H. G. falavizga: mid. H. G. valwische; Swed. falaska; the word is composed from folr and aska]:—the pale, white ash spread over burning embers; so Icel. call the ashes while they still keep their shape before crumbling in pieces; þeir sá á eldinum fölskann er netið hafði brunnit, Edda 39; fölski var fallinn á eldinn, Fas. ii. 388; fölskar, Stj. 58, Mar. (Fr.): metaph. in mod. usage, fölska-lauss, adj. witbout

f., sincere, real, e. g. fölskalaus elska, sincere love.
föngu-ligr, adj. [fang], stout-looking, in good condition, Sturl. i. 159 C.
FÖNN, f., gen. fannar, pl. fannir, [cp. Gael. feonn = white], snow, esp. a beap of snow, Landn. 154, Fms. iii. 93, Sturl. ii. 118, Sd. 164, Karl. 441, 501, N.G.L. i. 291; fannir, beaps of snow, Grett. 111 C, cp. fenna,

fann-. In Norway Folge-fonn is the name of a glacier.

FOR, f., gen. farar; old pl. farar, later and mod. farir; the acc. with the article is in old writers often contracted, forna = forina; [fara, cp. far, ferd]:—a 'fare,' journey, Nj. 11; er þeir váru komnir á för, when they bad started, 655 iii. 3; vera heim & for, to be on the road home, Isl. ii. 362; vera i for med e-m, to be in company with one, Eg. 340; var brudrin i for med peim, Nj. 50: a procession, Lex. Poët.; bal-for, lik-f., funerals; brúð-f., a bridal procession. 2. chiefly in pl. journeys; hvat til tíðinda hafði orðit í förum hans, what had happened in his journeys, Eg. 81:—of trading voyages (far-maor), vera i forum, to be on one's travels, Ld. 248, Nj. 22; eiga skip i förum, to oum a trading ship, Fb. i. 430, (cp. fara milli landa, to fare between countries, i. e. to trade, Hkr. pref.): fara frjáls manns förum, to fare (live) about free, to live as a free man, N. G. L. i. 32; svefn-farar, sleep, Gisl.; ad-farir, treatment. law, of vagrants (vide fara A. I. 2); dæma för úmögum, Grág. i. 87; dæma e-m för, 86; dæma úmaga (acc.) á för, to declare one a pauper, order bim to 'fare' forth, 93, passim in the law (förumaðr).

4. a basty movement, a rush; þá sýndusk þar miklir hundar ok görðu för at Petro, 656 C. 29; var för (MS. for) í sortanum, the cloud was drifting swiftly, Fms. vii. 163, cp. far:-the phrases, vér munum fara allir sömu forina, all the same way, in a bad sense, xi. 154; munt bu hafa farar Hákonar jarls, x. 322; vera á föru (mod. förum), to be on the wane; lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á förum, Þorf. Karl. 366; þá var nokkut á föru (förum, pl.) virkit Bersa, there was something wrong with B.'s castle, it was going into ruin, Korm. 148. 5. an expedition, in compds, Vatns-dals-för, Apavatns-för, Grímseyjar-för, Reykhóla-för, Kleifa-för, the expedition to Vatnsdale, Apavatn, etc., Sturl., Ann. COMPDS: farabok, f. an itinerary, a book of travels, Clem. 38. farar-bann, n. = farbann, Fas. ii. 494. farar-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482 (v.·l.), Grág. i. 298; metaph., Fms. i. 226. farar-blómi, a, m. travelling with pomp, Orkn. 370, Fms. xi. 438, Fas. iii. 376. fararbroddr, m. the front of a bost, Al. 56, Hkv. 2. 17. farar-būinn, part. = farbūinn, Fms. i. 3. farar-dvol, f. delay, Grág. i. 441, 436. farar-ofni, n. pl. outfittings, Eg. 169, 194, Isl. ii. 204, Lv. farar-eyrir, m. money for travelling, Ghl. 8. farar-fé, n. farar-gögn, n. pl. necessaries for a journey, Nj. 259, v. l. farargreiði, a, m. a conveyance, K. Á. 70, Fms. ii. 234, Fs. 24, Eg. 541, Gpl. farar-hapt, n. a bindrance, stoppage, 625. 184. farar-hestr. m. a nag, (Fr.) farar-hlass, n. a wagon-load, N.G.L. i. 240. farar-kaup, n. on board-wages, N.G.L. i. 98. farar-leyfi, n. leave to go, Eg. 424, Fbr. 91 new Ed., Hom. 141. farar-maor, m. = farmaor, N. G. L. i. 199. farar-mungát, n. a bout before going, Eg. farar-nautr, m. = förunautr, O. H. L. 78. orlof, n. = fararleyfi, Bs. (Laur.) farar-skjótr, m. (-skjóti, a, m.), a means of travelling, esp. a borse (or ass), Stj. 610, Fas. i. 126, Fms. iv. 38; hest, hinn bezta fararskjóta, Sturl. ii. 145 C. fararskjóta-laust, n. adj. without a borse, Fms. viii. 31, Bs. i. 349. farar-stafr, m. a walking stick, 656 B. I. farar-tálmi, a, m. bindrance, Jb. 283, 400, Orkn. 396. farar-stafr, m. a walkingförla, að, to grow faint, weak; ef hann of förlar, if be fails, (the pas-

sage is dubious, and something seems left out), K. p. K. 42: reflex. to fall into ruin, ef förlask reiðir, svá at um bæta þarf, Gpl. 77; þá mun brátt f. afl ráða-görðar, Sks. 331:-impers., e-m förlask, one grows weak, esp. from age, Krók. 40; in mod. usage, finn eg að augum förlast sýn, I feel my eyes grow dim, Hallgr. förnuör, v. farnaör.

föru-kons, u, f. a vagrant woman, þiðr. 226.

forull, adj. rambling, strolling about, Nj. 131; vio-f., wide-travelling. föru-maör, m. a vagrant man, a pauper, Ghl. 432, Jb. 183

föru-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarly, Vigl. 60 new Ed. föru-nautr, m. [Germ. fabr-genosse], a companion, fellow-traveller, Isl. ii. 336, Sturl. i. 116, ii. 21, Fms. ii. 8, Nj. 14, Vápn. 29, passim.

foru-neyti, n. a company of travellers, Clem. 32 (spelt forunauti), Edda 108, Jb. 380, Eg. 23: a retinue, Fms. iv. 82, x. 102, Nj. 37: a company, 280, Sks. 579, Grett. 139 C.

FOSULL, m., pl. foslar, [Germ. fasel; O. H. G. fasal; A. S. fæsel]: -a brood; gljúfra f., the brood of the chasms, a dragon, poët., Nj. 109 (in a verse), an aπ. λεγ.

foxottr, adj. [fax], a borse with mane differing in colour from the body, Landn. 195, Fas. ii. 168, Rd. 299, Karl. 151, 350; gló-f., Bs. ii. 261.

G (gé) is the seventh letter. In the old Gothic Runic alphabet (Golden horn) it is represented by X, which was probably taken from the Greek The later common Runic alphabet had no g, and made the tenuis k (Ψ, called Kaun) serve for both; still later, g was distinguished simply by a dot or stroke, Ψ or Ψ, and this character was called 'Stunginn Kaun,' i. e. dotted or cut Kaun, just as the name of Stunginn Tyr was given to cut or dotted t.

A. In Scandinavia the letter g begins many fewer words than in German or Saxon, mainly because the prefixed particle ge- is absent. In the fragments of Ulf., although so little is left, ga- is prefixed to about three hundred words, mostly verbs and nouns; in the Anglo-Saxon at least three or four thousand such words are recorded, and in modern German still more: indeed the number is so to say endless, as it can be put to almost any verb. In Icel. the only traces of this prefix are, in a few words retaining g before the liquids l and n (gl and gn): a. gl in the word glikr, similis (and derivatives); glikr is now obsolete, and even in very old MSS. of the 13th or even the 12th century both forms, glíkr and líkr, glíkendi and líkendi, glíkjast and líkjast, occur indiscriminately; but in older poems gl is the only form. β. gn in gnadd, gnaga, gnauda, gnegg, gneisti, gnipa, gnista, gnolla, gnogr, gnua, gnupr, gnyor, gnæðingr, gnöllra, gnötra (q. v.), and some poet. words, as gnat, etc. But in mod. usage, in gn and gl, the g is dropped both in spelling and pronunciation, nadd, naga, nauda, hnegg, neisti, nipa ... nupr, nyor or nior, næðingr, nöllra, nötra; the gn in these words is almost constantly used in very old MSS., but even at the end of the 13th and in the 14th century the MSS., e. g. Hb., begin to drop the g, vide p. 206 sqq.: the exceptions are few, e.g. Icel. never say nýja for gnýja, but the word itself, although known, is almost obsolete; so also in modern writers gnótt and gnægtir (abundance) often occur: but the sound gn may be said to be almost extinct. The Danes, Swedes, and Norse still keep the g before n, e. g. Dan. gnave, Swed. gnaga; whereas in glikr the has been dropped, and the word has become in Swed. lik, etc.; in Dan. lig, lige, ligning, etc. II. in two Icel. words the prefixed g has hardened into a radical consonant, so that its proper sound is no longer perceived, viz. granni (and compds), a neighbour, prop. one of the next bouse, Goth. garazna = yeirow, qs. g-ranni, from rann, domus; and greida, explicare, = Goth. garaidian. The Scandinavian tongues have greida, explicare, = Goth. garaidian. The Scandinavian tongues have furthermore done away with the Saxon and German prefix to passive participles, and no trace of them remains even in the earliest writers or poems. The modern English has followed the same law as the Scandinavian in gn, for though it still appears in Engl. words (as gnaw, gnash), it is hardly sounded. The participial prefix remained long in southern England (see Morris's Specimens), but weakened into y or i till at last it dropped altogether.

B. Pronunciation.—It is sounded hard, soft, or aspirate; hard, as in Engl. gate, gold; soft, as in Swed. dag, Germ. tag, or mod. Gr.  $\gamma$ , but lost in Engl.; aspirate also lost in Engl. I. hard, 1. as initial before a hard vowel, garor, gull, gott, etc.; and before a consonant, glaor, grata; but the prefixed g, in the instances A. I. above, was 2. as final after consonants, as sorg, belg, prob. always sounded soft. II. soft, never as initial (unlike ung, höfgi, or if double, as in egg. mod. Greek, in which  $\gamma$  is sounded soft throughout), but only as final or sometimes as medial: 1. if single after a vowel, as dag, hug, log, veg, stig. 2. between two vowels if the latter is hard, lega, ligum, vega, vegum, dögum; but in case both the vowels, or even only the last, are soft (an i vowel) the g sound is lost, and it is eliminated altogether or assimilated to the preceding vowel, which thus becomes a diphthong; the same is the case if f follows g; thus syllables and words such as bagi and bæi, dagi and dæi, degi and deigi, eygja and eyja or eya, lagi and lægi or læi are all sounded alike; in olden times there must have been a difference of sound, as old MSS. never confound the spelling in words like those above, whereas in modern letters written by uneducated people, nothing is more frequent than to see, um dæinn for um daginn, or á desinum for a deginum, and the like; the poets also rhyme accordingly, e. g. segi—hneigi, Pass. 38. 13; segja—deyja, 25; segja—beygja, 25. 12; drýgja-nýja, 30. 3; eigið-dregið, 7. 10; deyja-teygja, 16. 13, etc.; even MSS. of the end of the 15th century frequently give seigia for segja (to say), e.g. Arna-Magn. 556 A, see the pref. to Isl. ii. p. vi: as a medial, before d the g is sounded hard almost all over Icel., and the d soft (sagði); yet in the peninsula of Snæfells Sýsla many people still reverse this rule, and say sagdi, lagdi, bygdi, bygd, sounding the g soft but the d hard; in the east of Icel. people say bregoa, sagoi, pronouncing go both soft; this is no doubt the best pronunciation, and accords well with the modern English said, laid, and the like. 1. as initial before a soft vowel or j, gefa, the aspirate g is sounded, gæta, geyma, geir, gjöld. 2. as final, a double g (gg) or g after a consonant is sounded as aspirate in all instances where a single g is lost (vide above), thus laggir, leggja, byggja, byggi, veggir, or margir, helgir, &O. H. 87: in poetry, of any bird, hræ-g., blod-g., etc., a carrion-crow; the

göfgi, engi, mergjar, elgjar, engja. Between two consonants the g is not pronounced, thus fylgdi, morgna, fylgsni, bólgna are sounded as fyldi, morna, fylsni, bólnar.

C. Spelling.—Here is little to notice: I. in old MSS. the aspirate g as initial is frequently marked by the insertion of i after it, thus giæta, giefa, = gæta, gefa, but this is not now used. old Norse MSS.,—and, by way of imitation, in some Icel.,—the soft g before a vowel is frequently marked by inserting b after it, thus dagh, deghi, vegha, sagha; in the Middle Ages many foreign MSS. expressed soft sounds in this way, and so they wrote db = b, gb = soft g, tb = b, whence comes the tb in modern English; we also find gb in words such as Helghi, Fb. pref.; probably the g was in olden times sounded soft in rg, lg, which agrees with the change in English into boly, sorrow, etc.; ngb = ng also occurs, e.g. erlinghi, Fb. i. 5.37, denoting a soft sound of ng as in modern Danish and Swedish. In MSS. we now and then find a spurious g before j and a vowel, e.g. deygja, meygja, for deyja, meyja, because the sound was the same in both cases.

D. Changes.—The hard and aspirate g, especially as initial, usually remains in modern foreign languages, gate, gbost, give, get, except in Engl. yard, yarn (Icel. gard, garn), etc., where the Anglo-Saxon had a soft g sound. Again, 1. the soft g after a vowel takes a vowel sound, and is in English marked by w, y, or the like, day, say, saw, law, bow, way, low, = Icel. dag, segja, sög, lög, bogi, veg, lág, etc.: and even a double g, as in lay, buy, = Icel. leggja or liggja, byggja. before or after a consonant, thus, Engl. said, rain, gain, sail, tail, bail, fowl, etc., = Icel. sagði, regn, gagn, segl, tagl, hagl, fugl; Engl. sorrow, follow, fellow, worry, borrow, belly, = Icel. sorg, fylgja, félagi, vargt, byrgi, belgr. In Dan. lov, skov, vej answer to Icel. lög, skóg, veg, whereas Sweden and Norway have kept the g, Swed. lag, skog, väg.

E. Interchange.—Lat. b and Gr. x answer to Icel. and Teut. g. but the instances of such interchange are few, e.g. Lat. bostis, bortus, bomo, boedus, beri, = Icel. gestr, gardr, gumi, geit, gær; Lat. bio, Gr.  $\chi$ áos, cp. Icel. gjá, gína; Gr.  $\chi\theta$ és = gær;  $\chi\eta\nu$  = gáss,  $\chi$ o $\lambda\eta$  = gall, etc.

GABB, n. mocking, mockery, Fms. vii. 17, 59, ix. 385, Sturl. i. 155, Sks. 247, Karl. 474, Grett. 101.

gabba, 20, [Scot. gab], to mock, make game of one, Fms. i. 72, ii. 67. vi. 112, ix. 385, Stj. 609, Mag. 68, Isl. ii. 165, Fs. 159; gabb ok gaman, O. H. 78: reflex., Bs. i. 319. gadda, 20, to goad, spike, Str. 25, Karl. 172: gaddaðr, part., Sams. 13.

gaddan, n. a kind of bead-gear, an äπ. λεγ., Orkn. 304; perh. Gaelic. GADDB, m. [Ulf. gads = nérrpor, 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56; A.S. gadu; Engl. gad, goad; Swed. gadd]:—a goad, spike, Str. 77, Gisl. 159 (on a sword's hilt); gadda-kylfa, u, f. a 'gad-club,' club with spikes, Fms. iii. 329; gadd-hjalt, n. a 'gad-bilt,' bilt studded with nails, Eb. 36 new Ed., Gisl. 159, Fas. iii. 288, cp. Worsaae 494, 495, as compared with 330: metaph, phrase, var mjök i gadda slegit, 'twas all but fixed with nails, i. e. settled, Nj. 280. II. a sting, Al. 168; (cp. Engl. gad-fly.) perhaps a different root, bard snow, also spelt galdr (Fms. viii. 413, v.l., cp. gald, Ivar Aasen); the phrase troba gadd, to tread the snow down bard, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 413, ix. 364, 490; en er Birkibeinar voru komnir upp & galdinn hjá þeim, Fb. ii. 688: even used as neut., gaddit, Fms. viii. 1.c. (in a vellum MS.); gaddit, id. (also vellum MS.); hence gadd-frosinn, part. bard-frozen; gadd-hestr, m. a jade turned out in the snow. IV. a 'gad-tootb,' a disease in cattle, one or more grinders growing out so as to prevent the animal from feeding, described in Fel. xiv. note 250; gadd-jaxl, m. a 'gad-grinder.'

gaffall, m. [Germ. gabel], a fork to eat with, (mod.)
GAFI, a, m. [A. S. geaf = funny], a gaff; fregna eigum laugt til gafa,

Mkv.: a saying, cp. spyrja er bezt til váligra þegna.
GAFL, m. [Ulf. gibla = πτερύγιον, Luke iv. 9; Engl. gable; Germ.

giebel; Dan. gavl; Swed. gafvel]:-a gable-end, gable, Sturl. ii. 50, Nj. 209, Isl. ii. 74.

gafi-hlað (gaflað, Nj. 203, 209, Orkn. 244), n. a gable-end, Gísl. 88: in pl. gafhliöð, Orkn. 470; eystra g., 244; at húsendanum við gafhlaðit, 450; gafhlaðit hvárt-tveggja, 1sl. ii. 352; selit var gört um einn ás ok lá hann á gafhliöðum, Ld. 280.

gafi-stokkr, m. a gable-beam, Eg. 90. gafl-veggr, m. a gable-end, Nj. 197. gaga, 20, to throw the neck back, Flor. 18.

gagarr, m. a dog; gagarr er skaptr því at geyja skal, a dog is so made as to bark, Mkv. 4: used as a nickname, Landn. 145: in a verse in Eg. a shell is called 'the ever mute surf-dog' (sipogull brimrota gagarr), prob. from a custom of Icel, children, who in play make shells represent flocks and herds, kú-skeljar (cow-shells), gymbr-skeljar (lamb-shells), and put one shell for a dog. gagara-ljóð, n. pl. 'dog-song' (?), a kind of metre in Rímur.

GAGG, n., onomatop. the fox's cry.

gagga, 20, to bowl (of a fox), metaph. to mock at one, 689.66. gag-hals, adj. [gagr], with neck thrown back, epithet of a stag, Gm. 33. GAGL, n. [Ivar Assen gagl = wild goose, cp. the Scot. a gale of geese = a flock of geese]:—a wild goose, Edda (Gl.); gagl fyrir gás, a saying, word is not used in Icel. except in the saying above; the gosbawk is way, Al. 92. called gagl-far, n. and gagl-hati, a, m. goose-destroyer.

gagl-bjartr, adj. bright as a goose, an epithet of a lady, Akv. 30; the wild goose is here made to serve for a swan!

gagl-vior, m. an aπ. λεγ., Vsp. 34; explained by the commentators, a forest where there are wild geese, but perhaps better as the name of a

plant, the sweet gale or bog-myrtle.

GAGN, n. [a Scandin. word, neither found in Saxon nor Germ.; only Ulf. has the root verb gageigan = κερδαίνειν; Swed. gagn; Dan. gavn; Engl. gain is prob. borrowed from the Scandin.]: 1. sing. gain, advantage, use, avail; hluti þá er ek veit at honum má gagn at verða, tbings tbat can be of use to bim, Nj. 258; er oss varð at mestu gagni, Isl. ii. 175; er eigi mun vera gagn i, that will be of no use, Fms. iii. 175; það 11. 175; et eigi mun vera gagn 1, tbat witt be of no use, Fms. 111. 175; pao er að litlu gagni, of little avail, etc., passim.

22. gain, victory; signok gagn, Orkn. 38; hafa gagn, to gain the day, Rb. 398, Hom. 131, Fms. vii. 261; få gagn, id., Fas. i. 294, freq. in poetry; gagni feginn, triumpbant, Fm. 25; gagni litt feginn, i. e. worsted, Hbl. 29.

32. produce, revenue, chiefly of land; jarðir at byggja ok vinna ok allra gagna af at neyta, Eg. 352; hence the law phrase, to sell an estate 'með öllum gögnum ok gæðum.'

42. goods, such as luggage, utensils, or the like; sidan för hann norðr á Strandir með gagn sitt, Sturl. i. 10; ker ok svá annat gagn sitt, Grág. ii. 339; bæta garð aptr ok öll gögn ok spellvirki, Gpl. 421; þeir héldu öllum farmi ok öllu gagni (luggage), því er á skipinu var, Bs. i. 326. β. in mod. usage almost always in pl. gögn = bousebold implements, esp. tubs, pots, etc.; bu gögn, heimilis-gögn, bousebold jars; far-g., farar-g., q. v.

5. in pl. a law term, proofs, evidence projars; far-g., farar-g., q. v. duced in court; at eigi dveli það gögn fyrir mönnum, Grág. i. 25; nefna vátta at öllum gögnum þeim er fram vóru komin, Nj. 87; eptir gögnum ok vitnum skal hvert mål dæma, a law phrase, upon evidence and witnesses sball every case be tried, Gpl. 475; öll gögn þau er þeir skulu hafa at dómi, Grág. ii. 270; þeir menn allir er í dómi sitja eðr í gögnum eru fastir, i. 105, 488, and passim; gagna-gögn, vide below. COMPD.
höld, n. pl. a bolding back of proofs, evidence, Grág. ii. 273.
auðgan, f. wealth, Fms. ii. 215. gagn-auðigr, adj. w. COMPDS: gagnagagn-audigr, adj. wealthy, well stored, Stj. 361, Ld. 38, Bs. i. 643. gagn-ligr, adj. useful. samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), profitable, Bs. i. 690, 770. adj. useful, profitable, Sturl. i. 74, Hrafn. 23, Landn. 83, 1sl. ii. 62, Stj. 92. gagn-semd and -semi, f. usefulness, profitableness, Hrafn. 24. gagnsgagna-litill, adj. of little use. gagna-mikill. lauss, adj. useless. adj. of great use. gagns-munir, m. pl. useful things, Fbr. 22; veita e-m g., to belp one, Hkr. ii. 251: mod. gain, profit, eigin g., Pass. 28. 6. GAGN-, an adverbial prefix:

A. [Cp. the adv. gegn], gain- (in gainsay), counter, esp. in law terms :- hence gagna-gogn, n. pl. counter-proofs, Grag. i. 106. augu, n. pl. 'counter-eyes,' temples. gagn-dyrt, n. adj. with doors opposite one another, Fas. ii. 181. gagn-gjald, n., prop. a 'countergild,' antidote, a Norse law term, which seems identical with mundr or tilgjöf, opp. to heiman-fylgja, dowry, which in case of the husband's death or divorce was to be the wife's property; gjöf and gagngjald are distinguished, N. G. L. i. 20; bá skal hon parnast gagngjalds ok gjafar, 51. gagn-görő, f. transgression, 15. I (MS.) gagn-hollr, adj. kind to one gagn-kvöð, f. a counter-summons, Grág. ii. 102. another, Hm. 31. gagn-mælendr, part. pl. gain-sayers, opponents, Mart. 114. gagnmæli, n. gain-saying, contradiction, Fms. x. 403, Stj. 331. gagn-nefna, u, f. a mutual nomination, of arbitrators, Grág. i. 495. gagn-staða, u, f. 'gain-staying,' resistance, Fms. x. 387, Hom. (St.) 43. gagnstöðu-flokkr, m. the opposite party, Fms. viii. 323: gagnstöðumaor, m. an opponent, adversary, 623.12, 655 xvi. B. 3: gagn-staoleikr (-leiki), m. the contradictory, reverse, Stj. 263. gagn-staðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), contrary, opposed to, Fms. i. 263, viii. 326, x. 233, Stj. 29, 73, O. H. 195, Sks. 576. gagn-staor, adj. id., Stj. 163, Fms. gagn-stæðligr and gagn-stæðiligr, adj. = gagnstaðligr, Fms. ix. 528, Sks. 111, 130, 337, Stj. 335, Fs. 172. gagn-sok, f. a counter-action, counter-charge, a law term,—the defendant brought forth counter-charges, to be set off against those of the prosecutor, vide Nj. passim, Grág. i. 294, K. p. K. 160, Fs. 74, 125, Grett. 151, Valla L. 294, Rd. 300. gagn-tak, n. a bolder against, the strap to which the girth Rd. 300. gagn-tak, n. a bolder against, the strap to which the girth is attached, Fms. vii. 170, Sturl. iii. 114, Glum. 393, Hkr. iii. 283, Karl. gagn-vert and gagn-vart, n. adj., 458, Flor. 78; also called mót-tak. used as prep. and adv., over against, with dat., Eg. 206, Fms. vi. 32, vii. 253, xi. 34, Nj. 34, Sd. 163; sitja g. e-m, Fs. 148; g. sólunni, 1812. 133; g. dyrum, Gullp. 26, Fbr. 37, 64, passim:—as adv., Landn. 62, Fms. il. 27, xi. 125

B. [Cp. gegnum and the adj. gegn], through, right through, straight; and so thorough, thoroughly, very (in which sense gay or gey is still used in Scot. and North. E., Jamieson Suppl. s. v.):—hence gagn-dreps, adj. gagn-færiligr and gagn-færr, adj. through-going, wet through. used as transl. of the Lat. penetrans, Stj. 89, 656 A. i. 34, 655 xxxii. 19. gagn-gört, n. adj. straight, Fb. iii. 296, Gisl. 38. gagn-hræddr, adj. 'gay' (i. e. very) frightened, Fms. iv. 147, 625. 18. gagn-kunnigr, adj. knowing thoroughly.

gagn-oror, adj. 'gane-worded,' speaking shortly, to the point, Nj. 38; (opp. to marg-ordr or lang-ordr.) gagn-akeytiligr, adj. to be shot through, Sks. 398 B. gagn-akorinn, part. scored through, i. e. cut through by fjords, rivers, etc., Fas. iii. 511: also thoroughly scored, i. e. carved all over, Vigl. 48 new Ed. gagn-stig sbort cut, Al. 109, Sks. 2, Fms. vii. 82 (in a verse). gagn-stigr, m. a 'gane' way, gagn-sæll, adj. through-seeing, penetrating, Sks. 208, (rare.) gagn-seer, adj. transparent, Rb. 354; gagnsætt gler, Hom. 128. gagn-vátr, adj. wet gagn-vegr, m. [Swed. genväg] = gagnstigr, Hm. 33. gagn-burr, adj. dry all through, quite dry.

gagna, 20, to belp, be of use to one, Bs. i. 799; ok lætr sér vel gagna, 655 xxxii: reflex. to avail, be of use, Bs. ii. 141, 143, Vigl. 30, Dipl. i. 6,

gagn-dagr, gagn-fasta, vide gangdagr, gangfasta.

GAGB, adj. bowed back; this obsolete word is still used in Norway, e.g. gag ljaa, of a scythe; gagt menneska, a conceited man; cp. gaga, to throw the bead back: in compds as gag-hals, q.v. People in Icel. say, hnakka-kertr, one who throws the neck back, but keikr of bending the backbone back; e. g. standa keikr, where the Norse say standa gag. explanation in Lex. Poët. is guess-work, as the word is not in use in Icel., wide remarks on the word by Bugge in Oldn. Tidsskrift.

gag-vigr, adj. an απ. λεγ.; g. bardagi, wanton strife, Fb. (Sverr. S.)

gal, n. crowing; hana-gal, cock-crowing.

GALA, pres. gelr, Hm. 28, 150, Vsp. 35; pret. gól, pl. gólu; pret. subj. gœli, Haustl. 20; in mod. usage, pres. galar, áðr en haninn galar, Matth. xxvi. 34, 74, 75, Mark xiv. 30, cp. Pass. 12. 7; but fyrr en haninn gelr, Luke xxii. 61; in pret, the old form is preserved, ok jafnsnart gól pen, Dake Ario 1, in pret, the old toll in its preceded, our painshart got haninn, Matth. xxvi. 74; pá gól nú haninn fyrst, Pass. 11. 5; gól haninn annað sinn, 11. 8, Luke xxii. 60; og strax gól haninn, John xviii. 27; but elsewhere in mod. usage weak, galaði: [not recorded in Goth., as Ulf. renders φουνεῖν l. c. by brukjan; A. S. galan; Old Engl. and Scot. το gale = to cry; Dan. gale; Swed. gala]:—to crow; hun heyrir hana gala, Stj. 208; gól um Ásum Gullinkambi, Vsp. 35; en annarr gelr, sótrauðr hani, id.: of a crow, Hm. 84.

TI. metaph. to chant, sing, used trans.; gala sér úgott, Hm. 28, Ls. 31; afl gól hann Ásum, Hm. 161; pann kann ek galdr at gala, *I can chant that song*, with the notion of spell, Hm. 153; svå ek gel, 150; hón (the sibyll) gól galdra sína yfir þór, Edda 58: ironic., gólu þeir eptir á staðnum, O. H. L. 17; gala at um e-t, to beg blandly, Fms. xi. 113; Herodias gól at um líflút Johannes, 625. 96:—with acc. to gladden, cheer, Sl. 26.

galarr, m. an enchanter, the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

gald, n. bard snow, = gaddr, q.v.

galdr or galor, m., gen. galdrs, pl. galdrar, [from gala; A. S. gealdor = cantus, sonitus]:—prop. a song, hence in names of old poems, Heimdalargaldr, Edda 17; but almost always with the notion of a charm or spell, vide gala II above; hón kvað þar yfir galdra, Grett. 151, Hkr. i. 8; kveða helgaldra, Fbr. 24; gala galdra, Edda 58, Hm. 153; með rúnum ok ljóðum þeim er galdrar heita, Hkr. i. 11; galdr ok kvæði, Stj. 492: hence

II. witcberaft, sorcery, esp. in pl.; galdrar ok Stj. 492: hence

11. witcheraft, sorcery, esp. in pi.; gaiurai oz fjölkyngi, Fb. i. 214, K. p. K. 76, Grett. 155; galdrar ok gjörningar, Anal. 244; galdrar ok forneskja, Gisl. 41, Grett. 155; með göldrum, 180 (in a verse); sjá við göldrum, Hom. 86, Ísl. ii. 77: a fiend (= lcel. sending), reka þann galdr út til Íslands at þorleifi ynni at fullu, Fb. i. 213, (rare.)

compos: galdra-bók, f. a book of magic, 655 xiii, Ísl. þjóðs.

i. 514.

galdra-huga, u, f. a 'witch-fly,' a kind of fly, tipula nigra i. 514. galdra-fluga, u, t. a witco-jis, subbirta, Eggert Itin. 604; cp. flugu-maör. galdra-fullr, adj. full of sorcery, Fas. i. 108. galdra-hrio, f. a magic storm, burricane raised by spells, Fas. i. 108. galdra-kind, f. a foul witch, Fas. i. 97. galdra-kinn, f. a 'spell-cheek,' a nickname, Eb. galdra-kona, u, f. a witch, sorceress, Isl. ii. 73, Stj. 491, v. l. galdra-ligr, adj. magical, Stj. 91. galdra-list, f. magic art, Stj. 100, Fas. iii. 237. galdra-lesti, n. pl. magical mummeries, Fas. ii. 373. galdra-maor, m. a wizard, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. i. 5, Barl. 102, 149. galdra-meistari, a, m. a magigaldra-raumr, m. a great sorcerer, Fas. ii. 375. cian, Stj. 437. galdra-smior, m. a 'spellgaldra-samligr, adj. magical, Stj. 91. smith,' sorcerer, magician, Hkr. i. 10. galdra-snápr, m. a wizardimpostor. galdra-stafir, m. pl. magical characters. galdra-söf f. pl. tales of witches. galdra-vél, f. a magical device, Post. 80. galdra-sögur,

GALEID, f. [a for. word; galea, galio, galeida, Du Cange], a galiot,

Fms. vi. 134, 168, vii. 78, 179, Isl. ii. 394. gal-gopi, a, m. a coxcomb.

galinn, prop. a part. from gala, enchanted, but used in the sense of mad, Fms. i. 44, vii. 187: frantic, Gisl. 138: voluptuous, sensual, Stj.

maa, Fins. 1. 44, Vil. 197: Iranic, Gisi. 138: volupruous, sensual, Stj. 55; pù er galin i girnd sem svin, Ūlī. 3. 57. GALL, n. [A. S. gealla; Engl. gall; Germ. galle; Dan. galde; Gr. χολή]:—gall, bile, Pr. 472-474, Fbr. 137: metaph. an acid drink, Anecd. 10; edik galli blandað, öfos μετά χολῆε, Matth. xxvii. 34. gall-harðr, adj. bard as cinders, qs. gjall-harðr, Bs. ii. 65, freq. GALLI, a. m. [cp. Swed. gall = barren], a fault, flaw, drawback, Hm.

gagn-leidi, n. the 'ganest' (i.e. shortest) 134, freq. in mod. usage (ár-galli, q.v.); hence galla-lausa, adj. faultless,

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Hom. (St.) 64, 72: gallaor, part. vicious, guileful.
name, Bs. i. Laur. S.
  gall-opnir, m., poët. a cock, Lex. Poët.
  gall-sott, f., medic. atra bilis.
  gall-súrr, adj. sour or bot as gall.
  GALM, f. or galmr, m., only in local names, Galmar-strond, [cp.
A. S. gealm = din], prob. called so from the roaring of the surf.
  galpin, mod. galapin, n. [for. word; Scot. galopin = lackey], a merry
fellow; þú ert mesta galapín !- a nickname, Sturl. iii. 209 C.
  galai, a, m. wild joy; galsa-ligt, adj. frolicsome.
galti, a, m. (vide göltr), a boar, bog, Fms. iv. 58, Fas. i. 88, Gullb. 15,
Fs. 71, 141; Galt-nes, n. 'Hog's-ness,' a local name; Galt-nesingr,
m. a man from G., Sturl.
  gal-tómr, adj. quite empty, of a tub.
  Gal-verskr, adj. from Galilee, Mar.
  gamal-dags, as adv. old-fashioned, (mod.)
  gamal-karl, m. an old man, Fms. ii. 182.
  GAMALL, contr. forms, gamlan, gamla, gamlir, gamlar, gömlum,
etc., fem. sing. and neut. pl. gömul; neut. sing. gamalt; the compar. and
superl. from a different root, viz. compar. ellri, superl. ellztr, mod. eldri,
eldstr or elstr: [not recorded in Ulf., who renders apxaios by albeis; but in A.S. gamol and gomel occur, although rarely even in Beowulf;
in mod. Engl. and Germ. it is lost, but is in full use in all Scandin.
dialects; Swed. gammal; Dan. gammel; Norse gamal, fem. gomol, Ivar
Aasen]: I. old, Lat. senex; in the sayings, peygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Ulf. 3. 44; opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 134, Fb. i. 212;
Aasen]:
illt ad kenna gömlum hundi ad sitja; gamlir eru elztir, old are the eldest,
i. e. the most cunning, clever; tvisvar verdr gamall madr barn; engi verdr
eldri en gamall; en þótt konungr þessi sé góðr maðr... þá mun hann þó eigi verða ellri en gamall, Fms. iv. 282; faðir minn var gamall, Nj. 31;
g. spámaðr, an old spae-man, 656 B. 12; hence gamals-aldr, m. old
age, Ld. 4, Fms. ii. 71: compds, af-gamall, fjör-g., eld-g., q. v.; cp. also ör-gemlir = Germ. uralt, a giant in Edda. 2. grown up, old, of
ör-gemlir = Germ. uralt, a giant in Edda. 2. grown up, old, of animals; arðr-uxi gamall, Grág. i. 502; gamlir sauðir, old rams; gjalda
gris fyrir gamalt svin, O. H. 86; fyrr á gömlum uxanum at bæsa en kálf-
                                          3. old, of things, freq. in mod. usage,
inum, 2 pun, Fms. vi. 28.
but the ancients use gamall of persons or living things, and distinguish
between gamall and forn (q.v.); a man is 'gamall,' but he wears 'forn'
klæði (old clothes), thus in the verse Fms. xi. 43 gamall prob. refers to
Gorm and not to land; Merl. 1. 61 is corrupt; vide gjallr (below); gamall
sior, Anal. 187, does not appear in Fb. iii. 401 (the original of the mod. text
                      II. old, aged, of a certain age; nokkurra vetra gamall,
in Anal.)
some years old, Fms. xi. 78; fjögurra vetra gömul, þiðr. 221; hve gamall
madr ertu, bow old art thou? Isl. ii. 220; tolf vetra gamall, 204; fimm,
sex, vetra gamall, Grág. i. 502; vetr-gamall, a winter old; árs-gamall, a year old; misseris-gamall, balf a year old; nætr-g., a night old, etc.
in pr. names, hinn Gamli is added as a soubriquet, like 'major' in Lat.,
to distinguish an older man from a younger man of the same name; hinn
gamli and hinn ungi also often answer to the Engl. 'father and son;'
thus, Hákon Gamli and Hákon Ungi, old and young H., Fms.; also, Jörundr Gamli, Ketilbjörn Gamli, Örlygr Gamli, Bragi Gamli, Ingimundr
hinn Gamli, etc., vide Landn.; Ari hinn Gamli, Bs. i. 26, to distinguish
him from his grandson Ari Sterki; cp. the Lat. Cato Major: in some of the instances above it only means the old = Lat. priscus.
      B. The compar. is ellri and superl. ellztr; eigi ellra en einnar nætr,
 1812. 57; fjórtan vetra gamall eðr ellri, K. Á. 190; enir ellri synir Brjáns,
Nj. 269; inn ellzti, 38; ellztr bræðranna, Grág. i. 307; hann var ellztr,
Eg. 27, Fms. i. 20, passim.
  gamal-ligr, adj. elderly, Fms. ii. 59.
  gamal-menni, n. an aged person, Eg. 89, Orkn. 78, Rd. 302. gamal-orar, f. pl. dotage from age, Eb. 318.
  gamal-ærr, adj. in dotage, Nj. 194, Eb. 322, Grett. 116, Fas. ii. 93.
  GAMAN, n., dat. gamni, (gafni, Fas. i. 176, Fms. x. 328, Bær. 9);
[A. S. gomen, gamen; Engl. game; O. H. G. gaman; mid. H. G. gamen; Dan. gammen]:—game, sport, pleasure, amusement; in the sayings, litto
er ungs manns gaman; maðr er manns gaman, Hm. 46; and in the phrases, göra e-t að gamni sínu, or, sér til gamans, to do a thing for
amusement; mart er sér til gamans gert, Tíma R.; jötni at gamni, pkv.
23; var på mest g. Egils at ræða við hana, Eg. 764; þykja g. at e-u, to make game of; þá mun Rútr hlæja ok þykja g. at, Rut will then laugh
and be amused by it, Nj. 33; gaman þykir kerlingunni at móður várri, (S; henda g. at e-u, to make game of, Bs. i. 790, þiðr. 226, Grett. 142 new Ed., Fms. xi. 109. 

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B. in proverbial sayings; kalt er kattar gamanið,
cold is the cat's play, i.e. she scratches; ba ferr ab grana gamanio, the
game begins to be rather rude; or, had fer ad fara af gamanid, the game
fares to be serious: -love, pleasure, poët., in the allit. phrase, hafa ged ok
gaman konu, Hbl. 18, Hm. 98, 162; gamni mær undi, Hbl. 30; unna e-m
 gamans, Skm. 39, Fsm. 43, 51: coitus, er hann hafði-t gygjar g., Vþm. 32.
  gaman-fero, f. a pleasure-trip, Fas. ii. 77.
  gaman-fundr, m. a merry-making, Nj. 113.
  gaman-leikr, m. a game, Grett. 107, Mag. 30.
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II. a nick- gaman-mál, n. merry talk, joking, Fms. xi. 151, Ld. 306, Karl. 532.
               gaman-runar, f. pl. merry talk, Hm. 122, 132.
               gaman-ræða, u, f. merry talk, Sks. 165, Fs. 72.
               gaman-samligr, adj. amusing, Sks. 118, 621, Fas. i. 332, ii. 459.
               gaman-samr, adj. gamesome, merry, Fms. ix. 249, Sks. 634.
               gaman-visa, u, f. a comic ditty, Hkr. iii. 71.
               gaman-yrði, n. playful words, fun, Sks. 433
               gaman-bing, n. a meeting of lovers, Lex. Poët.
               gamban-, a dubious word, perh. costly; in A. S. poetry gamban occurs
              twice or thrice in an allit. phrase, gamban gyldan = to pay a fee (Grein): gamban-reiði, f. splendid gear (?), Skm. 33; gamban-sumbl, n. a
              sumptuous banquet, Ls. 8; gamban-teinn, m. a staff, Skm. 32. These
              poems seem to be by one hand, and the word occurs nowhere else in
              the northern languages.
               gambr, m. = gammr, Barl. 39, þiðr. 92, D. N. ii. 255, iv. 457: gambrs-
              kló, f. a griffin's claw, used as a pedestal for a drinking-horn, D. N.
               gambr, n. wanton talk, boasting.
              gambra, að, to brag, bluster, Glúm. 332, Al. 138, 655 xiii. A. B,
Grett. 134 A, Fms. xi. 147:—to prate, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 38; við höfum
              tíðum gambrað Geir, um götu kræktir saman, Sig. Pét. Ný Fél. vii. 194.
               gambrari, 2, m. a bragger; blusterer.
gambr-mosi, 2, m. a kind of moss, Hjalt.
               gamlaor, part. very aged, Hkr. i. 148, Fas. i. 372, Ver. 15, Ld. 250.
               gamli, a, m., poët. an eagle, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Landn.
               gammi, 2, m. (2 Fin. word), the dwelling of a Finn, Fms. i. 8, x. 379.
              Fas. ii. 174: of a dwarf's abode, pior. 21; dwarfs were often con-
              founded with Finns.
               gammi, a, m. the gamut in music, Skálda.
               GAMMR, m. a vulture, Fms. iii. 207, Nj. 123, Fas. ii. 151, 231, iii.
              210, 366, 612, Karl. 527, 544.
               gamna, 20, with dat. to amuse, divert, Fms. viii. 4.
              GAN, n. frenzy, frantic gestures; fara með hlátri ok gani, Nj. 220; hon hljóp með ópi miklu ok gani, Fas. iii. 177.
               gana, d, mod. ad, to rush, run frantically; hann spurdi hví hann gandi
              svá, Sturl. ii. 177; ganaði hann langt undan hernum, Fas. iii. 422; ganir
              at honum ok höggr, Jómsv. 49; þótt þú ganir galinn, Skáld H. 2. 57:
              of wildfire, Skálda 202 (in a verse); in Fbr. 162 (in a verse) it has the
              notion to glare in one's face; akin is gona (q. v.), to stare.
               GANDE, m.:—the exact sense of this word is somewhat dubious; it is
              mostly used in poetry and in compds, and denotes anything enchanted or
              an object used by sorcerers, almost like zauber in Germ., and hence a
              monster, fiend; thus the Leviathan of northern mythology is called
              Jörmun-gandr, the great 'gand;' or Stordar-gandr, the 'gand' of the earth;
              a snake or serpent is by Kormak called gandr or gandir, Korm. ch. 8:
              wildfire is hallar g., a worrier of balls, and selju g., a willow-worrier,
Lex. Poët.: the wolf Fenrir is called Vonar-gandr, the monster of the river
              Von, vide Edda. compos: Gand-alfr, m.a pr.name, a wizard, bewitched
                          gand-fluga, u, f. = galdrafluga, a ' gand' fly, gad-fly, a kind
ggert Itin. 604. gand-rekr, m. a gale brought about by
              of tipula, Eggert Itin. 604.
              witchcraft, Bs. i. 647 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.)
                                                                   Gand-vik, f. 'Gand'
              bay, i.e. Magic bay, the old name of the White Sea, for the Lapps were
                                     gand-roio, f. the 'witches' ride;' in nursery tales
              a witch is said to ride on a broomstick, Germ. besenstiel; in old lore they
              were said to ride by night on wolves, which are hence in poetry called
              'the steeds of witches;' fá þú mér út krókstaf minn ok bandvetlinga því
              at ek vil á gandreið fara, Fms. iii. 176; ekki skorti gandreiðir í eynni um
              nóttina, Fas. ii. 131; hann kvað hann séð hafa gandreið, ok er þat jafnan
              fyrir stórtíðindum, Nj. 195; cp. also on this subject Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 440 sqq.;
              renna göndum, to slide on 'gands,' ride a witch-ride; viða hefi ek göndum
              rennt i nott, of a witch in Fbr. 124; vita ganda, to bewitch 'gands,' i. e.
              to deal in sorcery, Vsp. 25, cp. the passage in bior. S., for Ostracia ut ok
              roerdi gand sinn, then O. (a witch) went out (cp. útiseta) and reared her
              'gands,' i. e. raised gbosts, or gener. exercised ber black art,—the MSS.
              have here even neut. gaund (gönd) sin. The compd spá-gandar in Vsp.
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seems to mean 'spae-gbosts' or spirits of divination. Some commentators render gandr by wolf, others by broom; but the sense no doubt lies deeper. Gunnar Palsson (died 1793) says that gandr is used in Icel. of the helm of a ship; but no such word is known, at least in the west of Icel.

GANGA, pret. gekk or gékk, 2nd pers. gékkt, mod. gékst; pl. gengu, geingu, or géngu, and an old poët. gingu; gengengu in Vsp. 12 is a mere misspelling (vide Sæm. Möb. 258); pres. geng, pl. göngum; pret. subj. gengi (geingi); imperat. gakk and gakktú; with the neg. suffix geng-at, gengr-at, gékk-at, gakk-attu, passim; a middle form göngumk firr, go from me, Gm. I: a contracted form gá occurs now and then in mod. hymns; it is not vernacular but borrowed from Germ. and Dan.: [cp. Ulf. gaggan; A. S. and Hel. gangan; Scot. and North. E. gang, mod. Engl. go; Dan.-Swed. gange or gå; Germ. geben; Ivar Aasen ganga: Icel., Scots, and Norsemen have preserved the old ng, which in Germ, and Swed.-Dan. only remains in poetry or in a special sense, e. g. in Germ, compds.]

GANGA.

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I. to walk; reið jarl en Karkr gékk, Fms. i. 210, Rm. I, 2, 6, 14, 23, 24, 30, Edda 10, Grág. ii. 95, passim; ganga leiðar sinnar, to go one's way, Fms. x. 290, Krók. 26: adding acc., g. alla leið, Fms. xi. 202, 299; g. berg, to climb a cliff; g. afréttar, to search the fell-pastures (fjallganga), Háv. 39; also g. (to climb) i fjall, i kletta, Fms. x. 313: Icel. also say, ganga skó og sokka, to wear out sboes and socks; hann gékk tvenna skó; ganga berserks gang, q.v. β. absol. to go a-begging. Grág. i. 226, 232, Isl. ii. 25; ganga vergang, húsgang, id. (göngumaðr). II. adding adverbs, infinitives, adjectives, or the a. an adverb denoting direction; g. út ok inn, Vkv. 4, Lv. 26; g. inn, Fms. i. 16, vi. 33; g. út, to go out, Lat. exire, Nj. 194; g. aptr, to return, Fms. x. 352; g. fram, to step forward, Hm. 1, Eg. 165; g. upp, to go up, asbore; g. ofan, nior, to go down; g. heiman, 199; g. heim, to go bome; gakk hingat, come bither! 488; g. móti, í gegn e-m, to go against, to meet one; g. braut, to go away; g. til e-s, or at e-m, to go to one; g. frá e-m, to leave one; g. með e-m, to go with one; g. hjá, to pass by; g. saman, to go togetber; g. yfir, to go over; g. gegnum, to go through; g. undir, to go under; g. undan, fyrir, to go before; g. eptir, to go bebind; g. um, to rove, stroll about, and so on passim; g. í sæti, go bebind; g. um, to rove, stroll about, and so on passim; g. í sæti, go bebind; to go to one's seat, take a seat, Eg. 551; g. til hvilu, to go to bed, Nj. 201; g. til matar, to go to dinner, Sturl. iii. 111, Eg. 483; g. til vinnu, verks, to go to one's work, cp. Hm. 58; g. i kirkju, to go to church, Rb. 82; g. á fjall, to go on the fells, Hrafn. 34; g. á skip, to go on board, Fms. x. 10; g. af skipi, to go asbore.  $\beta$ . with infin., in old poems often Fms. x. 10; g. af skipi, to go asbore. dropping 'at;' ganga sofa, to go to sleep, Fm. 27; g. at sofa, Hm. 19; g. vega, to go to fight, Vsp. 56, Ls. 15; g. at eiga konu, to go to be married, Grág. i. 318. 

y. with an adj.; g. hræddr, to be afraid; g. úviss, to be in ignorance, etc., Fms. vii. 271, Sks. 250, 688.

2. in a more g. á hólm (hólmganga), Eg. 504, 506; g. á eintal, Nj. 103; g. til máls við e-n, to speak to one, Eg. 199, 764; g. í glímu, to go a-wrestling, Isl. ii. 246; g. á fang, id., Ld. 206; g. í danz, to go a-dancing; g. til skripta, to go to sbrift, Hom. 157; g. at brudkaupi, to go to be married, Fms. vii. 278; g. í skóla, klaustr, to go to school, go into a cloister (as an inmate), (hence skóla-genginn, a school-man, scholar), Bs. passim; g. í bjónustu, to take service, Nj. 268; g. i lid med e-m, to enter one's party, side with one, 100; g. i log, to enter a league with one; g. or logum, to go out of a league, passim; g. i selag, or selagi, id.; g. & mála, to take service as a soldier, 121; g. & hönd, g. til handa, to submit to one as a liegeman, surrender, Eg. 19, 33, O. H. 184, Fms. vii. 180; g. & vald e-m, to give oneself up, Nj. 267; g. & hendr e-m, to encroach upon, Ver. 56; . i skuld, to bail, Grág. i. 232, Dipl. ii. 12; g. i trún20, to warrant, Fms. xi. 356; g. til trygda, Nj. 166, and g. til grida, to accept truce, surrender, Fas. ii. 556; g. i mál, to enter, undertake a case, Nj. 31; g. i ánauð, to go into bondage, Eg. 8; g. til lands, jarðar, ríkis, arfs, to take possession of . . . , 118, Stj. 380, Grág., Fms. passim; g. til fréttar, to go to an oracle, take auspices, 625. 89; g. til Heljar, a phrase for to die, Fms. x. 414; g. nær, to go nigb, go close to, press bard on, Ld. 146, 322, Fms. xi. 240 (where reflex.); var sá viðr bæði mikill og góðr því at borkell gékk nær, Tb. kept a close eye on it, Ld. 316.

B. Joined with prepp. and adverbs in a metaph. sense: -g. af, to depart from, go off; þá gékk af honum móðrinn ok sefaðisk hann, Edda 28; þá er af honum gékk hamremin, Eg. 125, Eb. 136, Stj. 118; af sér, to go out of or beyond oneself; mjök g. þeir svari-bræðr nú af sér, Fbr. 32; i móti Búa er hann gengr af sér (rages) sem mest, Fb. i. 193; þá gékk mest af sér ranglæti manna um álnir, Bs. i. 135: so in the mod. phrases, g. fram af sér, to overstrain oneself; and g. af sér, to fall off, decay: to forsake, g. af tru, to apostatize, Fms. ii. 213; vitinu, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Post. 656 C. 31; g. af Guðs boðorðum, Stj. passim: to pass, Páskar g. af, Ld. 200: to be left as surplus (afgangr), Rb. 122, Grág. i. 411, K. p. K. 92:—g. aptr, to walk again, of a ghost (aptganga), Ld. 58, Eb. 278, Fs. 131, 141, passim; and absol., g. um hibyli, to bunt, Landn. 107: to go back, be void, of a bargain, Gpl. 491:—g. at e-m, to go at, attack, Nj. 80, 160: to press on, Grag. i. 51, Dipl. ii. 19 (atgangr): g. at e-u, to accept a choice, Nj. 256; g. at máli, to assist, belp, 207: to fit, of a key, lykla pá sem g. at kistum yorum, Finnb. 234, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 383: medic. to ail, e-8 gengr at e-m; ok gengr at barni, and if the bairn ails, 340, freq. in mod. usage of ailment, grief, etc. :- g. & e-t, to go against, encroach upon; ganga ś riki e-s, Fms. i. 2; g. upp ś, to tread upon, vii. 166; hverr maðr er ólofat gengr ś mál þeirra, wbo trespasses against their measure, Grág. i. 3: to break, g. ś orð, eiða, sættir, trygðir, grið, Finnb. 311, Fms. i. 189, Ld. 234; g. ś bak e-u, to contravene, Isl. ii. 382; ganga ś, to go on with a thing, Grag. ii. 363; hence the mod. phrase, mikid gengr á, much going on; hvað gengr á, what is going on? það er farið ad g. a pad (of a task or work or of stores), it is far advanced, not much lest:-g. eptir, to go after, pursue, claim (eptirgangr), Nj. 154, þórð. 67, Fms. vii. 5; g. eptir e-m, to bumour one who is cross, in the phrase, g. eptir e-m með grasið í skónum; vertu ekki að g. eptir stráknum; hann vill lata g. eptir ser (of a spoilt boy, cross fellow): to prove true, follow,

mér bauð hugr um, Eg. 21, Fms. x. 211:—g. fram, to go on well in a battle, Nj. 102, 235, Háv. 57 (framgangr): to speed, Nj. 150, Fms. xi. 427: to grow, increase (of stock), te Hallgerdar gekk fram ok varð allmikit, Nj. 22; en er fram gékk mjök kvikfé Skallagríms, Eg. 136, Vígl. 38: to come to pass, skal þess bíða er þetta gengr fram, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 22: to die, x. 422:—g. frá, to leave (a work) so and so; g. vel frá, to make good work; g. illa frá, to make bad work; það er ílla frá því gengið, it is badly done:—g. fyrir, to go before, to yield to, to be swayed by a thing; heldr nú við hót, en ekki geng ek fyrir slíku, Fms. i. 305; þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu, ii. 34. Fb. i. 378, Hom. 68; hvárki gékk hann fyrir blíðyrðum né ógnarmálum, Fms. x. 292; hann gékk þá fyrir fortölum hennar, Bs. i. 742: in mod. usage reflex., gangast fyrir illu, góðu: to give away, tók hann þá at ganga fyrir, Fb. i. 530: Icel. now say, reflex., gangast fyrir, to fall off, from age or the like (vide fyrirgengiligr): to prevent, skal honum bá eigi fyrnska fyrir g., N. G. L. i. 249; þá er hann sekr þrem mörkum nema nauðsyn gangi fyrir, 14; at þeim gangi lögleg forföll fyrir, Gbl. 12:-g. i gegn, to go against, to meet, in mod. usage to deny, and so it seems to be in Gpl. 156; otherwise in old writers it always means the reverse, viz. to avow, confess; madr gengr i gegn, at a braut kvedsk tekit hafa, the man confessed and said that he had taken it away, Isl. ii. 331; ef madr gengr í gegn legorðinu, Grág. i. 340; sá goði er í gegn gékk (wbo acknowledged) þingfesti hans, 20; hann iðraðisk úráðs síns, ok gékk í gegn at hann hefði saklausan selt herra sinn, Sks. 584,—this agrees with the parallel phrase, g. viò e-t, mod. g. viò e-u, to confess, both in old and mod. usage, id.:—g. hjá, to pass by, to waive a thing, Fms. vi. 168:—g. med, to go with one, to wed, marry (only used of a woman, like Lat. nubere); þú hefir þvert tekit at g. með mér, Ld. 262, Sd. 170, Grág. i. 178, pior. 209, Gkv. 2. 27, Fms. xi. 5: medic., g. med barni, to go with child, i. 57; with acc. (barn), Bs. i. 790, and so in mod. usage; a mother says, sama sumario sem eg gékk með hann (hana) N. N., (meðgöngutimi); but dat. in the phrase, vera med barni, to be with child; g. med burði, of animals, Sks. 50, Stj. 70; g. með máli, to assist, plead, Eg. 523, Fms. xi. 105, Eb. 210; g. með e-u, to confess [Dan. medgaae], Stj., but rare and not vernacular:-g. milli, to go between, intercede, esp. as a peacemaker, passim (milli-ganga, meðal-ganga):-g. í móti, to resist, Nj. 90, 159, 171: of the tide, en par gékk í móti útfalls-straumr, Eg. 600:—g. saman, to go togetber, marry, Grág. i. 324, Fms. xi. 77: of a bargain, agreement, við þetta gékk saman sættin, Nj. 250; saman gékk kaupit með þeim, 250:—g. sundr, to go asunder, part, and of a bargain, to be broken off, passim:—g. til, to step out, come along; gangit til, ok blótið, 623. 59; gangit til, ok hyggit at, landsmenn, Fms. iv. 282: to offer oneself, to volunteer, Bs. i. 23, 24: the phrase, e-m gengr e-d til e-s, to purpose, intend; en þat gékk mér til þess (that was my reason) at ek ann þér eigi, etc., Isl. ii. 269; sagði, at honum gékk ekki ótrúnaði til þessa, Fms. x. 39; gékk Flosa þat til, at . . . , Nj. 178; gengr mér meirr þat til, at ek vilda firra vini mína vandræðum, Fms. ii. 171; mælgi gengr mér til, 'tis that I have spoken too freely, Orkn. 469, Fms. vi. 373, vii. 258: to fare, hversu hefir ykkr til gengið, how have you fared? Grett. 48 new Ed.; Loka gékk lítt til, it fared ill with L., Fb. i. 276: mod., pat gekk svá til, it so bappened, but not freq., as bera vio is better, (tilgangr, intention):-g. um e-t, to go about a thing; g. um sættir, to go between, as peacemaker, Fms. v. 156; g. um beina, to attend guests, Nj. 50, passim: to manage, fékk hón svá um gengit, Grett. 197 new Ed.; hversu þér genguð um mitt góds, 206: to spread over, in the phrase, má hat er um margan gengr; bess er um margan gengr guma, Hm. 93: to veer, go round, of the wind, gékk um veðrit ok styrmdi at þeim, the wind went round and a gale met them, Bs. i. 775:-g. undan, to go before, escape, Ver. 15, Fms. vii. 217, Blas, 49: to be lost, wasted, jafnmikit sem undan gékk af hans vanrækt, Gbl. 338: to absent oneself, eggjuðusk ok báðu engan undan g., Fms. x. 238:-g. undir, to undertake a duty, freq.: to set, of the sun, Rb. 468, Vigl. (in a verse): to go into one's possession, power, Fms. vii. 207;—g. upp, to be wasted, of money, Fær. 39, Fms. ix. 354: of stones or earth-bound things, to get loose, be torn loose, þeir glímdu svá at upp gengu stokkar allir í húsinu, Landn. 185; flest gékk upp þat sem fyrir þeim varð, Háv. 40, Finnb. 248; ok gékk ór garðinum upp (was rent loose) garðtorfa frosin, Eb. 190: to rise, yield, when summoned, Sturl. iii. 236: of a storm, gale, to get up, rise, veðr gékk upp at eins, Grett. 94, Bárð. 169; gengr upp stormr hinn sami, Bs. ii. 50: of an ice-bound river, to swell, ain var akafliga mikil, vóru höfuðísar at báðum-megin, en gengin upp (swoln with ice) eptir miðju, Ld. 46, Fbr. 20 new Ed., Bjarn. 52; vötnin upp gengin, Fbr. 114; áin var gengin upp ok ill yfirferðar, Grett. 134:-g. við, in the phrase, g. við staf, to go with a staff, rest on it: with dat., g. við e-u, to avou (vide ganga i gegn above):—g. yfir, to spread, prevail, åðr Kristnin gengi yfir, Fms. x. 273; hétu á heiðin goð til þess at þau léti eigi Kristnina g. yfir landit, Bs. i. 23: the phrase, lata eitt g. yfir bada, to let one fate go over both, to stand by one another for weal and woe; hefi ek því heitið honum at eitt skyldi g. yfir okkr bæði, Nj. 193, 201, 204, Gullþ. 8: so in the saying, má þat er yfir margan gengr, a common hón mælti mart, en þó gékk þat sumt eptir, Nj. 194; eptir gékk þat er devil is easier to bear, Fbr. 45 new Ed. (vide um above); muntu nú verða

at segja slíkt sem yfir hefir gengið, all that has happened, Fms. xl. 240; bess gengr ekki yfir bá at beir vili beim lengr bjóna, they will no longer serve ibem, come wbat may, Orkn. 84: to overrun, tyrannize over, peir voru ojafnaðar menn ok ganga þar yfir alla menn, Fms. x. 198 (yfirgangr): to transgress, Hom. 109: to overcome, potti öllum mönnum sem hann mundi yfir allt g., Fms. vii. 326: a naut. term, to dash over, as spray, áfall svá mikit at yfir gékk þegar skipit, Bs. i. 422; hence the metaph, phrase, g. yfir e-n, to be astonisbed; það gengr yfir mig, it goes above

me, I am astonished. C. Used singly, of various things: 1. of cattle, horses, to graze (haga-gangr); segja menn at svín hans gengi á Svínanesi, en sauðir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124, Eg. 711; kálfrinn óx skjótt ok gékk í túni um sumarit, Eb. 320; Freysaxi gengr i dalnum fram, Hrafn. 6; þar var vanr at g. hafr um túnit, Nj. 62; þar var til grass (görs) at g., Ld. 96, Grág. passim; gangandi gripr, cattle, beasts, Bjarn. 22; ganganda fé, id., Sturl. i. 83, Band. 2, Isl. ii. 401.

2. of shoals of fish, to go up, in a river or the like (fiski-ganga, -gengd); vötn er netnæmir fiskar g. i, Grág.
i. 149; til landauðnar horfði í Ísafirði áðr fiskr gékk upp á Kvíarmiði, Sturl. ii. 177; fiskr er genginn inn ór álum, Bb. 3. 52. 8. of the sun, stars, vide B. above, (sólar-gangr hæstr, lengstr, and lægstr skemstr etbe longest and sbortest day); áðir sól gangi af þingvelli, Grág. i. 24; því at þar gékk eigi sól af um skamdegi, Landn. 140, Rb. passim:—of a thunder-storm, þar gékk reiði-duna með eldingu, Fb. iil. 174:—of the tide, stream, water, vide B. above, eða gangi at vötn eða skriður, K. p. K. 78. 4. of a ship, gékk þá skipit mikit, Eg. 390, Fms. vi. 249; létu svá g. suðr fyrir landit, Eg. 78; lét svá g. suðr allt þar til er hann sigldi í Englands-haf, Ö. H, 149; réru nótt ok dag sem g. mátti, Eg. 88; gékk skipit brátt út á haf, Ö. H. 136. 

B. to pass; kvað engi skip skyldi g. (go, pass) til Islands þat sumar, Ld. 18. II. metaph. to rum out, stretch out, project, of a landscape or the like; gengr haf fyrir vestan ok þar af firðir stórir, Eg. 57; g. höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina; haf (the Mediterranean) gengr af Njörva-sundum (the Straits of Gibraltar), Hkr. i. 5; nes mikit gekk i sæ út, Eg. 129, Nj. 261; i gegnum Danmörk gengr sjór (the Baltic) í Austrveg, A. A. 288; fyrir austan hafs-botn þann (Bothnia) er gengr til móts við Gandvík (the White Sea), Orkn. begin.: frá Bjarmalandi g. lönd til úbygða, A. A. 289; Europa gengr allt til endimarka Hispaniae, Stj. 83; öllum megin gengr at henni haf ok kringir um hana, 85; þessi þinghá gékk upp (ex-tended) um Skriðudal, Hrafn. 24: of houses, af fjósi gékk forskáli, Dropl. 2. to spread, branch out; en af því tungurnar eru ólíkar hvár annarri, þær þegar, er ór einni ok hinni sömu hafa gengit eða greinzt, þá parf ólíka stafi í at hafa, Skálda (Thorodd) 160: of a narrative, gengr bessi saga mest af Sverri konungi, this story goes forth from him, i. e. relates to, tells of him, Fb. ii. 533; litlar sögur megu g. af hesti mínum, Nj. 90; um fram alla menn Norræna þá er sögur g. frá, Fms. i. 81.

III. so take the lead, prevail; gékk þaðan af í Englandi Valska, thereafter (i. e. after the Conquest) the Welsh tongue prevailed in England, Isl. ii. 221; ok par allt sem Dönsk tunga gengi, Fms. xi. 19; meðan Dönsk tunga gengr, x. 179:—of money, to be current, hundrað aura þá er þá gengu í gjöld, Dropl. 16; eigi skulu álnar g. aðrar en þessar, Grág. i. 498; í þenna tið gékk hér silfr í allar stórskuldir, 500, Fms. viji. 270; eptir því sem gengr (the course) flestra manna í millum, Ghl. 352:—of laws, to be valid, ok var nær sem sin lög gengi i hverju fylki, Fms. iv. 18; Obinn setti lög i landi sínu þau er gengit höfðu fyrr með Ásum, Hkr. i. 13; þeirra laga er gengu á Uppsala-þingi, O. H. 86; hér hefir Kristindóms-bálk þann er g. skal, N.G.L. i. 339; sá siðr er þá gékk, Fb. i. 71, (vide ganga yfir):—of sickness, plague, famine, to rage, þá gékk landfarsótt, bóla, drepsótt, hallæri, freq.; also impers., gékk því hallæri um allt Island, Bs. i. 184; mikit hallæri ok hart gékk yfir fólkið, 486, v.l.; gékk sóttin um haustið fyrir sunnan land; þá gékk mest plágan fyrri, Ann. 1402, 1403. IV. to go on, last, in a bad sense, of an evil; tókst síðan bardagi, ok er hann hafði gengit um hríð, Fs. 48: impers., hefir pessu gengit (it bas gone on) marga manns-aldra, Fms. i. 282; gékk því lengi, so it went on a long while, Grett. 79 new Ed.; gékk þessu enn til dags, Nj. 272; ok gékk því um hríð, 201; ok gékk því allan þann dag, Fms. vii. 147; lát því g. í allt sumar, xi. 57; gengr þessu þar til er..., Fb. i. 258. V. denoting violence; létu g. bæði grjót ok vápn, Eg. 261; létu þá hvárir-tveggju g. allt þat er til vápna höfðu, Fms. ix. 44; láta höggin g., to let it rain blows, Ulf. 12. 40; háðung, spottyrði, hróp ok brigzl hver lét með öðrum g. á víxl, Pass. 14. 3, (vápna-gangr); Birkibeinar róa þá eptir, ok létu g. hiorana, and sounded violently the alarum, Fms. ix. 50, (luora-gangt); lata dæluna g., to pour out bad language, vide dæla. VI. to be able to go on, to go, partly impers.; ef pat gengr eigi, if that will not do, Fms. vi. 284; své pykt at heim gékk har ekki at fara, they stood so close that they could not proceed there, Nj. 247; há nam har við, gékk há eigi lengra, there was a stop, then it could go no farther, Fms. xi. 278; leiddu þeir skipit upp eptir ánni, svá sem gékk, as far as the ship could go, as far as the river was navigable, Eg. 127: esp.

423; at vestr gengi um Langanes, 485, v. l. VII. with adverbs; g. létt, fljótt, to go smootbly; g. þungt, seint, to go slowly; oss munu öll vápna-viðskipti þungt g. við þá, Nj. 201; þungt g. oss nú málaferlin, 181; gékk þeim lítt atsóknin, Stj. 385; at þeim feðgum hefði þá allir hlutir léttast gengit, Bs. i. 274; seint gengr, porir, greizlan, O. H. 149; g. betr, verr, to get the better, the worse; gékk Ribbungum betr í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 313; gengu ekki mjök kaupin, the bargain did not go well, Nj. 157, cp. ganga til (B. above):—to turn out, hversu g. mundi orrostan, 273; gékk þá allt eptir því sem Hallr hafði sagt, 256; ef kviðir g. í hag sækjanda, if the verdict goes for the plaintiff, Grag. i. 87; þótti petta mál hafa gengit at óskum, Dropl. 14; mart gengr verr en varir, a saying, Hm. 39; þykir honum nú at sýnu g. (it seems to bim evident) at hann hafi rett hugsab, Fms. xi. 437; g. andæris, to go all wrong, Am. 14; g. misgöngum, to go amiss, Grag. i. 435; g. e-m í tauma, to turn false (crooked); þat mun mér lítt í tauma g. er Rútr segir, Nj. 20; g. ofgangi, to go too bigb, Fms. vii. 269. VIII. of a blow or the like; hafði gengit upp á miðjan fetann, the axe went in up to the middle of the blade, Nj. 209; gékk þegar á hol, 60; gékk í gegnum IX. of law; lata prof g., to make skjöldinn, 245, Fb. i. 530. an enquiry; lata vatta g., to take evidence, D. N. X. to be gone, be lost; gékk hér með holdit niðr at beini, the flesh was torn off, Fb. i. 530: esp. in pass. part. genginn, dead, gone, eptir genginn guma, Hm. 71; moldar-genginn, buried, Sl. 60; hel-genginn, 68; afli genginn, gone from strength, i. e. powerless, Skv. 3. 13. B. gone, past; gengið er nú það görðist fyr, a ditty; mér er gengið heimsins hjól, gone for me is the world's wheel (luck), a ditty. XI. used as transit. with acc.; hann gengr björninn á bak aptr, he broke the bear's back in grappling XI. used as transit. with acc.; with him, Finnb. 248; ok gengr hana á bak, ok brýtr í sundr í henni hrygginn, Fb. i. 530. 2. medic. with dat. to discharge; ganga blóði, hrygginn, Fb. i. 530. to discharge blood (Dan. blodgang), Bs. i. 337, 383; Arius varð bráð-dauðr ok gékk ór sér öllum iðrum, Ver. 47.

D. Reflex.:

I. singly, gangask, to be altered, to change, be corrupted; gangask í munni, of tradition; var þat löng ævi, ok vant at sögurnan hefði eigi gengisk í munni, O. H. pref.; má því eigi þetta mál í munni gengisk hafa, Fb. ii. Sverr. S. pref.; ok mættim vér ráða um nokkut, at málit gengisk, that the case could miscarry, be lost, Glúm. 380: láta gangask, to let pass, waive; lét Páll þá g. þá hluti er áðr höfðu í millum staðit, Sturl. i. 102; ef þú lætr eigi g. þat er ek kref þik, Fms. xi. 61. 2. e-m gengsk hugr við e-t, to change one's mind, i. e. to be moved to compassion, yield; sótti hón þá svá at honum gékksk hugr við, Eb. 264; þá gékksk Þorgerði hugr við harma-tölur hans, Ld. 232; ok mun 204; pa gekksk porgetoi nugr vio narma-tolur nans, Ld. 232; ok mun honum g. hugr vio pat, svá at hann mun fyrirgefa þér, Gísl. 98; nú sem hann grét, gékksk Ísak hugr vio, Stj. 167; er sendimaðr fann at Birni gékksk hugr vio féit, Ó. H. 194; vio slíkar fortölur hennar gékksk Einari hugr (E. was swayed) til ágirni, Orkn. 24. II. with prepp. (cp. B. above); gangask at, to 'go at it,' engage in a fight; nú gangask þeir at fast, Dropl. 24, Ísl. ii. 267; gengusk menn at sveitum, of wrestlers, they wrestled one with another in sections (Dan. flokkevis), Glum. 354; peir gengusk at lengi, Finnb. 248:—gangask fyrir, vide B. above:—gangask i gegn, at móti, to stand against, fight against; at vér látim ok eigi þá ráða er mest vilja í gegn gangask (i. e. the extreme on each side), Ib. 12, cp. Fms. ii. 241; at beir skipabi til um fylkingar sinar, hverjar sveitir móti skyldi g., i. e. to pair the combatants off, ix. 489; peir risu upp ok gengusk at móti, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 15:—g. nær, to come to close quarters (Lat. cominus gerere), Nj. 176, Fms. xi. 240:—gangask á, to dash against one another, to split; á gengusk eiðar, the oaths were broken, Vsp. 30: to be squared off against one another, su var görð þeirra, at á gengusk vígin húskarlanna, Rd. 288; ekki er annars getið en þeir léti þetta á gangask, i. e. they let it drop, Bjarn. 47; gangask fyrir, to fall off, Fms. iii. 255:—gangask við, to grow, gain strengib; áðr en við gengisk hans bæn, before bis prayer should be fulfilled, x. 258; ef þat er ætlað at trúa þessi skuli við g., Nj. 162; hétu þeir fast á guðin, at þau skyldi eigi láta við gangask Kristniboð Ólafs konungs, Fms. ii. 32; þetta gékksk við um öll þau fylki, vii. 300; mikit gékksk Haraldr við (H. grew fast) um vöxt ok afi, Fb. 1. 566; Eyvindr hafði mikið við gengizk um menntir, E. bad much improved himself in good breeding, Hrafn. 24; vildi hann prófa hvárr þeirra meira hafði við gengisk, which of them bad gained most strength, Grett. 107: to be in vogue, in a bad sense, ok löngum við gengisk öfund ok rangindi, Fms. i. 221, cp. Pass. 37. 7:gangask or stad, to be removed, Fms. xi. 107. III. in the phrase, e-m gengsk vel, illa, it goes well, ill with one, Hom. 168, Am. 53; ills gengsk per aldri, nema..., the evil will never leave thee, thou wilt never be bappy, unless ..., 65.

ganga, u, f. a walking, Bs. i. 225, Vpm. 8; tóku heyrn daufir, göngu haltir, 625. 82, cp. Matth. xv. 31; nema syn eðr göngu frá mönnum, Post. 645. 70: the act of walking, Korm. 182, Fms. vi. 325; ganga göngu, to take a walk, Korm. (in a verse):—a course, ganga tungls, the course of the moon, Edda 7; hvata göngunni, id.; ganga vinds, the course of the wind, 15, Rb. 112, 476:—a procession, Fms. x. 15, Fs. 85, Isl. ii. 251; vera saman i göngu, to march together, Band. 11; löghergis-g., the as a naut. term, impers., e.g. þeim gékk ekki fyrir nesið, they could not clear the ness; þá gengr eigi lengra, ok fella þeir þá seglið, Bs. i. procession to the bill of laws, Grág. þ. þ. eh. 5, Eg. 703; kirkju-g., a going to church; her-g., a war-march; holm-g., a duel, q.v.; fjall-g., a walk to ? the fell (to fetch sheep):—of animals, hrossa-g., grazing, pasture for borses, Dipl. v. 14; saud-g., sheep-pasture: esp. in pl. fetching sheep from the fell-pastures in autumn (fjall-ganga), Grag. ii. 310, cp. Korm. ch. 3, Vd. ch. 44, Vápn. 22; ó-göngur, straits. COMPDS: göngu-drykkja, u, f. a drinking-bout, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-færi, n. = gangfæri, Fms. viii. göngu-kona, u, f. a vagrant woman, Grág. i. 340, Nj. 142, Bs. göngu-lið, n., collect. footmen, Bær. göngu-lag, n. gait. 17. göngu-maör (pl. -menn), m. a vagrant, beggar, Grág. i. 163, 295, 341, K.Þ.K. 34, 80, Gísl. 54-56, 141. göngumanna-erfő, n. taking the inheritance of a vagrant, Grág. i. 190. göngumann-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarlike, beggarly, Fms. iii. 200, Fas. iii. 202. göngu-móðr, adj. weary from walking. göngu-stafr, m. a walkingstick. göngu-sveinn, m. a beggar-boy, Korm. 192.

gangari, a, m. [Dan. and Scot. ganger, a transl. of the mid. Lat. ambulator]:—an ambling nag, a palfrey, Sturl. iii. 117; spelt gangvari in

pior. 16, 23; passim in the romances.

Gang-dagr, freq. spelt by metath. Gagn-dagr, m. [A. S. Gang-dag], the Rogation-days, called 'Ganging days' from the practice of going in procession round the boundaries on those days, K. p. K., Rb., N. G. L. passim: the 25th of April is called Gangdagrinn eini, the minor Rogationday, K. p. K. 106, Rb. 46, 544; In pl., Grág. i. 325, Fms. vii. 228, N. G. L. i. 24, 348, K. p. K. 102, vide Bs. ii. 247. compbs: Gangdaga-helgr, f. Rogation-bolidays, N. G. L. i. 10. Gangdaga-vika, u, f. Rogation-week, K. b. K. 100, 102, Rb. 544, 558. Gangdagaping, n. a meeting during Rogation-week, Fms. vii. 217, 347. In all these compds spelt variously 'gagn-' or 'gang-'. The word Gangdagar is undoubtedly borrowed from the A.S.

gang-fagr, adj. with a graceful gait, Eb. (in a verse).

Gang-fasta (Gagn-f.), u, f. the Rogation-fast, in the Rogation-week, Vm. 94, N. G. L. i. 17.

gang-færi, n. [Dan. före or gangföre], the condition of a road; illt (gott) g., bad (good) walking, Fms. viii. 400. gang-færr, adj. able to walk, Hom. 152.

gang-lati, a, m. a 'lazy goer,' an idler; and gang-lot, f. id., pr. names of the servants in the hall of Hela, Edda.

gang-leri, a, m. obsolete, except as a pr. name of the mythical wanderer Edda; in Scot. still found as an appell. in the true sense, a gangrel = stroller, vagabond.

gang-limir, m. pl. 'gang-limbs,' sbanks. gang-mikit, n. adj. a great crowd, tumult.

gang-prúðr, adj. with stately gait, Sks. 291.

gangr, m. [A. S. gong; Scot. gang = a walk, journey; Dan. gang; Swed. gang; cp. Germ. geben:—a going, walking, Sks. 370; vera a gangi, to be walking to and fro, Grett. 153: metaph., röng eru mál á gangi, bad reports are going about, Bs. i. (in a verse); vápn á gangi, weapons clashing (vide II. 2. below), Grág. ii. 8; þá var hvert járn á gangi, Fb. i. 212: - gesit mér gang, give me way, passage, let me go, Fms. xi. 275, 347:—pace, a horseman's term, engan (hest) hasa þeir slíkan séð bæði sakir gangs ok vaxtar, Róm. 422: Icel. say, það er enginn g. í honum, he has no pacing or ambling in him; or gang-lauss, adj. not pacing: -grazing, úti-g., útigangs-hestr, opp. to a stall-fed horse:course, of the sun, stars, moon, gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.), hence sólar-g., the course of the sun above the horizon = day; stuttr, litill, langr solar-g., a sbort, long day:—course, of money. II. metaph.,

1. a going onward, prevailing, being in vogue; hafa mikinn gang, to be much in vogue, Al. 87; heldr er vaxandi g. at beim, they were rather on the increase, Gisl. 66; potti peim hann hafa ofmikinn gang (favour) af konungi, Fms. ii. 54; med-g., good luck; mot-g., adversity; upp-g., tbrift; a-gangr, inroad; yfir-g., tyranny. or furious going; þá var svá mikill gangt at um aptr-göngur þórólfs, at..., the bundings of Tb. (a ghost) went so far, that..., Eb. 314; ok nu görisk svá mikill g. at, Gísl. 151; svá görðisk mikill g. at þessu, Eb. 174; svá mikill g. var orðinn at eldinum, the fire had got to such a height, 174; sva mikii g. var oronin at cumum, the fire bang g. so sauce a song s.

Bs. i. 445; elds-g., fire; vápna-g., a clash of weapons; vatna-g., a rush, flood of water; öldu-g., sjáfar-g., bigh waves; brim-g., furious surf; skriðu-g., desolation from earth-slips; berserks-g., berserker fury:—trampling, horns g. ok hófs, Grág. ii. 122.

8. law term, a process; ling, horns g. ok hófs, Grág. ii. 122.

3. law term, a process; laga-g., Skálda 201, rare in old writers, but freq. in mod., Dan. retter-4. medic. a discharge, esp. from the stomach; vall-gangr, excrement; þarfa-g., urine; þeir vóru sumir er drukku gang sinn, Al. 168; niōr-g., diarrboea; up-g., expectoration:—a privy, ganga til gangs, Grág. ii. 110; þeir skyldu hafa búðar-tópt Skútu fyrir gang, Rd. 305; nú er hundr bundinn í gangi, Grág. l. c. III. collective, a gang, as in Engl.; drauga-g., a gang of gbosts; musa-g., a gang of mice; gaurag., a gang of roughs; trölla-g., a gang of trolls (giants); þjófa-g., a gang of thieves.—Vide gong, n. pl. a lobby.

gang-rum, n. a passage-room, lobby, Grett. 99 B.

gang-silfr, n. current money, Sturl. iii. 307, Fms. ix. 470, Jb. 157, Grág., N. G. L. passim.

gang-skor, f., in the phrase, gora g. at e-u, to make steps in a thing.

gang-stigr, m. a footpath, Sks. 4, Greg. 59. gang-tamr, adj. pacing (of a horse), Hom. 3.

gang-vari, 2, m. (gang-ari, gang-verja, u, f.), collect. a suit of clothes, Grag. i. 299, Sks. 288, Bs. i. 876, Ann. 1330.

gang-verja, u, f. = gangvari, Stj. 367, 616. GAP, n. [A.S. geap: Engl. gap; Dan. gab; cp. gapa], prop. a gap, empty space, whence Ginnunga-gap, the Chaos of the Scandin. mythol., Edda, Vsp. 2. metaph. gab, gibes; op ok gap, háreysti ok gap, Fb. 2. metaph. gab, gibes; op ok gap, hareysti ok gap, Fb.

iii. 425, cp. Nj. 220. gaps-maor, m. a gaping fool, a gaby, Fbr. 12. gaps, pret. gapoi, Edda 20, Mart. 118; and gapti, pres. gapi, Bs. i. 647; sup. gapat, imperat. gapi, Skm. 28: [Dan. gabe; Germ. gaffen]: to gape, open the mouth wide, Edda l. c.; med gapanda munn, of a wolf, 41, Fms. iv. 57; með gapandi höfðum, Þórð. 94 new Ed. gapaldr, m. a Runic character used as a spell, Ísl. Þjóðs.

gapi, a, m. a rash, reckless man, freq.; Icel. say, angr-gapi (q.v.), sólargapi, hann er mesti sólargapi, perhaps with reference to the Wolf and the Sun, Edda 7. compos: gapa-legr, adj. (-lega, adv.), bare-brained. gapa-muor, m. a gaping, beedless fellow, a nickname, Fms. Skapr, m. recklessness. gapa-stokkr, m. the stocks or pillory. uxi, a, m. a blusterer, a bully, Fs. 71. gap-

gap-lyndi, n. bluster, Karl. 493.

gap-ripur, f. pl., or gap-riplar, m. pl. an απ. λεγ., for the reading vide Johnson. NJ. Lat. l. c., gaping, staring with open mouth, NJ. (in a

gap-prosnir, m. = gapi, Edda (Gl.), an aπ. λεγ. garð-bót, f. reparation of a fence, Grág. ii. 263 sqq., Gbl. 454. garo-brjotr, m. (-brytill, Ghl. 388), a fence-breaker, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-brot (garða-brot), n. breach of a fence, Ghl. 350, 391.

garő-fóðr, n. bay for fodder in a farm-yard, N. G. L. i. 38. garð-hlið, n. a gate, Fms. ix. 414.

garð-hús, n. a privy, Fms. iv. 169, vi. 15, Stj. 629. garð-hverfa, u. f. a fence, pinfold, Bs. i. 46.

garoi, a, m. the wall in a stall supporting the manger (in western Icel.) garo-lag, n. the laying of a fence, Grag. ii. 262 sqq., Sd. 180: a pound, garðlags-önn, f. the work (season) for fencing, Grag. ii. 261. garo-lauss, adj. fenceless, N. G. L. i. 8.

gard-leiga, u, f. bouse-rent, Gpl. 93.
GARDB,m. [Ulf. gards = olkoo; A. S. geard; Engl. yard, garth, garden; O. H. G. gart; Germ. garten; Dan.-Swed. gard; Lat. bortus]: a yard (an enclosed space), esp. in compds, as kirkju-g., a church-yard; vin-g., a vineyard; stakk-g., a stack-yard; hey-g., a bay-yard; kal-g., a vin-g., a vineya a, stank-g., a stank-g., a glain-g. and gras-g., a garden; dýra-g., a 'deer-yard', a park:—garðr, alone, is a bay-yard (round the hay-ricks); hence garðs-seti or garð-seti, q.v. 2. a court-yard, court ricks); hence garðs-seti or garð-seti, q.v. and premises; peir ganga út í garðinn ok berjask, Edda 25, a paraphrase from 'túnum' in Gm. 41; peir Grímr hittu menn at máli úti í garðinum, Eg. 109; þá sá hann at öðrum-megin í garðinum brunaði fram merkit, O. H. 31; ganga til garðs, 71; mikill kamarr (privy) var í garðinum, id.; en er beir Hrærekr satu i gardinum, 72; foru begar bangat i garðinn sem líkin vóru, id.; er hann kom heim í þorpit ok gékk um garðinn, Fnis. x. 218; gengið hef eg um garðinn móð, gleðistundir dvína, a ditty; innan stokks (within doors) eða í garði úti, Gþl. 136; elgi nenni ek at hann deyi undir görðum mínum, Lv. 59:—a fisb-yard, Vm. 14.

3. esp. in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, a bouse yard, Vm. 14, or building in a town or village, [Dan. gaard = Icel. bær]; hann var í Hróiskeldu ok átti þar garð, Bjarn. 6; Egill spurði hvar g. sá væri í borginni (in York) er Arinbjörn ætti, Eg. 407; hann var i garði þeim er Hallvarðs-g. var kallaðr, Bs. i. 634; i garð Arons, 636; konungs-g., the king's yard, Fms. passim and in records referring to Norway. leiga, u, f. bouse-rent, H.E. i. 394. garos-sól, f., botan. the oracb, Hjalt. garos-bondi, a, m. a bouse-owner, Grett. 103, Jb. 157. garos-horn, n. a 'yard-nook,' cottage, Fas. iii. 648: esp. in tales, in the phrase, kongur og drottning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðshorni, Ísl. Þjóðs. passim: the saying, það er ekki krókr að koma í Garðshorn. gards-husfreyja, u, f. a town-lady, Grett. 158 A: in Icel., where the whole population are country-folk, this sense of garor is only used in metaph. phrases, saws, = bome, bouse; kemr engi sá til garðs (to the bouse) at viti hvat i sé, Band. 13; fátækum manni er til garðs kemr, Dipl. ii. 14; hyggjum vér at í yðvarn garð hafi runnit, into your bands, your possession, Ld. 206; helmingr skal falla í minn garð, ibe balf sball fall into my sbare, Fær. 117; skal aukask þriðjungi í þínum garði, in thy keeping, Nj. 3; pott nökkut komi pat or varum garði, 54; leggja mála-ferli í garð e-s, to bring a ease bome to one, Sturl. ii. 27; pess alls ens illa sem þá var honum í garð borit, all the evil that was brought to his door, Hom. 119; Guổ í garði ok góð Jól, a greeting, Grett. 99 (MS.); liðr vett ór garði, the winter passed by, Nj. 112; tíða í garð, to arrive (of a rider), Sturl. iii. 185; ríða ór garði, to depart, Ld. 96; ríða um garð, to pass by; vísa gestum á garð várn, Fas. iii. 5; göra e-n af garði (mod. or gardi), to equip one when departing, e.g. a son, a friend, or the like; eigi ertú svá af garði görr sem ek vilda (a mother to a departing son), Grett. 94; hversu herralega keisarinn görði hann af garði, Karl.

148; ok hefða ek gört bik af garði með gleði ok fagnaði, Stj. 181; but \$\times\$ Sturl. i. 148. esp. to endow a daughter when married, göra dóttur sína vel (illa) ór garði, etc.; búa í garð, to prepare; hann hefir svá í garðinn búit, be bas made bis bed so: the phrase, had er allt um gard gengid, all past, done, bygone; födur-g., father bouse, paternal bouse; bú-garor, an estate: also in poets, í Eyjafirði upp á Grund á þann garðinn fríða, a ditty:---a local name of several farms in Icel., Gardr, sing., or more usually Gardar, Landn., prob. from corn-fields: the saying, viðar er Guð enn í Görðum, addressed to presumptuous people who think God is God only for them-4. denoting a strongbold; tann-g., the 'tooth-wall,' the teeth and gums, Gr. врков обочтом; As-garor, the bold of the gods, Edda; Midgaror, Middle-bold, i. e. the earth; Ut-gardar, Outer-bold, where the giants dwell, Edda: the phrase, ráðast á garðinn þar sem hann er lægstr, to assault the weakest part, to encroach upon the weak and belpless. II. in Icel. in western Icel. a heavy snow-storm is called garor. sense a fence of any kind; gardr of þjóðbraut þvera, Grág. ii. 264: in the law phrase, gardr er granna sættir, a fence (yard) is a settler among neighbours (i. e. forms the landmark), Gpl., Jb. 258; leggja garda, to make fences, Rm. 12, Landn. App. 325; þeir biðu hjá garði nokkurum, Nj. 170: esp. the fence around the homefield, also called tún-g., Grág. i. 82, 453, Nj. 83, 114, Eg. 766, Ld. 148, Isl. ii. 357, passim; skid-g., a rail fence; grjót-g., a stone fence; torf-g., a turf fence; haga-g., the bedge of a pasture, Eb. 132; tún-g., a 'tún' fence; virkis-g., a castle wall, Fb. ii. 73 (in a verse); stiflu-g., a ditch; rif-g., a swathe. COMPDS: garosgarðs-hlið, n. a gate, endi, a, m. the end of a fence, Grag. ii. 263. = garðhlið, Eg. 713, Fms. vii. 245, viii. 170, N.G.L. i. 290. garðskrókr, m. a nook of a fence, Sturl. i. 178. garðs-rúst, f. the ruin of a fence, Sturl. ii. 227. garðs-önn, f. = garðönn. Garðar, m. pl. (í Görðum), Garða-ríki or Garða-veldi, n. the empire of Gardar, is the old Scandin. name of the Scandinavian-Russian kingdom of the 10th and 11th centuries, parts of which were Holm-garbar, Kænu-garðar, Nov-gorod, etc.; the name being derived from the castles or strongbolds (gardar) which the Scandinavians crected among the Slavonic people, and the word tells the same tale as the Roman 'castle' in England; cp. the interesting passage in O. H. ch. 65-ok má enn sjá þær jardborgir (eartb-works, castles) ok önnur stórvirki þau er hann görði,-K. p. K. 158, Fms., O. H. passim, (cp. Munch Det Norske Folks Hist. i. 39 sqq.); the mod. Russ, gorod and grad are the remains of the old Scandin. gardr = a castle; cp. Gerzkr, adj. from Gardar, i.e. Russian. β. Mikli-gardr = the 'Muckle-yard,' the Great town, i.e. Constantinople, passim. COMPDS: Garoarikis-menn, m. pl. the men from G., Russians, Fas. iii. 314. Garðs-konungr, m. the Greek emperor, Fms. vi. 167, Fas. iii. 671, Mar. 141. garð-rúm, n. a court-yard, D. N. garo-saurr, m. sewage, N.G.L. iii. 14. garð-seti, a, m. a 'yard-sitter,' the end of a bay-rick, Eb. 190. garð-skipti, n. partition by a fence, Js. 100. garo-smugall, adj. creeping through a fence, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-staðr, m., mod. garð-stæði, n. the place of a fence or bay-yard, Dipl. iv. 9, v. 16. garo-staurr, n. a stake for fencing, 623. 58, Eg. 80, Fms. ix. 56: the phrase, enginn skal öðrum at garðstauri standa, no one is bound to stand up as a rail stake for another, i.e. an inroad into an unfenced field is no trespass, the owner must fence it himself, N. G. L. i. 40. garð-sveinm, m. a 'yard-boy,' valet, hence Fr. garçon, þiðr. 230. garð-torfa, u, f. a slice of turf, a sod, Eb. 190. garð-virki, n. fencing materials, Grág. ii. 263. garð-vörðr, m. a 'court-warder,' overseer, Karl. 10. garo-onn, f. the season of fence-work, Grag. ii. 261. GARG, n. a shricking, bowling; and garga, ad, [from Gr. yapyapi\u00ede through Ital. gargagliare, Engl. gargle], to sbriek with a coarse voice. gargan, n. a serpent, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Sturl. ii. 142. garland, n. (for. word), a garland, Fms. x. 149 GARMR, m. the name of a dog in the mythol. Edda, Vsp. tatter, rag, pl. garmar, rags; so also fata-garmar, hence metaph. in addressing any one, garmrinn, poor wretch! cp. tetrið! ræfillinn! GARN, n. [A. S. gearn; Engl. yarn; Dan.-Swed. garn]; spinna garn, to spin yarn, Eb. 92; ek hefi spunnit tólf álna garn, I bave spun yarn for a twelve ells web, Ld. 224; lín ok garn, Js. 78; silki-garn, silk yarn; tvinna-garn, twine yarn, twisted yarn; opp. to ein-gerni, q. v. the warp, opp. to vipt, the west, Nj. 275. garn-dúkr, m. a cloth of yarn, D. N. garnir, f. pl. guts, vide görn; garn-engja, u, f. constriction of the bowels; garn-morr, m. suet. garn-vinda, u, f. a skein of yarn. garp-ligr, adj. martial, Eg. 16, Ld. 274, Hom. 143. garp-menni, n. a martial man, Ld. 42, Fms. iii. 83.

GARPR, m. a warlike man, but often with the notion of a bravo, Grett. 155; g. eða afreksmaðr, Nj. 261; mikilúðligr ok g. enn mesti, Fms. xi. 78; garpar miklir ok afætor, 111, Fb. ii. 72, Vápn. 19, Bjarn.

the name of a farm, Landn.: of a horse, hvat mun garprinn vilja er hann y. the Hanscatic traders in Sweden and er heim kominn, Hrafn. 8. Norway were in the Middle Ages called Garpar, D. N., Boldt, Verel.; hence Garpa-skuld, n. a debt due to the Garps, D. N. garp-skapr, m. bravery, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 151, Grett. 131, bórð. 36. garri, a, m. in compds, garra-legr, adj. [from Ital. garrulo], garrulous. gaskona-hattr, m. (for. word), gasconade. gaspr, n. gossip, prating. gaspra, 20, to gossip, 2 mod. word, prob. from the Engl. gassi, a, m. a gander: metaph. a noisy fellow, a goose, Gisl. 10, Band. 8 (in a verse), Karl. 474; g. ok glópr, Él. 15. COMPDS: gassa-glæpr, m. a law term, a 'goose's crime,' such as bitting one person when one has thrown at another, N.G.L. i. 72. gassa-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), boisterous, waggisb. gassa-skapr, m. waggery. GAT, n., pl. göt, [A.S. geat and Engl. gate = entrance; Hel. gat = foramen], a bole, Fms. iii. 217. Fas. iii. 486; skrát-gat, a key-bole; lúku-gat, a trap-door; cp. the following word. GATA, u, f. [Ulf. gatva = πλατεία; Old Engl. and Scot. gate = way; O. H. G. gaza, mod. gasse; Swed. gata; Dan. gade]:—prop. a thorough-fare (cp. gat above), but generally a way, path, road, Nj. 75, Grág. i. 89, 93, Fms. ix. 519, Ld. 44, Ver. 21, passim; á götu e-s, in one's way, Blas. 40; þótt slíkir sveinar væri á götu minni, Nj. 182; alla götu, as adv. 'algates,' always; ek hefi verit alla götu (throughout) litill skörungr, Bs. i. 297, Stj. 119, 164, 188, 194, 252; götur Guðs, the ways of God, Post. 656 C. 14; gata til Guðs, 655 iv. 1; ryðja götu fyrir e-m, to clear the road for one, Hom. 146; bua götu e-s, 625. 96. Mark i. 2: the name of a farm, Fær.; Götu-skeggjar, m. pl. the name of a family in the Faroes, Ld., Fær.; reið-gata, a riding road; skeið-gata, a racecourse; hlemmi-gata, a broad open road; fjar-götur, a sbeep patb; snidgata, a zigzag path; kross-götur, four cross roads, for popular tales about them vide Isl. Þjóðs. COMPDS: gatna-mot, n. pl. junction of roads, Grag. ii. 161, Landn. 306, Stj. 197, Fms. viii. 171, Karl. 456, Finnb. 328. gotu-breidd, f. the breadth of a road, Eg. 582. gotu-garor, m. a road fence, D. N. götu-nisti, n. the Lat. viaticum, Bs. i. 249. skaro, n. a slip in a road, Fs. 90. götu-stigr, m. a foot-path, Fas. iii. 279. götu-þjófr, m. 2 law term, a thief who has to run the gauntlet through a defile, Swed. gatu-lopp, N. G. L. i. 334.

GAUD, f. [geyja], a barking, Rb. 346; hunda-gauð ne ulfa-þytr, Post.
645. 73.

II. neut. a poltroon, Bb. 3. 47. gauda, 20, to bark at, scold one; út-gauda e-m, to out-scold one. gauð-rif, n. abuse, barking, Sks. 435. GAUFA, ad, (and gauf, n., gaufari, a, m.), to saunter, be sluggish, freq. akin to gafi, cp. Goth. gepanta in a reference by Jornandes—nam lingua eorum 'pigra' gepanta dicitur, whence 'Gepidi,' the name of an ancient Teut. people. GAUKR, m. [A. S. geac; Scot. gowk], a cuckoo, Edda 79, Gs. 7; hrossa-g., the borse cuckoo, a name given to the green sand-piper, because COMPDS: gauk-manuor, m. cuckoo-month, the of its neighing cry. first summer month, about the middle of April to the middle of May, gauk-messa, u, f. cuckoo-mass, = the 1st of May, D. N., Edda 103. N. G. L. gauk-þjór, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) GAUL, n. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. iii. 201, passim:—medic., garna-gaul, 'stomachus latrans.'

II. fem. a river in Norway, hence Gaulardalr, m. the name of a county; Gaul-verjar, m. pl. the men from G.; Gaulverja-bær, m. a farm in Icel.; Gaul-verskr, adj., Landn. gaula, 20, to low, bellow, O. T. 70, Bev. 22, Fms. iii. 201, Hom. 69. gaulan, f. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. v. 90, O. H. 135, 222, Barl. 3, Róm. 234. gaum-gæfa, 8, to observe, give beed to, Str. 37, Rb. 4. gaum-gæfð, f. attention, beed, 625, 166, Str. 24. gaum-geefi, mod. gaum-geefni, f. a beeding, attention, Barl. 75, 100. gaumgæfis-leysi, n. beedlessness, Anecd. 18. gaumgæfi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), carefully. GAUMR, m.; fem. gaum also occurs, góda, litla gaum, Hom. 33, 69, and so sometimes in mod. writers; [A.S. geame and gymen, Ormul. gom]: -beed, attention; only used in the phrase, gefa gaum at e-u, to give beed to a thing, Nj. 57, Eg. 551, Fms. viii. 18, Hom. 69; var engi gaumr gefinn at því, O. H. 71, 116; gefa góða, litla (fem.) g. at e-u, Hom. l. c. GAUPA, u, f. the lynx, Al. 167, 168, 173, N.G.L. iii. 47, þd. 5, Merl. 2. 61; vide hergaupa. GAUPN, f. [Scot. goupen or goupin; O. H. G. confan; mid. H. G. goufen; Swed. göpen], prop. both bands held together in the form of a bowl; in the phrases, sjå, horfa, lita, luta i gaupnir ser, to look, lout (i. e. bend down) into one's goupen, to cover one's face with the palms, as a token of sorrow, prayer, thought, or the like, Sturl. iii. 113, Orkn. 170, Al. 115, O. H. L. 13; hón sá i gaupnir sér ok grét, she covered her face and wept, Vápn. 21, cp. Grett. 129; þá laut hón fram í gaupnir sér á borðit, Greg. 65; ilja gaupnir, poët. the bollows in the soles of the feet, pd. 3; hafa c-n i gaupnum sér (better reading greipum), to bave a person in one's clutch, 34: even of a woman (virago), hón var væn kona ok g. mikill í skapi, LO.H.L. l.c. 2. as a measure, as much as can be taken in the bands

β. the name of an ox, Gullp. 23, whence Garps-dair, m.

beld together, as in Scot. 'gowd in goupins;' gaupnir silfrs, goupens of silver, Fas. ii. 176; gaupnir moldar, goupens of earth, id. gaupnasyn, f. a looking into one's palms, covering one's face, O. H. L. l. c.

GAURR, m. [Ulf. gaurs = sad], a rough, a 'sad fellow,' used in Kormak 240, but esp. freq. in old romances translated from French; seldom used in genuine old writers; in exclamations, gaurr! vándr g.! etc., Flov., Art., Str. passim, Fas. iii. 6. gaura-gangr, m. a gang of ruffians, Gisl. 53.

gauta, 20, to prate, brag, Fas. i. 485; still used in the east of Icel.

gautan, f. prating, Lv. 53, Gd. 16.

GAUTAR, m. pl. a Scandin. people in western Sweden, called in A. S. Geâtes, and to be distinguished from Gotar, Gotbs; hence Gaut-land, n. the land of the Gauts; Gaut-Elfr, f. the river Gotha, the Elbe of the Gauts; Gauta-sker, n. pl. the Skerries of the north-western coast of Sweden; cp. also the mod. Göteborg, O. H., Fms., passim.

Gautr, m., a poët. name of Odin, Vtkv., Edda; it seems to mean father, vide gjóta: poët. a man, sá ógæfunnar gautr, that hapless man, Hallgr.;

váða-gautslegr, adj. miscreant-like.

Gautskr, adj. from Gautland, Fms. passim.

GA, o, pres. gái, part. gáo; pret. subj. gæði, Am. 70: [cp. Lat. caveo]:to beed, mark, with infin. or gen., Landn. 30, Fb. i. 210; jarl gáði varla at lúka málum sínum fyrir tali þeirra, Orkn. 300: with gen., er miklu meiri hans ofsi, en hann muni nú þess gá eðr geyma, Ísl. ii. 239, Sks. 446, Hm. 115; Guds hann gáði, be gave beed to God, Sl. 4; gá sín, to take beed to oneself:—gá til e-s, to mark, Fb. ii. 193:—in mod. usage, gá að e-u, to beed, observe; gef mér Jesú að gá að því, Pass. 1. 27; freq. in phrases such as, gádu að þér, take beed! beware! gádu að Guði, take beed to God! take care what thou art doing! with infin., eigi mun gáo hafa verit at setja fyrir lokurnar, they have not taken care to lock the door, Lv. 60, Fms. vi. 368: without the mark of infin., glyja þú né gáðir, thou didst not care to be gleeful, thou wast sorrowful, Hom. 7.

GA, f. barking; hund-gá, Lv. 60; god-gá (q. v.), blaspbemy. gáði, a, m. a scoffer, mocker, Edda (Gl.), Korm. 172 (in a verse). GAFA, u, f. [from Germ. gabe], a gift in a spiritual sense; skáld-

skapar-gáfa, a poetical gift: esp. in pl. gifts, wit. gáfaðr, part. gifted; flug-g., vel-g., clever; illa-g., treg-g., dull-witted.

gála, u, f. a lively girl, Lex. Poët. galast, 20, dep. to make jokes.

gá-lausliga, adv. beedlessly, Grett. 93 A.

gá-lausligr, adj. beedless, wanton, Fms. viii. 4, Hom. 57.

gá-lauss, adj. wanton, careless, Hom. 73, Eluc. 28, Sks. 301.

gá-leysi, n. beedlessness, Gbl. 162, Bs. ii. 172.

GALGI, a, m. [Ulf. renders oraupos by galga; A.S. gealga; Engl. gallows; Hel. galgo; Germ. galgen; Dan.-Swed. galge]:—the gallows; in olden times they were worked by a lever, and the culprit was hauled up (spyrna gálga), Fms. vii. 13; hence also the phrase, hengja á hæsta gálga, festa upp, and the like, vide Gautr. S. ch. 7; an old Swed. allit. law phrase, a galga ok gren, on gallows and green tree (Fr.), as trees were used for gallows (cp. the Engl. 'gallows-tree'); reisa, höggva gálga, Orkn. 436, O. H. 46, Am. 37, 55, Grett. 128: in poetry (vide Lex. Poet.) the gallows are called the borse of Sigar, from the love tale of the Danish hero of that name: the cross is now and then called galgi, e.g. Mar. S., and even in mod. eccl. writers (Vídal.), but very rarely, and only in rhetorical phrases. COMPDS: galga-farmr, m. load of the gallows, referring to the myth told in Hm. 139 sqq., of Odin hanging in the tree Vinga-meid or Ygg-drasil. galga-gramr, -valdr, m. the king, ruler of the gallows, poët. names of Odin, Lex. Poët. gálga-tré, n. a gallowstree, Fms. vii. 13, viii. 261, Fas. i. 215. A book is poët. called agn-galgi, ' bait-gallows,' Lex. Poët.

galg-nar, n. 'gallows-carrion,' the corpse of one bung in chains, a law

phrase, Grág. ii. 131.

GÁLI, a, m. a wag. COMPDS: gála-ligr, gála-samligr, adj. wag-

gish, Fas. iii. 399. gála-skapr, m. waggery.

GALKN, n. [prob. a Fin. word; Lap. galco = a beast], a monster; in old poetry weapons are called hlifa-g.; randar-gálkn, the beast of shield and armour, Lex. Poët.; else in prose, finn-gálkn, q.v.; hrein-gálkn, a dub. word, Hým. 24.

gáll, m. a fit of gaiety; það er gállinn á honum núna. gá-mikill, adj. waggisb, noisy, Grett. 128 A.

gamr, m. a kind of cod-fisb.

gáningr, m. attention ; ó-gáningr, beedlessness.

GAR, n. buffoonery, Sturl. i. 24.

gáraðr, part. full of chinks or sparks; sól-g., a poët. epithet of waves tipped by the sun, Vigl. (in a verse).

gar-fenginn, adj. given to buffoonery, Bs. i. 646.

GARI, a, m. the chinks in a tree; gara-lauss, adj. chinkless; garottr, adj. wood full of chinks.

gárungr, m. a buffoon, Grett. 144 A, Sturl. i. 172, Stj. 424. Ruth iii. 10

(young men); garungs-hattr, m. buffoonery, Bb. 3. 49.
GAS, f., gen. gasar, nom. pl. gass, acc. gas, mod. nom. gas, gasar, pl. gæsir, gæsa, gæsum, keeping the æ through all cases: [Dan. gaas, gefa, 51; hann kvadsk eingin yxn eiga þan áðr at honum þætti honum

pl. gjæs; A. S. gós, pl. gés or gees; Engl. goose, pl. geese; O. H. G. ganzo; Germ. gans, pl. ganse; cp. Lat. anser, dropping the initial; Gr. xhr]:—a goose, Grág. ii. 346, 347, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Korm. 206, O. H. 86, Gkv. I. 16; heim-g., a tame goose; gtá-g., a 'grey goose,' wild goose; brand-g., q. v. compos: gása-flóri, n. a goose feather, D. N.; mod. brand-g., q. v. c gæsa-fjaðrir, etc. 2. gás, cunnus, Fms. xi. 52. II. Gásir. f. pl. the local name of a harbour in Icel., Landn.

gá-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), attentive, Hom. (St.) 62. gás-haukr, m. a gos-bawk, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 242, Str., Karl., passim. gáski, a, m. wild joy.

gás-veiðr, f. goose catching, Vm. 140.

GAT, f. [gá, gæta], beed, attention, Pass. 21.4; í ógáti, inadvertently. gát, n. [geta], a dainty, Lex. Poët.; mun-gát, q. v., Dan. mundgodt. GATA, u, f. [geta; Dan. gaade; Swed. gata], a guessing; til-gata, a suggestion; get-gata, guess-work, but in old writers scarcely used in upp gatu, to ask a riddle; tada gatu, to read a riddle; hence the saying, myrk er óráðin gáta, mirk (dark) is an unread riddle, cp. Bs. i. 226; koll-gáta, in the phrase, eiga kollgátuna, to guess the riddle; cp. geta í kollinn.

GATT, f. [gaatt, Ivar Assen], the rabbet of a door-sill, against which the door shuts; hann gengr þá útar frá konungi til gáttar, to the door-sill, Jómsv. 12; hence such phrases as, hurð hnigin á gátt, a door sbut but not locked, Gísl. 29, Fas. ii. 345; sá gægðisk út hjá gáttinni, Bárð. 171; cp. gætti; hurð á hálfa gátt, a door balf open, a klofa in old writers; innan-gátta, in-doors, Eb. 302; utan-gátta, out-of-doors, Stj. 436. gáttar-tré, n. a door-post, Gpl. 345. II. in pl. the door-way, the place nearest to the door, Hm. I; hon lauk upp hurðinni ok stóð í gáttum stund þá, Fb. i. 547.-Gátt is now in Icel. esp. used of the space (esp. in stalls) between the door-post and the wall, hence trooa upp i gáttina, to

fill up the 'gátt.'

GED, n. [a Scandin. word, neither found in Ulf., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Dan. and Swed.; gje, Ivar Aasen]:—mind, mood; the old Hm. often uses the word almost = wits, senses; hann stelr gedi guma, be steals the wits of men, steeps them in lethargy, 12; vita til sins geds, to be in one's senses, II, IQ; heimta aptr sitt geo, of a drunkard, to come to one's senses again, to awake, 13; vera getinn at gedi, to be on one's guard, 6; cp. gá (geyma) síns geðs, Fms. vii. 133, x. 10: in pl., lítil eru geð guma, many men bave little sense, Hm. 52:—this meaning is obsolete. 2. spirits; uppi er þá geð guma, then folk are in high spirits, Hm. 16. mind; hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17; ok þér er grunr at hans geði, and thou trustest not his mind towards thee, 45.

4. in prose, favour, liking; at þorgilsi var eigi geð á, whom Th. liked not, Ld. 286; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they liked one another well, Band. 3, 9; ok þat geð at ek görða mér vísa fjándr at vilöndum, and such grace (engaging mind) that I made open foes into well-wishers, Stor. 23; blanda gedi við e-n, to blend souls with one, Hm. 43; hann var vel í geði til Freysteins, be was well disposed to Fr., Fb. i. 255:—ó-geð, dislike:—in mod. usage also vigour of mind; Icel. say of a boy, það er ekkert geð i honum, there is no 'go' in him, he is a tame, spirilless boy. COMPDS: 1. denoting character, temper, or the like; geo-fastr, adj. firm of mind; geo-goor, adj. gentle of mood; geo-filr, adj. illtempered; goo-lauss, adj. spiritless, tame, Rd. 241, Stj. 424, v.l.; geő-leysi, n. fickleness, Hom. 24; geő-mikill and geő-rikr, adj. cboleric; geő-stírőr, adj. stiff of temper; geő-styggr, adj. bot-tempered; geo-veykr, adj. brain-sick, of unsound mind; and geoveyki, f. bypochondria; geos-lag, n., and geos-munir, m. pl. temper: or adjectives in inverse order, bráð-geðja, fljót-geðja, of basty temper; harð-geðja, bardy; laus-geðja, fickle; lin-geðja, weak-minded, crazy; stór-geðja, proud; þung-geðja, bypochondriac. 2. denoting grace, pleasure; geð-feldr, adj. pleasant; ó-geðfeldt, unpleasant: geð-ligr or goos-ligr, adj. engaging, Sks. 407, Fas. i. 233: goo-pokkni, f. good-will, content: goo-pokkr, adj. beloved, dear to one: goobokki, a, m. loveliness, engaging manners. 3. rarely of wit; geo-4. in many poët, compd spakr, adj. witty (better get-spakr). adjectives, geo-bjartr, -framr, -frækn, -horskr, -hraustr, -rakkr, -skjótr, -snjallr, -strangr, -svinnr, bold, valiant, and the like, Lex. Poët.

GEDDA, u, f. [cp. gaddr; Swed. gädda; Dan. gjæde], a pike, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. 152, 489, Sæm.

geo-fro, f. beartsease, Sks. 114: the name of an Icel. poem.

geojask, ao, dep. to be pleased with, like, Fms. iii. 97; e-m g. vel at

e-u, to be well pleased with, Vigl. 25.

GEFA, pret. gaf, and pers. gaft, mod. gafst, pl. gáfu; pres. gef; pret. subj. gæfi; part. gefinn; with neg. suff. gef-at, gaft-attu, Fm. 7; mid. form gáfumk (dabat or dabant mibi, nobis), Stor. 23, Bragi, Edda: [Goth. giban = bibovai; A. S. gifan; Engl. give; Dutch geven; O. H. G. gepan; Germ. geben; Swed. gifva; Dan. give.]

A. To give, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person; g. giafar, to give gifts, Fm. 7, Fms. vii. 40, Nj. 29, Hm. 48; mikit eitt skala manni



gefandi (gerundial, worth giving to bim), Rd. 256; hann gaf storgjafir öllu stormenni, Ld. 114; hann gaf þeim góðar gjafir at skilnaði, Gísl. o; Rútr gaf henni hundrað álna, Nj. 7; viltú g. mér þá, 73, 75, 281, passim.

II. to give in payment, to þay; gefa vildim vit þér fé til, we will give thee money for it, Nj. 75; yðr væri mikit gefanda (gerundial) til, at þér hefðit ekki illt átt við Gunnar, you would bave given a great deal not to bave provoked Gunnar, 98; ek mun g. þér til Guðrúnu dóttur mína ok féit allt, id.: to lay out, hann gaf sumt verðit þegar í hönd, Gísl. 12; gefa e-t við e-u, to pay for a tbing; at þér gefit mjök margra Kristinna manna líf við yðvarri þrályndi, that you will cause the loss of many Christian lives with your stubbornness, Fms. iv. 195; hat er likara at ek gefa mikit við, Nj. 53; gefa sik við e-u, to give onesejf to a thing, attend to, be busy about, mod.: gefa í milli, to discount; hygg at hvat þú gefr í milli tveggja systra, Fms. iv. 195 (hence milli-gjöf, dis-III. in special sense, to give in matrimony; Njáll bað count). konu til handa Högna ok var hon honum gefin, Nj. 120; Vígdís var meir gefin til fjár en brautargengis, V. bad been more wedded to the money than to ber advancement, Ld. 26; segir at dottir peirra muni eigi betr verða gefin, II4:-gefa saman, to betroth, Fms. x. 381:-in mod. sense to marry, of the clergyman. 2. to give as a dowry, portion; buum beim er Sveinn hafdi gesit til hennar, Fms. x. 310 (hence til-gjöf, dowry); eigi skal ok i klæðum meira heiman gefask með konu en þriðjungr (hence heiman-gjöf, dowry), Gbl. 212:—so also, gefa i erfðir, to give as inberitance, Bs. i. 285:—gefa ölmusu, to give alms, Bs. passim; gefa fátækum, to give to the poor, passim.

IV. to give, grant; hann gaf honum vald yfir öllu landi, Fms. i. 18; gefa heimleyfi, to grant 'bome-leave,' furlough, ix. 474; gefa orlof, ii. 64; gefa grid, to grant a truce to one, pardon, Nj. 165, Fms. ix. 479; gefa e-m lif, to grant one bis life, 470. in various phrases; gefa e-m nafn, to give one a name, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 23, Grág. ii. 146; gefa þakkir, to give tbanks, Fms. i. 231; gefa e-m tillæti, to indulge one, Nj. 169; gefa e-m rúm, to give place to one, Fms. ii. 254, vi. 195; gefa ráð, to give counsel, advice, Nj. 75, 78; gefa góð ord, to give good words, answer gently; gefa e-m stor ord, to give one big words, Fms. v. 158; gefa slög, to deal blows, ix. 313; gefa gaum at, to give beed to, Nj. 57, Eg. 551; gefa hljóð, to give a bearing, in public speaking, Nj. 230; gefa tôm, to give time, leisure, 98; gefa ró reiði, to calm one's wrath, 175:—gefa e-m sök, to bring a charge against, complain of, 82; ok gaf ek þó hjálminum enga sök á því, I did not like the belmet less for that, Ld. 128; at eigi sé mælt, at þú gefir dauðum sök, that thou bringest a charge against a dead man (which was unlawful), Nj. 82; en hvártki okkat geft þat öðru at sök, neitber of us likes the other the less for that, 52; ekki gef ek þér þat at sök þótt þú sér engi bleyðimaðr, 54; engi þorði þó sakir á at gefa, none durst complain, Al. 123; Sigurðr jarl bað konung eigi gefa þrændum þetta at sök, Fms. i. 57; gefa kæru upp á e-n, to give in a complaint against one, Dipl. ii. 2. gefa ser um . . . , to give oneself trouble about, take interest in, mostly followed by a noun; gefa ser fatt um e-t, to take coolly; gefa sér mikit um, to take great interest in; porfinnr lét gesa honum mat, en gaf sér lítið at honum, but else took little notice of bim, Grett. 96; ekki er pess getið, at hann gæfi sér mikit um, that he shewed great interest, Fms. i. 289; mun ek mér ok ekki um þetta gefa, I will let this pass, not take offence at it, Boll. 354; en ef til min kæmi tveir eða þrir, þá gaf ek mór ekki um, tben I took no notice of it, Fms. ii. 151; konungr gaf sér fátt um þat, Fb. i. 261; hann þóttisk vita hvat keisaranum mislíkaði ok gaf sér þó ekki um at sinni, Fms. vi. 71; ok gáfu sér ekki um viðbúnaðinn, vii. 87; so also, Skúli gaf sér lítið at hvat biskup sagði, S. troubled bimself little at what the bishop said, Bs. i. 873:—akin is the mod. phrase, eg gef ekki um það, I do not want it; gefðu ekki um það, do not care for it, mind it not; eg gaf ekki um að sjá það, I did not want to see it, etc.

8. gefa staðar, to stop; lét hann þá staðar gefa róðrinn, be stopped rowing, Fms. vi. 384; konungr gaf staðar ok hlyddi til frásagnar þeirra, viii. 400; ok þá er sá íss gaf staðar ok rann eigi, Edda 3; ok þeir gefa eigi stað ferðinni fyrr en þeir kómu norðr, 151 (pref.); svá at staðar gaf (MS. naf) höndin við sporðinn, 40. VI. to give out, deal out; hón bað gefa sér drekka, bade give bim to drink, Eg. 604: to give a dose, gefa e-m eitr, Al. 156:—absol. to give fodder to cattle, gefa göltum, Hkv. 2. 37; gefa nautum, kum, hestum, Sturl. ii. 42, Gisl. 28:—gefa á, to dash over, of sea-water, cp. agjöf: to pour water on, var gluggr a ofninum svá at útan mátti á gefa, Eb. 134; síðan lét hann gefa útan á baðit í glugg, 136; gefa á ker, to fill a goblet, Clar.: metaph. to press on, geft Ormr þá á, Fb. i. 530 (in wrestling).

VII. with prepp., fyrir-gefa, to forgive, freq. in mod. usage, but scarcely found in old writers; so also gefa til, cp. Dan. tilgive, D. N., vide Safn i. 96, (rare and obsolete):gefa upp, to give up; gefa upp gamalmenni, to give old people up, let them starve, Fms. ii. 225; gefa upp föður eða móður, 227; bændr báðu hann gefa upp eyna, Grett. 145: to remit, en bó vil ek nú upp gefa bér alla leiguna, Nj. 128; gaf honum upp reiði sína, Fms. x. 3, 6; ok gefit oss upp stórsakir, ii. 33; Brján konungr gaf upp þrysvar útlögum sínum inar sömu sakir, Nj. 269: absol., hvárt vilit þór gefa honum upp, pardon bim, 205; gefa upp alla mótstöðu, to give up all resistance, Fms. ix. 322; gefa

stað, 104; gefa upp riki, konungdóm, to give up the kingdom, abdicaie, resign, x. 4, xi. 392: to give up, band over to one, Magnús konungr gaf honum upp Finnserðina með slíkum skildaga, vii. 135; ek vil gefa ykkr upp búit at Varmalæk, Nj. 25; allir hafa þat skaplyndi at gefa þat fyrst upp er stolit er, 76: to give up, leave off, gefa upp leik, to give up playing, Fas. iii. 530; gefa upp horn, Fms. vi. 241: to exbaust, empty, upp ætlu vér nú gefnar gersimar yðrar, vii. 197.

B. IMPERS., a naut. term; e-m gefr byri, byr (acc. pl. or sing.), one gets a fair wind; gaf peim byr ok sigla peir i haf, Nj. 4; gaf peim vel byri, 138; er þeir vóru búnir ok byr gaf, Eg. 99: so also absol. with or without dat. of the person, gaf kaupmönnum burt af Grænlandi, the sailors got a wind off Greenland, so as to sail from it, Fb. iii. 454; því at eigi gaf suor lengra, Fms. ii. 185; gaf þeim vel, ix. 268; gaf honum illa, x. 4; gaf honum eigi austan, Nj. 63: so in the saying, svo gefr hverjum sem hann er goor. 2. in other phrases, to get a chance; et færi (acc.) gefr å, if you get a chance, Nj. 266; halda njosnum, nær bezt gæfi færi å honum, to keep a look-out, when there was best chance to get at bim, 113; til bess gefr nú vel ok hógliga, 'tis a fair and easy opportunity for that, Al. 156; mæltu menn at honum hafði vel gefit til (bad good luck) um hefndina, Fms. vii. 230; ef yor (dat.) gefr eigi missyni i þessu mali, if you are not mistaken in this matter, Fbr. 32; gaf beim glams yni (q. v.) er til voru komnir, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401; på gaf mer syn, tben I bebeld (in a vision), Fms. vii. 163; pat gaf öllum vel skilja, it was clear for all to understand, it lay open to all, vi. 70; e-m gefr & 20 lita, one can see, i. e. it is open and evident.

O. Reflex., gefask vel (illa), to shew oneself, prove good (bad); það sé ván at þú gefisk honum eigi vel, er þú gefsk öllum öðrum mönnum Îlla, Nj. 32; eigi deilir litr kosti ef þú gefsk vel, 78; hversu gafsk Björn per, Kari, 265; opt hafa mer vel gefisk your rad, your counsels bave often probed good to me, Ld. 252; hefir peim pat ok aldri vel gefisk (it bas never turned out well) í þessu landi, Fms. vii. 22; ílla gefask ílls ráð, a saying, Nj. 20; hétu allir góðu um at gefask vel (i. e. to fight manfully), Fms. vii. 262:-to bappen, turn out, come to pass, sem síðan gafsk, x. 416; svá honum gafsk, so it turned out for bim, Sl. 20; ok svá gæfisk, ef eigi hefði Guð þá sína miskun til sent, and so it would bave come to pass, unless ..., Fms. x. 395:—gefsk mer svå, it seems to me so, melbinks it is so, Karl. 290, 308 (vide A.V. 2. above); þat allsheri at undri gefsk, to all people it is a wonder, Ad. 18; e-m er e-t svá gefit, to be so and so disposed, to think so and so of a thing; ef her er hetta svå gefit sem hu segir, Fms. v. 236; svå er mér gefit, son minn, at ek em þér fegin orðin, O. H. 33; sagði hann at svá mundi jarli gefit, Fms. ix. 244; en svá ætla ek flestum lendum mönnum gefit, at eigi munu skiljask frá Skúla jarli, 429, v.l.; þyki mér ok sem svá muni flestum gefit, at fé sé fjörvi firr, Ld. 266; en þat mun þó mestu um stýra hversu Þórdísi er um gefit, 302; síðan talaði konungr þetta mál við systur sína, ok spurði hversu henni væri um þetta gefit, Fms. ii. 221: of the gifts of nature, mikill mattr er gefinn godum varum, Nj. 132; ok er þat mál manna, at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit þat er henni var sjálfrátt, i. e. that she was a had woman in everything of her own making (but well gifted by nature), 268; ok svá er sagt at honum hafi flestir 2. with prepp., gefask upp, to hlutir höfðinglegast gefnir verit, 254. give up, give in, surrender, Nj. 64, 124, Eg. 79: mod. to lose one's breath: upp gefinn, upset; eigi þykjumk ek upp gefinn þó at ek sjá smávofur, Grett.

112; eigi þyki mér vit upp gefnir, ef vit veitumk at, 131; en þó at þeir feðgar sé ríkir menn, þá eru vér þó ekki upp gefnir fyrir þeim, Fb. ii. 195: in mod. usage, exhausted, baving lost one's breath, eg er uppgefinn; also of a horse, hann gafsk upp, hann er stað-uppgefinn:-e-m gefsk yfir, to do wrong, commit a fault, fail; pat mæla menn at þessi hlutr hafi konunginum yfir gefisk helzt, Fms. xi. 283; ef göfgum mönnum gáfusk stórir hlutir yfir, if the noble gave gross offence, did evil things, Bs. i. 107; engi er svá vitr at eigi gefisk yfir nokkut sinn, Karl. 451:-to give oneself to one, gefask Kristi, N. G. L. i. 339; gefsk þú hánum þá í dag með Gudi, Nj. 157; gefask a vald e-s, to give oneself into another's power, Fms. ix. 479. II. recipr. to give to one another; gefask gjöfum, Bret. 48; gáfusk þeir gjöfum áðr þeir skildu, Bs. i. 274. lestr, smidar, etc., given to books, reading, workmanship, etc. gefondr, part. pl. givers, Hm. 2, Grág. ii. 169.

part. gofinn, given to a thing, in a spiritual sense, devout; g. fyrir bækn,

gefins, adv. gratis, (mod.)

gofja, u, f. [Gael. gwayw], a missile, Edda (Gl.)

Gefjon, f. the name of the goddess, Yngl. S. ch. I, Edda ch. I; in the Middle Ages the Icel. used to render Diana by Gefjon, e.g. mikil er G. gyoja, great is the goddess Diana, 655 xvi. B, Acts xix. 28; hof Gefjonar = Lat. templum Dianae, Bret. 20 note, passim: rarely = Venus, Stj. 90, or = Minerva, Bret. 20:—name of a woman, Dropl. 36.

Gefn, f., poët. name of the goddess Freyja, Edda 21; prop. a giver, in poët, periphr. descriptions of women, Lex. Poët.

gofna-goo, n. even temper, good temper, Sks. passim.

goggjast, ao, dep. to get out of joint; goggjaor, part. disordered. GEGN, adv., old form gogn, with dat. [not found in Ulf., who uses 205; gefa upp alla motstödu, to give up all resistance, Fms. ix. 322; gefa and and vibra; A. S. gegn in compds; Engl. gain- (in gain-say), a-gain; sik upp, to give oneself up, surrender, i. 198; bá gefum vér upp várn Germ. gegen; Dan. igjen; Swed. gen: cp. the adj. gegn]:—against, right

opposite; i gegn vindi sem forvindis, Bs. i. 22; gegn veðri, Bjarn. 52; sjá T I gegn solu, to look straight at the sun, Fms. viii. 114; beir attu at vega i gegn jelinu, xi. 136. 2. metaph. against, contrary to; Orn var til móts, en mestr hluti manna honum í gegn, voted against bim, Ld. 74; rísa í gegn e-m, Fms. i. 221; í gegn sífku ofrefii, viii. 29; í gegn eðli, against nature, Bs. i. 335; þat eitt er eigi mæli því í gegn, wbich is not contrary to it, Grág. i. 7; ok mælti því manngi í gegn, lb. 17, Anecd. 72: in medic. sense, þar eru alls-kyns tré ok aldin í gegn (against) meinum manna, Eluc. 24, (rare.) 

β. absol. or ellipt., svá bjartr at þeir þorðu eigi í gegn at vega, Fms. v. 161; þó vörðusk þeir eigi né í gegn hjöggu, 655 xi. I: so the law phrase, ganga i gegn e-u, to avow or meet a charge; mod. to gainsay, deny, vide ganga. Y. þar er vígt í gegn þeim öllum, Grág. ii. 9; skalat húsum skipta í gegn land, i. e. land sball not be exchanged against bouses, 256.

8. [Engl. again], in turn; hann sendi rit Drottni ok tók við í gegn af honum, 623. 52; en þeir hétu honum gulli i gegn, Sl. 21; þar i gegn (again, Germ. dagegen), Stj. 76; grát at gamni skaltú í gögn hafa (in turn), Skm. 30.

GEGN, adj. [North. E. and Scot. gane; Swed. gen; Dan. gjen:akin to the adv. gegn; cp. gagn-, gegnt, gegnum]:—prop. 'gane,' sbort; hinn gegnsta veg, Mar. 545; a 'gane' way, the 'ganest' road are found in Old Engl. and Scot., and still remain in the northern provinces; cp. the prefix gagn- signf. B, and gegnt. II. metaph. 'gane,' i. e. ready, serviceable, kindly, a usage also found in old North. E. and Scot., vide Jamieson; gegn ok sannorör, Band. 10; gegn ok öruggr, 'gane' and steady, Fs. 129; gegn ok vitr, Fms. v. 194; gegn ok úskapbráðr, 'gane' and good-tempered, Sturl. iii. 126; gegn ok gæfr, 'gane' and gentle, Grett. 90; gegn ok góðfengr, 92: in poët. compds, bráð-gegn, fjöl-g.,

frid-g, hvar-g, hyggju-g, råd-g, i.e. good, wise, gentle, Lex. Poët.; o-gegn, 'ungainly,' ungentle.
gogna, d, [Germ. begegnen, cp. gegn, the adv.], to go against, meet, encounter; hann hafdi þar mikit lið ok skyldi g. Birkibeinum, Fms. vii. 324; g. þeim er á sund hlaupa, ix. 22; skyldu þeir g. um njósnir ok II. metaph., annask vegu alla, Sturl. iii. 236. 1. to meet an engagement, to pay, discharge; ef hann å bu, þótt hann gegni eigi tillögum, though he pays no rates, Grág. i. 160; þá á hón at g. þriðjungi (take the third part of the charges) fyrir ómaga þeirra, 337; ok skal hann pá g. (account, redress) við hinn ef landsleigur væri minni en verðit, ii.
239: as a law term, of a duty, to meet, discharge; but also of rights, to be entitled to; på g. börn beggja arfi, N. G. L. i. 33; ok g. réttum öllum, 55; g. kostnaði, Fms. viii. 371: to pay, g. þingfarar-kaupi, Grág. passim, Isl. ii. 344, Ib. ch. 10; g. skyldu sinni, to do one's duty:—g. líkum, ok syngja sálu-messu, to meet the bodies, of the officiating clergyman, N.G.L. i. 390. 2. to suit one, be meet for one; velit hat er yor gegnir, choose what best suits you, 623. 30; leyfi ber honum at fara sem honum gegnir bezt, Nj. 10, Fms. viii. 102; þat man bezt g. (be meetest) at þín ráð sé höfð, Nj. 24, Fs. 155; kjöri hann þat af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. 202; mun þat betr g., it will do better, iv. 209; ok mun mér þat allvel g., 237; hve illa mönnum gegndi (bow ill it suited men) at fara, Ib. 8; pann kost er per gegnir verr, Fs. 134; på gegnir pat, it is fit, Sks. 433.

8. to signify, mean, matter; ok spurði, ef hann vissi nökkut hverju gegndi, if be knew what was the matter, Eg. 53; spurðu hverju at gegndi um ferðir hans, Rd. 237; spurði, hverju gegndi úgleði sú er hann hafði, asked, wbat bis sadness meant, Eg. 518; spyrr, hverju gegndi þyss sjá eða kliðr, Gísl. 56; sumir mæltu í móti, ok kváðu öngu g., some denied it, and said it went for nothing, Nj. 25; Hals kvad pat mundu öngu g., Rd. 237; það gegnir furðu, it means a wonder, it is astonisbing; hví gegnir (wbat means?) þetta atkvæði? 656 B. 5; er helzt sá at rádi gegndi, i. e. where he saw that there was reason in it, Fms. vii. 257; g. tidendum, to be of importance, of great consequence; sed hefi ek hat er ek ætla tibendum muni g., Ld. 272; meir en hófi gegnir, more than is due, above measure, Fms. vii. 132; er viti gegnir, which has sense or meaning, Al. 6; um hluti þá er íþrótturn gegndi, wbich imply or can be called art, O. H. 102: - of numbers, to amount to, svá at mörgum hundrubum gegndi, so that it amounted to several bundreds, by many bundreds, Fas. iii. 356; svá náttum gegndi, i. e. several nights, Ld. 304, v. l.; at degi einum vas sleira en heilum vikum gegndi i tveim misserum, i. e. that in a year there is one day over the complete number of weeks, 1b. 7: with gen. (rare), mér þyki tvennra vandræða g., it is a double difficulty, i. e. 4. to answer, reply, freq. in mod. usage, on both sides, Grett. 143 A. with dat. of the person and the reply; hann gegnir öngu, be gives no reply; hann gegnir mer ekki, be does not answer me. B. to yield, be obedient; hann gegnir öngum, be obeys none, is cross and disobedient, freq. in mod. usage.

gegnd, f. moderation, reason; pab er engi gegnd í því, 'tis unreason-able; 6-gegnd, excess; í 6-gegnd, excessively; þab er mesta 6-gegnd, id.: gegndar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = gegniligr; gegndar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unreasonable, exorbitant.

gegn-görö, f. a Norse law term, 'barbouring the king,' a tax, D. N. gegni-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'gainly,' meet, due, Vigl. 32, Sturl. ii. 63; vide the 2dj. gegn.

gegming, f.=gegnd, Band. 3, Fms. ii. 88.

gogn-ligr, adj. straight, Sks. 4: metaph. = the adj. gegn II, Hom. 69. gegnt, adv.: I. almost like a prep. with dat. opposite to, = agnvart, q. v.; Laugabær stendr gegnt Tungu, Ld. 122; í öndvegi gegnt konungi, Eg. 304; yfir gegnt beim á brekkunni, Ísl. ii. 200; gegnt rekkju þeirri er Kjartan var vanr at liggja í, Ld. 202; í öðru öndvegi g. honum, Ö. H. 43; gegnt Hofi, Sd. 142: vóru þá komnir mjök svá þar gegnt, Nj. 247.

II. really as adv. straight; svá gegnt (so straight, with so good an aim) at i sitt auga kom hver örin, Fas. i. 271. compar. gegnra or gegnara, more straight; gegnra skauztu i sumar, Fms. viii. 140; hann mun miklu lengra skjóta ok gegnara, ii. 266. superl. gegnst, [Swed. genast = at once; Dan. gjennest], the 'ganest,' sbortest way; hann stefnir þegar et gegnsta, the 'ganest' way, Ld. 240; ok it gegnsta reið hann til þyrils, Ísl. ii. 109; ok skal gerða it gegnsta þar, Grág. ii. 264; fór Öngull þar á land sem honum þótti gegnast ('ganest,' β. metaph. meetest, most right or just; spyrja sbortest), Grett. 155 A. vitrir menn hvat gegnast muni í þessu máli, Ld. 80: cp. the adj. gegn.

GEGNUM, adv., old form gögnum rhyming to Rögn, Orkn. 80: this word seems not to be found in Germ. and Saxon, but Dan. igjennem. Swed. genom; cp. gagn-, gegn]:—through, with acc.; laust gögnum súluna, ögnum Geirröð ok gögnum vegginn, Edda 61; holtriða hver í gegnum. Hým. 27; súlur í gögnum, 29; hann hljóp báðum fótum gögnum skipit, Edda 36; gögnum hellu mikla, 20; ok renndi svá í g. hann, El. 15; Gerzkan mann skýtr hann í gegnum með gafloki, Al. 40; ef þú leggr í gögnum báða skjölduna, El. 12; flaug skotið í gögnum hann, Edda 37; brjóta nýja ősa í gögnum fjöru manns, Grág. il. 354; í gegnum skjöld-inn, Nj. 84; en ek þykjumk sjá allt í gegnum þá er ek kem í land, 134; ok gékk þegar í gegnum, 262; í gegnum eyjarnar, Eg. 251; út í gegnum, 398; ef hval rekr í g. merkiósa, Grág. ii. 353, Fms. i. 217; ganga gegnum fylkingar, to go right through the ranks, Fms. xi. 131; í g. Danmörk, through Denmark, A. A. 288; settar gullknöppum í gegnum niðr, all through, Eg. 516; ek vil ísinn láta höggva í g. út, all along, all through, Fms. viii. 416; hence adverb., út í gegn, all through, from beginning to end. beginning to end. II. temp., allan dag i gegnum, all the day long, Fms. xi. 27; allan vetr i gögnum, all the winter long, Orkn. 80; haustnótt gögnum, all through the autumn night, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

GEIFLA, ab, [cp. A.S. geaflas = grinders], to mumble with the lips; gömlum kennu vér nú Godanum at g. á saltinu, see bow we teach the old Godi to mumble the salt, Bs. i. 25;—it was usual to put salt into the mouth of neophytes when baptized as a symbol of the words (Matth. v. 13) 'ye are the salt of the earth,' vide Bingham's Origg. iv. 30: -metaph. to mutter, bott bu geiflir slikt, Grett. 116 (MS.):-geifle sig, to make a wry mouth as if about to cry.

geigs, ao, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, of a bolt or the like; ok geigaði á fluginu, Grett. 124; hann skaut tveimr örum eðr premr ok geigaði þat allt, Sturl. ii. 135; eigi veit hvar óskytja ör geigar, none can tell where a shaft ill-shot may stray to, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 58, (a saying.)

2. láta augun g., to look askance, Hom. (St.)
geig-orðr, adj. caustic, sarcastic, Nj. 38, v.l. 358, (2 saying.)

GEIGB, m. a scathe, serious burt; ef þeir fá geig af vápnum sínum, Nj. 115; vinna, veita, göra e-m geig, to burt one, 253, Fms. xi. 119; at ostyrk kona skyldi geig göra mega svá miklum sel, that she should have been able to cause death to so big a seal, Bs. i. 335; eigi vilda ek þór geig hafa gört, Njarð. 378; en þess varð aldregi vist, hverr honum hafði geig veittan, ubo bad slain bim, Orkn. 376, Fbr. (in a verse); ef kirkju verðr geigr af eldi, K. p. K. 48.

2. danger; er þat enn mesti geigr, Ld. 238, Fms. vii. 270; en mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens mesta geigs, Hkr. ii. 222; at eigi veitti hann þau áhlaup í bræði sinni er geig setti, 686 B. I; sagði at þá væri búit við geig mikinn með þeim feðgum, Eg. 158. 8. a squisse, a leer; geigr er pér í augum, Nj. in a ditty. compps: geigr-ligr, adj., poët. dangerous, Lex. Poët. geigr-akot, better geig-akot, n. a deadly sbot; in the phrase, at skjóta g. í móti e-m, to shoot the death bolt against one, i.e. to seek to take one's life, Fb. ii. 353, Fms. v. 76. geigr-hing, n. a dangerous meeting, battle, Hallfred; better in two words.

geig-vænliga, adv. dangerously, Bs. i. 343.

geig-venligr, adj. dangerous, fatal, Fas. iii. 123, Hom. 39, Fms. xi.

132, Finnb. 346.

GEIL, f. [cp. gil, a chasm]:—a narrow glen; geilar bær sem ganga fyrir framan Titlingshól, Vm. 156, Fms. viii. 409, Nj. 114, Gisl. 136; eilar þreyngar at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; gras-geilar, grassy 'gills, II. any narrow passage, e.g. a Hrafn. 20; Hrossa-geilar, id. shaft through a bay-rick or the narrow lane between bay-ricks or bouses. compos: geila-garör, m. a glen-formed fence, a walk, id.; geilagarös-hliö, n. a gate in a fence, Sturl. ii. 247; skal geilar göra af mönnum (defile of men) heim at kirkjugarös-hliöi, Bs. i. 201: göra e-m geilar, 2 law phrase, to let (a thief) run the gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 253, passim; hafsgeil, the sea-lane, through which the host of Pharaoh passed, Stj. 287, cp. Exod. xiv. 23.

GEIMI, a, m., mod. geimr, m., poët. the main, the sea, Edda (Gl.); skaut jörð ór geima, Edda Ht. 13: in mod. usage geimr means a vast empty space; himin-geimr, the suiverse, the air, ether.; hafa skilr haetti himingeimr, Jónas 167: the popular phrase, spyrja e-n útí alla heima og † a goat's beard, Fms. iii. 94. geima, to speer (ask) freely about everything.

GEIP, n. idle talk, nonsense, in mod, usage esp. foolish exaggeration,

Nj. 214, Fms. ii. 286, Karl. 478.

geipa, 20, to talk nonsense, Fms. v. 333, 341, Sturl. i. 206, Gisl. 99. geipan, f. brag, nonsense, Sturl. i. 207, Lv. 60, Glúm. 342

geir-falki, a, m. [a for. word; mid. Lat. gyrfalco], a gerfalcon. H. E. i. 301, N. G. L. ii. 471.

geir-fugl, m. alca impennis, Edda (Gl.); hence Geirfugla-sker. n. a local name in Icel.

geir-hvalr, m. a kind of wbale, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

GEIRI, a, m. [Engl. goar or gore; Germ. gebre], a goar or triangular strip, Orkn. 374 (in a verse), freq.; land-g., a goar of land; gras-geirar, grass strips among rocks; set-g., a goar let into breeches.

II. 2 pr. name, Landn.

or. name, Landn. III. fre, poët., Edda (Gl.) geir-laukr, m. garlic, Edda (Gl.), Gkv. 1. 18.

geir-nagli, a, m. the nail fastening a spear's head to the shaft, Grett. 123, Gbl. 105, Fas. i. 239, Gisl. 11.

geir-nefr, m., and geir-nyt, f. a fish, chimaera monstrosa Linn.: a

sea-rat, Eggert Itin. 598.

GEIRR, m. [A. S. gar; Hel. ger; O. H. G. keir, whence kesja, q. v.; cp. also Lat. gaesum, a Teut.-Lat. word]:—a spear, Edda 41, Fms. i. 177, Hm. 15, 37, Hkv. 1. 15, Hbl. 40; Odin is represented wielding a geir, called Gungnir, as are also the Valkyrjur; marka sik geirs-oddi, to mark oneself in the breast with a spear's point, so as to make blood flow, was a heathen rite whereby warriors on their death-bed devoted themselves to Odin: it was the common belief that a man who died a natural death was not admitted into Valhalla after death; this rite is only mentioned in mythical Sagas such as Yngl. S. ch. 10; cp. also Gautr. S. ch. 7,
—þá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi ok mælti, nú gef ek þik Óðni: the origin of this rite is in Hm., where Odin himself is represented as hanging on the tree Yggdrasil 'wounded with a spear and given to Odin, myself to myself;' some trace it to a Christian origin, which is not very likely. Again, the cruel blooorn (q.v.) is no doubt connected with this kind of sacrifice to Odin. II. a pr. name, and also in many compds, Sig-geirr, bor-geirr, As-geirr, Vé-geirr (the boly spear), and Geirhildr, Geir-riðr, Geir-mundr, Geir-laug, Geir-röðr, and many others, vide Landn. Geira, u, f. a pr. name, Landn.

geir-sil, n. a kind of berring, Edda (Gl.)

geir-skaft, n. a spear-sbaft, N. G. L. i. 144.

geir-varta, u, f. the nipple, of a man, Rb. 346, Sturl. i. 41, Ld. 136,

140, Fs. 145: of a woman, less correctly, Mar. 603. geis, n. [M. H. G. gis = yeast], boasting, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

GEISA, ao, [Ulf. gaisjan or usgaisjan means to be alarmed, astonished; mid. Germ. gise and Swed. gäsa = to ferment; cp. Engl. yeast]:-to chafe. rage, of fire, Vsp. 57; láta gráðugan loga geisa, Mar. 530; hón (an excited lady) geisaði mjök, Nj. 57; látum Gamminn geisa, of a ship under sail, 135 (in a ditty); beirra ofsi geisar hatt, their insolence runs high, Edda 146 (pref.); hversu sunnarlega geisar riki födur þíns, Bær. 13; ofarr lét Grettir g. saxit i fyrra, Grett. 99 new Ed. Cod. Ups. II. to be panicstricken, a notion which only appears in the word geiski: cp. geysask. geisan, f. impetuosity, Band. 9.

goiski, a, m. panic, fear, Fas. i. 193, where spelt gyzki. goiskafullr, adj. frightened, of a hunted deer, Hkv. 2. 35.

GEISL, m. (giali, Fb. ii. 273, less correctly), [cp. O. H. G. geisila, mid. and mod. Germ. geissel, a scourge]:—the staff used by men sliding in snow shoes, O. H. L. 153. 2. the short ribs, costae, Björn.

geisla, ab, to shed rays, Sks. 206, Fms. iii. 51, v. 341, Sl. 42; geislabi af meyjunni, it beamed from the maid, she shed rays of light, Mar. 618:

metaph. to shed, Magn. 428.

GEISLI, a, m. 1. prop. a beam, staff, = geisl; but only used, metaph. a beam, ray, of the sun, Rb. 472, Fas. i. 516, Hkv. I. 15, Hom. 128; sólar-g., a sun-beam; ar-g., morning-beam, poöt.: the eye is called brá-geisli, brow-beam, Korm. Goisla-dagr, m. 'Beam-day:' it is prob. a rendering of Epiphany, though it is not used of that very day, which is called prettandi, but of the seventh day after, viz. the 13th of January.

geislung, f. = gisling, Fas. i. 5 (badly). GEISPA, 2b, [Engl. to gasp; Dan. gispe; Swed. güspa], to yaum, Nj. 20, Fas. i. 11, Fms. x. 204, Fb. i. 259.

geispi, a, m. a yaun, Fms. vi. 199.

GEIT, f., gen. geitar, pl. geitr, [Goth. gaitei; A. S. gât; Engl. goat; Germ. geiz; Swed. get; Dan. geed; Lat. boedus]:—a she-goat (the hegoat is hafr), Grag. i. 418, 503, Hkv. 1. 42, 2. 35, Skm. 35, Rm. 12, Gm. 25, Edda 24, 46, passim; stein-geit, the steinbock or wild goat.
metaph. a coward (cp. Engl. bare); hann er mesta geit, be is a 'frightened bare,' cp. Grett. ch. 8, Valla L. 212:-this metaphor is taken from the skógar-geit or roebuck, Fms. ii. 300, Hkv. 2. 35. compos: geitarhár, n. goat's bair, Stj. 306. geitar-horn, n. a goat's born, Fms. vii. 156. geitar-hugr, m. a sbe-goat's courage, cowardice, Fms. x. 351. geita-hús, n. a goat's fold, O. H. 15, Njard. 374, Grett. 150 A. kúgildi, n. a cow's value paid in goats, Am. 50.

geita-sveinn, m. a goat-boy, goat-berd, Fas. i. 139. geit-belgr, m. a goat-skin (blown up), Rd. 245 (a nickgeit-bialfi. a. m. a goat-skin coat. Fas. iii. 621. name). 16. n. collective noun, like Lat. pecus, Fas. iii. 383. geit-héðinn. m. geit-sauor, m. much a goat-skin jacket, Nj. 211; a pr. name, Bs. i. the same as geitfé, Grág. i. 503; gener. sbe-goats, Stj. 45. n. a goat-skin, Stj. 470: goat-skins were used by sorcerers, Nj. 20; hence the phrase, vefja geitskinni at höfði e-m, to boodwink one. geit-staka, II. botan., geitna-njóli, a, m. u, f. a goat-skin, Fas. iii. 502. geitna-skof, n. lichen proboscideus, Hight, aegopodium. akór, m. 'goat-sboe,' the willow-weed, epilobium, Ivar Aasen: a nick-name, Ib. ch. 2.

III. medic. geitr, only in pl., scurvy in the head III. medic. geitr, only in pl., scurvy in the head from vermin, Fas. i. 9.

geitir, m., poët. a giant: 2 pr. name, Landn.

geitla, u. f. angelica sylvestris, Hjalt. geitungr, m. [Swed. geting; Dan. geding], a wasp; in Edda (Gl.) wrongly rendered as a bird.

GEILDA, d, mod. t, [root in Goth. gilha = a sickle], to geld, Grág. i. 301, Edda 149 (pref.), Sturl. ii. 69, 181, Fms. vii. 185, Hkv. 1. II. part. geldr (geltr), Hkv. Hjörv. 20. 39.

geldask, t, dep. to become barren, yield no milk.

geld-fé, n. a barren sbeep (cp. geldzr), Grág. i. 416, 421, Eg. 740, Vm. 7. compps: geldfjár-afréttr, -hagar, m., -höfn, f. pasture for geldfé, Vm. 60, 80, Grág. ii. 326. geldfjár-kúgildi, n. a cow's value paid in geldfé, Vm. 34, Jb. 361. geldfjár-rekstr, m. = geldfjárhöfn, Grág. ii. 327, Jb. 284, Dipl. iv. 9. geldíjár-samnaðr, m. a flock of geldté, Grág. i. 416.

geld-fénaðr, m. = geldfé, Dipl. v. 7

geld-hestr, m. a gelded borse, gelding, Vm. 18. gelding, f. a gelding, Grag. i. 419. geldings-maor, m. = geldir. geldingr, m. a weiber, Grag. i. 502, 503, Nj. 26, Isl. ii. 330, Vm. 58-60, Sturl. i. 81, Band. 4, Rd. 299, porst. Stang. 51, passim; also in local names, Landn., Bs. geldinga-hus, n. a fold for weibers, Rd. II. an eunuch, K. A. 120, Al. 57, Stj. 195.

geldir, m. a gelder; hesta-g., a nickname, Landn.

geld-mjólk, f. adj.; g. kýr, a barren cow (Swed. gall-ko), Grág. i. 502.

geld-neyti, n. barren neat (cattle), Ld. 98, Vm. passim.
GELDB, adj. [Swed. gall], barren, yielding no milk, Grág. i. 502, 503,

geld-er, f. a barren ewe (Scot. gelt gimmer, Jamieson), Vm. 168. GELGJA, u, f. [akin to galgi], the cheek bones of a fish; gelgjubein, n. the small bones in the gelgja; hence gelgju-legr or gelgjuleitr, adj. baggard-looking, pinched in the face. the name of the tack or pin belonging to the chain whereby the wolf

Fenrir was fastened, Edda 221, cp. 20.

GELLA, d, [A. S. gellan], to yell, esp. of wild beasts, Hkr. i. 229, Isl.

ii. 170, Karl. 140, Bs. ii. 10.

gellini, a, m. a nickname, O. H. gellir, m. a yeller, a nickname, Landn.; a bull, Edda (Gl.)

gellungr, m. = geldingr, D. I. i. 257.

gelt, n. barking.

GELTA, t, (cp. gella), to yell; prop. of dogs, to bark; beir gjölltu sem hundar, Fas. iii. 623: gelta and gelt are now the current words in Icel., but scarcely occur in old writers, as Hm. 86 is a mod. interpolation.

GEMLA, u, f. a stump, worn out tooth, in the mouth of old people, Bjarn. 186; but also of teeth in the mouth of new-born babes, called skálda-gemlur, 'poet-grinders,' from the old saying that a child born with teeth will become a poet, Isl. pjóðs. ii. 5.

gemlingr, m. (dimin. gemsi, a, m.), a year old (gamal) sheep, Sd. 154. gemlir, m., poët. the old, an eagle, Lex. Poët.: in mythol. names as Ör-g., cp. Germ. ur-alt, Edda, Lex. Poët.

GEMS, n. a gibe, scoff, Fbr. 169, Sturl. iii. 80, Bs. i. 649, Band. (MS.) 19, where masc.

gemsa, 20, to gibe, scoff.

gemsan, f. gibing, Bs. i. 649.

gems-mikill, adj. full of gibes, Sturl. iii. 69.

gemsungr, m. a giber, Sturl. iii. 262.

GENGI, n. [ganga], good luck, success; in the saying, an er ills gengis (illt gengi) nema heiman hafi, ill luck is bomebred, is one's own making, Nj. 27, Dropl. 23, Isl. ii. 144, Gisl. 63; or, ani er ills gengis, ani used substantively (vide 'án,' p. 43); ok várt g. vaxa, and promote our success, pórð. 64:—belp, support, várt g. eðr liðsinni, Fb. ii. 126, 131; afla sér gengis, to gather troops, Fms. x. 394; g. prænzkra drengja, g. goða, g. Norðmanna, Hallfred, Hkm. 3, 10; vígs-gengi, helping sword in hand, Ld. 224; heita e-m gengi sínu, Fms. viii. 151: victory = gagn, Lex. Poët.: the saying, vex (göfgask) hvert af gengi, good luck makes a man's fame, Edda Ht. 26, Mkv. 12: Icel. also say, vera i góðu (miklu) gengi, to enjoy fame, popularity; vera i litlu g., to be of small reputation.

gengi-legr, adj. passable, Vellekla. gengr, adj. able to walk, Grag. ii. 33, Fms. vii. 208, Landn. 226:goiter-skogg, n. | passable, fit to walk, Bs. i. 322; 6-gengr, unfit to walk or impassable; ill-g., bad to pass, of ice, crags, or the like;—the phrase, eiga heiman-gengt, to men; the Guests were a kind of policemen, and had not the full be able to go from bome, i. e. to bave leisure, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; eg á ekki

heiman-gengt, illa heiman-gengt, etc.:—of money, good, D. N. genja, u, f. [gana], an āπ. λεγ.: poët. an axe, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, Branda-genja, Sturl. ii. 166: the nickname of a woman, id.

GENTA, u, f. a girl; a special Norse word not used in Icel, and not found in old writers earlier than the 14th or 15th century, unless 'getta' in the verse in Halfs S, be the same or kindred word; hvad lior nú grautnum. genta, Fas. iii. 382, 389, 393 (Eg. Einh. S.), is the only passage where it is used in Icel. writers. In many languages the equivalents are curious, Engl. girl, Swed. flicka, Norse genta (proncd, yenta, vide Asbjörnsen's Tales), Icel. stulka, Dan. pige,—all words that baffle etymologers. The Germans seem to have no such word, as mädeben and mädel are plain enough. The Lapps have ganda = a girl, which may be the origin of genta.

gepill, m. a little ill-shaped spoon, spon-gepill; akin to geifla.

GER, n. [Dan. gjær], yeast, vide gör.

ger-, in compds, vide gör-, görsemi, etc.

GERA, b, to do, vide göra.

gerð, gerningr, etc., vide görð, görningr, doing.

GERÐ (and görð less correctly), f. yeast, ferment; ok kom þó ekki gerð í mungát, Bs. i. 339; þá kom þegar görð í keren gnóg ok góð, id.; þat öl brásk alldregi þá er gerðar beiddi, 394; ok lét í kerinu sem þá er gerð væri í, Mirm. β. medic., i-gerð, suppuration in a wound, (mod.)

GEBD, f., used to rhyme with e (veroung-geroar), Fms. vi. 448:gear, barness, and in pl. esp. armour; sú gerð (fasbion) var mönnum mjök tíð, iv. 110; klæði með slíkri gerð, sem ..., Al. 121:—armour, vápn ok allar gerðar, Skáld H. R. 5. 43; gerðar hans er hann hafði, feld ok spjót, Glum. 344; Hárs gerðar, war-gear, Fms. l. c.; gerðar várar, our armour, Hkm. 33. II. girth; digrask i geroum, to become stout in the waist, euphon. of a woman, to be with child; Icel. now say, hón er farin að þykkna undir belti.

gerða, ð, [garðr], to gird with a fence, bedge, Lex. Poët.
GERÐI, n. [cp. garðr], a place girded round, a bedged or fenced field, garth; hann fert til gerðisins ok sár niðr korninu, Nj. 170; ok snúa upp i gerði þat er heitir á Örlvorssöðum. gerði þat er heitir á Örlygsstöðum, sauða-hús stóð í gerðinu, Sturl. ii. 218; Finnbogi kvaðsk eiga gerði eitt, bað hann þangat fara ok leggja par gard um, Finnb. 336: a pinfold, lata smala sinn i gerdi, Ghl. 406: akr-gerði, a field. COMPDs: gerois-beiti, n. the 'bite' or pasture in a garth, Ghl. 406. gerðis-tún, n. a garden, Matth. xxvi. 36. gerðisvondr, m. fence-faggots, Gpl. 379. geroing, f. a girding, fencing, N. G. L. i. 41, Fb. ii. 7.

Geror, f. a pr. name of a goddess, Edda; also of a woman, Eb., Landn.; and in many compds, As-geror, Hall-g., Ingi-g., Val-g., por-g., etc., Landn. geri, a, m. [gerr], 'ravener,' the mythol. wolf of Odin, Gm., Edda.

ger-járn, n. a gridiron, Fas. iii. 240, an ἄπ. λεγ.

gerp-ligr, gerpi-legr, m. [garpr], martial, Nj. 72, Fb. ii. 204; g. råð, good circumstances, þorst. Siðu H. 178.

GERR, adj. [akin to gjarn, q. v.], greedy; eigi ofdrykkju-maðr né ákafliga gerr, 686 B. 2, 1 Tim. iii. 8: gluttonous, opp. to neyzlu-grannr, freq. in mod, usage.

gerr, adj. = perfect, vide görr, göra.

gersemi, vide görsemi.

GERSTA or gesta, t, [A.S. gæstan], to annoy; g. hug e-s, to tease one, Greg. 64, Pr. 442, 623. 54; vér skulum g. hug hans, eigi sem þeir gerstu forðum á eyðimörkinni er Moysi fylgdu, Mart. 132: this word is quite obsolete, and chiefly used in old translations of legends. part. gerstr, [Germ. garstig = bideous; O. H. G. garst = sour, barsb; cp. Engl. gastly, agast], sour, dismal; gerstan dag, Skm. 30, Rm. 9:—sulky, hann leit gerstr við mér, be looked sulkily on me, Sighvat, O. H. 81 (Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 196).

gervi, n. gear, vide görvi.

Gerzkr, adj. from Gardar, Nj. 46, Fms. passim. II. = Girkskr, Greek, Al. 26, 40.

gest-beinliga, adv. bospitably, Vápn. 23.

gost-orfo, f. inberitance after a stranger (guest) who dies in one's house, N. G. L. i. 51.

gest-feori and gest-feorungr, m. a law term, defined in N.G.L. i. 209, ch. 5; a man who dies leaving no heirs and whose property lapses partly to the king and partly to the owner or landlord of the house in which he dies (or to the captain if he dies on board ship), N.G.L. i. 208, 209, Js. 74.

gest-félagi, a, m. a guest-friend, rendering of Gr. févos.

gest-gjafi, a, m. a bost; góðr g., a good bost, Gísl. 47 gest-kominn, part. come as a guest, a stranger, Stj. 152: a guest, Matth. xxv. 38.

gest-kvæmt, n. adj. much visited by strangers.

GESTR, m., gen. gests; pl. gestir, acc. gesti; [Ulf. gasts = févos; A.S. gest; Engl. guest; Germ. gast; Dan. gjæst; Swed. gäst; Lat. bostis]:

I. a guest; the original meaning of this word is a stranger, alien, cp. Lat. bostis.

privileges of the king's guardsmen or hiromenn, although they were in the king's pay; they had their own seats in the king's hall, the guests' bench, gesta-bekkr, m., Fb. i. 347; their own chief, gesta-holdingi.
a, m., Nj. 7, Hkr. ii. 69, Fms. vii. 35; their own banner, gesta-merki, n., Fms. ix. 489; their own meeting, gosta-stofna, u, f., Fms. viii. 250; they formed a separate body, gesta-sveit, f., Fas. i. 318; skulu bar fylgja hiromenn ok gestir, O. H. 204, in the battle at Stiklastao: a guests' ball, gesta-skáli, a, m., is mentioned in Eg. 28, Fas. ii. 93: a ship, gesta-skip (gesta-fley), n., Fms. viii. 139; cp. the Sagas passim, esp. the Konunga Sögur, Fms. x. 147, Hkr. passim, but esp. N. G. L. in the section Hiros-skra, or the law (rules) for the king's men, and Sks. 257 sqq. As the gestir were lower in rank than the hiromenn, a recruit had often to serve his apprenticeship among them, e.g. var hann í gestasæti, be was seated among the guests, i. e. was held in small repute, Fas. i. 51. II. a stranger, guest, Lat. bospes, but keeping the old notion of a stranger, prop. an accidental guest, chance comer, and is distinguished

from bods-madr, an invited guest, or the like; hence the allit. phrase, gestr ok gangandi, a guest and ganger, since with the ancients the poor had to go from house to house (cp. gangleri); this is to be borne in mind, if one would understand old sayings such as, Guð elr gesti, God feeds guests, Bs. i. 247; or many passages in the old heathen poem Hávamal, e. g. orir gestr vid gest, guest quarrels with guest, Hm. 31; gestr at gest hædinn, guest mocking guest, 30, which reminds one of Hom. Od. xviii. 1-33; gest þú nó geyja nó á grind hrekir (scoff not at a guest, nor drive bim to the door), get þú váluðum vel, Hm. 136, where gestr (a guest) and valaor (a vagrant) are used synonymously; ganga skal, skala gestr vera æ í einum stað, 34. In olden times there were no public hostelries, and all entertainment was (as it still is in Icel.) private bounty; a fine instance of a munificent hostess of the heathen age is recorded in Landn.,-Geirríðr sparði ekki mat við menn, ok lét göra skála sinn of þjóðbraut þvera, hón sat á stóli ok laðaði úti gesti, en borð stóð inni jafnan ok matr á, 2. 13. After the introduction of Christianity, when churches were built and endowments given, the donors often imposed the duty of 'feeding guest and ganger for a night' (ala gest ok ganganda), Dipl. i. 169, 174; or, par er ekki gesta eldi skylt (it is not required to feed guests), ala hvern at ósekju er vill, 200; ala þurfa-menn ok þá er fara skylda-erinda, 201, ep. 273 passim:—gener. a visitor, guest: gesta-eldi, n. shelter for guests, D. I. (vide above): gesta-fluga, u, f. a guest-fly, a moth, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558: gesta-herbergi, n. a 'guest-barbour,' bostel, inn, Gr. καταλύμα, Luke ii. 7: gesta-hús, n. a guest-room, Sturl. i. 216, ii. 191: gesta-koma, u, f., gesta-nauð, n. a coming, crowding of guests: gesta-maor, m. a guest-man (bishops had a special servant so called), Bs. i. 850, 876: gosta-rum, n. a guestbed: gosta-skáli, a. m. a guest-chamber, Hom. 36: gosta-spjót, n. pl., a cat is said to raise the 'guest-spears' when it lies on its back and cleans itself with its hind legs, which is a token that a stranger is at hand, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 558. III. as pr. names, Landn., freq.; also in compds, bor-gestr, Heim-gestr, Goo-gestr, Hleva-gastir on the Golden horn (Bugge's reading), and Gr. Εενο-φών, Εενο-φώνη. Gestr is a name of Odin = the Traveller, Edda, Vhm., Gm., Hervar. S. ch. 15 (Gestumblindi). It is curious to notice that whereas with the Romans bostis came to mean a foe, with the Teutons (as with the Gr. Févos) the equivalent word

became a term of friendship, used of a friend staying at one's house. gest-risinn, adj. bospitable, Greg. 32, Bs. i. 101, 1 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. i. 8, 1 Pet. iv. 9, passim.

gest-risni, f. bospitality, 655 v. 2, Bs. i. 81, 830, Rom. xii. 13, Heb. xiii. 2. passim.

gest-vænliga, adv. bospitably, Vápn. 23, (prob. a false reading.)

GETA, pret. gat, 2nd pers. gazt, pl. gátu; pres. get; pret. subj. gæti; sup. getio, but getao in the mod. sense of could; part. getinn; reflex. pres. and pret. getsk or gezk, gatsk or gazk, mod. gezst and gazst; with the neg. suff. gátu-ð, Korm. 224, Sighvat; gat-at, Lex. Poët. WITH ACC

A. [Ulf. begitan = ευρίσκειν; A.S. getan; Engl. get; O. H. G. gezan]:—to get; this use of the word, which is so common in Engl., is dying out in Icel.; it is found in the old poems, esp. in the old Hm.; it is used in law phrases, but is rare in common prose, even in the oldest Sagas; geta bogn, to get silence, a bearing, Höfudl. 3, Hm. 8; geta orðstir, to get fame; en orðstír deyr aldrigi hveim sér góðan getr, 75; orðstír of gat, Eirekr at þat, Höfuðl.; ey getr kvikr kú, Hm. 69; sjaldan liggjandi úlft lær um getr, né sofandi maðr sigr, 57; ef hann sylg um getr, 17; né þat máttu ... geta hvergi, they could nowbere get it, Hym. 4; gambantein at geta, gambantein ek gat, Skm. 34; hvar gaztú vára aura, Vkv. 12; geta gjaforð, to marry, Alm. 6: geta sér, to get for oneself; hættr er heimis-kviðr nema sér góðan geti, Sdm. 25; sá er sæll er sér um getr lof ok líknstafi, Hm. 8; er sér getr slikan sefa, Hkm. 19; góðs um æðis, ef sér geta mætti, if be could get it, Hm. 4; geta gjöld, laun e-s, 64, 124, Gm. 3; geta gott af e-m, to get good of one, Hm. 43, 44:—in law, nema hann geti þann kvið, at..., β. the Guests, one division of the king's dunless be can get that verdict, that ..., Grag. i. 17; godinn seksk ef

hann getr engi (acc.) til at nefna féránsdóm, 95; ella skal hverr þeirra geta mann fyrir sik, 26 :--in common prose, biðja konu þeirrar er honum væri sómi í, ef hann gæti, Fms. xi. 47; veit ek eigi hvar sú kona sitr er měr sé mikit happ í at geta, Ld. 88: to get, earn, svá at hann megi sér mat geta af sinu fé ebr verkum, Grág. i. 293 :- to get, learn, fátt gat ek þegjandi þar, Hm. 104; lengi man þat er ungr getr, an old saying, Isl. ii. 248; þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn, þá er hann má helzt geta af (five lawyers of whom he can best learn, i. e. five of the wisest men of law) aor hann segi hvern batt upp, Grag. i. 3. with dat. of the person added, mostly in reference to feeding or entertaining; get ber vel at bordi binu, keep a good table, Sks. 20; get bu valudum vel, entertain well the poor, Hm. 136; nú er honum vel getid (be bas good cheer) af gnógum mat ok góðum drykk, Str. 7; geta e-m sumbl, to give a feast to one, Ls. 8; geta e-m fótlaug, to get bim a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37; geta e-m drapu, to entertain one with a poem, Sighvat: the phrase, geta ser (e-m) vel, illa, to do, eause good or evil to one; ofrmælgi hygg ek at illa geti hveim er ..., a loose tongue will bring evil to any one that ..., Vpm. 10; en ef hann forðask minn fund pá mun hann sér illa geta í því, if be sbuns me be will do worse to bim-self, Orkn. 252 (in a verse). II. joined to an infinitive, a participle, or a supine, to get to do (fá, q. v., is used in a similar sense),—hence 1. almost like an auxil. verb, a. with infin, but without 'at;' ek gat'k unna Gunnari, I got to love G., Og. 21; en så gat taka við syndum, Sl. 6; ek gat líta, I got to see, bebeld, Korm. 14 (in a verse); ek gat blóta, Hallfred (Fs. 94); getum hræra, we do rear, Edda; geta sjå, to get to see, Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse); hann gat teygja at sår, be did draw to bimself, Edda 65 (in a verse); geta fæða, to give birth to, Am. 103; ef hann eignask getr, Hm. 78; hveim er eiga getr, Hkv. Hjörv. 9:-with 'at,' esp. in the phrase, geta at sjá, líta; þá geta þeir Hákon jarl at líta, earl H. got to see, bebold, Fms. xi. 131; þá gátu menn at sjá land fyrir stafn fram, 656 C. 22; Sölvi gat at lita hvar peir flydu, Nj. 247; Enok gat at eiga pann son, Stj. 45; gat at heita, β. with part. acc., with a notion of being able, Lat. posse; Gyðingar gátu enga sök sannaða, the Jews could not prove any of their cbarges, 656 C. 19; því mér lizt svá, sem vér munim þá aldri sótta geta, Nj. 197; ef vér getum Harald Gráfeld af lífi tekinn, Fms. xi. 21; ok geta rétta fylking sína, 131; mikinn fisk ok fagran ok gátu eigi veiddan, iv. γ. so also with sup.; gátu þeir ekki at gört, Nj. 115; ok hætta á hvart ek geta keypt (kaup, v. l.) fyrir yor, if I can get a bargain for you, 157; Björn gat séð (bebeld) manna-reiðina, 260; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séő, 22; sem mest gat hann flutt eptir sér, O. H. 85; eigi at heldr gat hann veitt þann íkorna, id.; ef ek get eigi fylgt yör, Fms. vi. 2. absol. in old writers geta seems never to occur in the sense of to be able, but only periphrastically as above; but in mod. usage geta has almost displaced the old verb kunna in this sense, e. g. eg get það ekki, *I cannot*; getr-ðú komið, canst thou come? ef hann hefði getad, if he could have; ekki purfti, eg gat, I could, and endless other III. impers. there is got, there is, cp. Germ. es giebt; eigi getr slikan (there is none such) i konungs herbergjum, Fms. vii. 148; par getr stein (acc.) er asbestos heitir, there is got the stone asbestos, xi. 41 eigi getr vitrara mann, no wiser man is to be got; slika menn getr varla til vitrleiks, Lv. 54; par getr reykelsi, Hb. 8. IV. reflex., in the phrase, e-m getsk at e-u, one is pleased at a thing, one likes it; pvi at mér gezk vel at per, because I like thee well, Fms. i. 66; ok mun mér ekki at getask, nema hann sé sæmilega af höndum leystr, and I shall not be pleased, unless..., Ld. 298; at þú fengir mér konu þá er mér gætisk at, Fms. i. 289; honum gatsk illa at þessu, Ld. 104; eru þeir nokkurir hér at þér getisk eigi at, Fms. vii. 104; konungr sagði at honum gatsk eigi at þeirri sætt svá búit, ix. 486; haf bökk fyrir, ok getsk mér nú vel at, vi. 372; segir, at henni getsk eigi at þessi ætlan, Finnb. 312; þorgrímr bað hann til hætta hve honum gætisk at, 336; svá hefir þeim at getisk vápnum Franceisa, so they bave tasted thus far the weapons of the French, Karl. 184: with sup., lata sér getið at e-u, to take interest in, be pleased with; eigi læt ek mér at einu getio, 'tis not my taste to bave always the same, I want some change, something new, Grett. 149 new Ed.; lát bér at gódu getið, rejoice in the good, Hm. 129.

B. To get, beget, engender, used alike of both parents, severally or jointly; fôtr gat son við fæti, Vþm. 33; hve sá börn gat, 32; þá ek mög gat, Ls. 35; við systur þinni gaztu slíkan mög, 36; hann gat son er Guðröði hét, Fms. i. 11; þat barn er þau geta, Grág. i. 178; ef austmaðr getr barn með konu, ef skógarmaðr getr launbarn með konu, 352; svein Dann sem hón hafði getið með Abram, Stj. 114; dróttning gat son við Ívari, Fms. vii. 230; sonu marga Öndurdís við Óðni gat, Ht.; þau gátu sér son er Mörör hét, Nj. 38; fillinn getr eigi optarr en um sinn, Stj. 70; pegar sem peir geta burð saman, 97; hann var getinn (born) austr, Landn. 148; throughout Matth. i. the Icel. text renders begat by gat, cp. Mar. S. 19, Luke i. 35:--to conceive, þú munt verða getandi í kviði, Štj. 409. Judges xiii. 5; fyrir sinn erfingja getinn ok ógetinn, Grág. ii. 170; þú munt son geta ok fæða, Mar. 18; gefr hann son at geta þann er hon fæðir síðan, Mar.: reflex. to be engendered, padan getsk löngunin, 656 B. 7: to be born, Mar. 19.

WITH GEN., of the same form throughout, though different in construction and sense.

A. [Engl. guess (from the Scandin.?); Swed. gissa; Dan. gjætte; not in Germ. nor Saxon]:—to guess; geta gatu, to guess a riddle, Fas. i. 465; in the saying, opt veror villr sa er geta skal, Fb. iii. 384; hvart getr þú þessa, eðr veiztú með sannindum, Fms. ii. 260; ef þik hefði svá dreymt sem áðr gat ek, xi. 7; ok gat þess til, at þú mundir, Nj. 90; þess munda ek geta, at..., Lv. 104; þá fór sem hann gat, at ..., Fms. xi. 22; ek get verit munu hafa Gunnar á Hlíðarenda, Nj. 35; sendimenn sögðu at hann gat rétt, Eg. 541; ef ek skal geta til, þá ætla ek..., Nj. 134; eptir því sem Halldórr gat til, Ld. 324; sem Ólafr konungr gat til, Fms. vii. 104, x. 354; get þú til (guess!) segir Stúfr, rétt getr þú (thou guessest right) segir Stúfr, vi. 390; gat síns hverr til hvat skipum vera mundi, viii. 213; nú geta menn þess til at Gísli muni druknaðr vera, Gísl. 46, (tilgáta); þá get ek at á sína hönd mér setisk hvárr þeirra, Ld. 324: so in the phrase, geta til launanna í knefa e-m, so guess for the reward into another's nieve (closed hand), Sturl. iii. 151; geta i kollinn, to guess, guess right, passim. 2. to think, mean, almost like the American I guess; ekki get ek at hón sálug sé mjök djarstæk, I guess that she, poor thing, will ..., Stj. 422; ek get hann eigi þessa eina hjálp okkr veita, 423, passim: recipr. getask, proncd. getrast.

B. [Found neither in Engl., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Swed. and Dan.]:—to speak of, mention; bess er getið sem gört er, Grett.; gettu eigi vafurleysu þeirrar, Band. 28; öngra manna gat Kári jafnopt sem Njáls, Nj. 211; konungr þagnar hvert sinn er Þórólfs er getið, Eg. 54; þá þarf þess eigi at geta ef sættask skal, Fms. iv. 130; so also, geta um e-t, to speak about; Gunnarr reið heim ok gat fyrir öngum manni um, Nj. 82; ok gátu fyrir henni um bónorðit, Fms. xi. 22; ok er ekki getið um ferð þeirra fyrr en þeir kómu til hirðar Rögnvalds jarls, iv. 130. 2. to tell of (in records etc.); bess getr Glümr Geirason i Grafeldar drapu, Fms. i. 25, 30, 38, 50, 55, 65, 91, iv. 62, 63, passim; en i annarri sögu er bess getið, at..., xi. 14; enn getr Einarr hversu Hákon jarl hefndi föður sins, i. 56; sem síðarr mun getið verða, as will be told later (i. e. below), 230; sem fyrr var getið, as is told above, v. 24: impers., e-s getr, it is told, recorded (in books, poems); bess getr i Hrunhendu, at ..., opt skal goos geta, a saying, the good shall be often spoken of, Hm. 102.

geta, u, f. a guess, mostly in pl.; leida getum um e-t, Nj. 14, 205; margar getur, guess-work, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 400, xi. 244, Eg. 766: rarely in sing., getu verdir eda frásagnar, worth mentioning, Sks. 180; ætla ek eigi pat til getu, at hann só par, it is not likely that he is there, Fms. ii. 110; vandast oss nú getan, Mork. 167: cp. the saying, spú er spaks geta, the spae (prophecy) is the wise man's guess, Fms. xi. 154. a doubtful case, Fs. 59.

getara, u, f. one who gives birth to, Mar. passim.

get-gangr, m. guessing, Fb. iii. 385.

get-gata, u, f. guess-work.

getnaor, m., gen. ar, conception, Mar. 33, K. A. 104, passim: birth, foetus, vera með getnaði, Sks. 689, Stj. 159. Gen. xxv. 24. COMPDS: getnaðar-frjó, n. seed, Stj. 80. getnaðar-liðr (-limr), m. genigetnaðar-frjó, n. seed, Stj. 80. talia, Bs. i. 310, 644, Stj. 63, 80, 326, Fms. ix. 414. getnaðartimi, a, m. (-tio, f.), the time of conception, K. A. 18, Mar. 345.

getning, f. = getnadr, Str. 52.

getrask, 20, dep. to play at guessing with small shells in the hands, a favourite Icel. child's play.

get-sakir (proncd. gessakir), f. pl. 'guess-charges,' i. c. imputations, nsinuations without evidence, in the phrases, fyrir getsakir, Fms. vi. 383; sækja getsakir, to prosecute one upon loose imputations, Gisl. 123: the mod. phrase, gera e-m getsakir, to make insinuations; gerou mér engar getsakir, make no insinuations to me.

get-spakr, adj. wise at guessing, prophetic.

get-speki, f. 'guess-wisdom,' gift of prophecy, Rb. 394, Pr. 83. GEYJA, pret. gó, Orkn. 114, 150, Nj. 74, Rd. 302, Fas. ii. 33; 3rd pers. pl. gó, Fms. xi. 12; pret. subj. gœi, 10; pres. indic. geyr (spelt gœr), Clem. 44: [Dan. gjö; Swed. gö]:-to bark; er vér heyroum hvelpana g., Fms. xi. 12, passim (above):-mctaph. to scoff at, blaspbene, with acc., vil ek eigi goð geyja, Bs. i.17: in a ditty of the year 999 A.D., hann gœr Gefjon (acc.), Clem. l.c.; g. gest, Hm. 136; also, g. á e-n, to abuse one (á-gauð); geyr hón á þá, Gísl. 139: geyja at e-m, to bark at one, Nj. 106: reflex. recipr. geyjask, to abuse one another, N. G. L. i. 333. This word is now obsolete in Icel. and replaced by gelta, q.v.

GEYMA, d, [Ulf. gaumjan = δραν, βλέπειν, etc.; A.S. gyman; lost in Germ., but gaume = to keep bouse, in the Zürich idiom, De Herr Professer by August Corrodi; Dan. gjemme; Swed. gömma]:-to keep, watch, beed, mind; and with gen. to take care of; at allir geymi bin sem bezt, Nj. 14; ok g. eigna várra, Fms. i. 156; hann haldi geymt hlutverka (not hlut verks) sinna, be bad minded bis work, Gisl. 29; g. tungu sinnar, to keep a guard on one's tongue, Th. 78; göra hark, svá at lögréttu-menn mega eigi g. dóma sinna, to make a noise (in court) so that the judges cannot mind their duty, Gpl. 16; g. pess (to watch) at enginn komizt í braut, Nj. 198, Fms. vi. 390; g. at e-u, id.; nú geymir Björn

well) ef þér verðit við nokkura nýbreytni varir, i. 71. β. with dat., g. sauðum, to watch sheep, Stj. 177; þú skalt g. mínum skilmála, 115, and geymir þeim síðan, 81,99. Y. absol., Fms. i. 126; hann geymdi eigi hvat tré þat var, Grett. 151 A, Stj. 365, 486. 8. with acc., hvárt hann vildi heldr g. (watch) bæinn eðr ganga at jarli, Grett. 85 A; g. heilræðit, Fms. xi. 433, both of them late MSS.; bað hann þá hlífa sér ok g. skotvápn öll, Fb. ii. 43; but gætum vápna várra, Ö. H. l. c.; cp. Stj. 231, where dat, in text, but acc. in v.l.; þó treystisk hann eigi at g. þá, Sd. 160 (paper MS.), Bev. 16. The acc. seems not to occur in very old MSS., but in mod. usage it is very freq., although the gen. is not quite obsolete: Icel. still say, geyma Guds bodord, to keep God's commandments, N. T. Pass., Vidal. passim:—to keep a thing for another, eg skal g. bókina fyrir big á meðan, geymdu það fyrir mig: reflex. to be observed, of law, H. E. i. II. part. geymdr, observed, retained, Rb. 202. 509, N. G. L. i. geymari, a, m. a keeper, Fms. iii. 158, Stj. 9.

geymd, f., only in pl., gefa geymdir at e-u (= gefa gaum at e-u), Lv. 44, Hom. 160, Sks. 564 B; hafit g. á hvar þessi hinn vándi maðr er, Stj. (MS.) geymiliga, adv. beedfully, Grett. 150, Stj. 150.

geyminn, adj. beedful, Bs. i. 48, Fms. v. 240.

geymala, u, f. guardianship, watch, Stj. 8, 177, Fms. vii. 25, Sd. 160, Grett. 112 (vigilance); fját-g., sbeep-keeping. COMPDS: geymaluengill, m. a guardian angel, Stj. 8. goymslu-lauss, adj. unguarded, Fas. ii. 138, Karl. 161. goymslu-leysi, n. carelessness. goymslumaor, m. a keeper, Stj. 42.

geypna, ad, [gaupn], to encompass, Geisli 16, Hs. 29, Lb. 25.

GEYSA, t, [from gjosa, q.v., and different to geisa]:—to rush furiously, gush, = Lat. grassari, of fire, the sea, etc.; hann lætt g. eld ok járn, Fms. xi. 42 :—usually dep., geysask vötn at þeim með forsfalli, Ö. H. 164 : þá geysisk hafit á löndin, Edda 41 ; geystisk at því allr lands-múgr, O. H. 34; múgrinn flotaus geystisk inn á stórskipin, Fms. viii. 227: part. geystr, gusbing, rusbing forth, Nj. 247, Fms. vii. 326, Fb. i. 253: metaph. enraged, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 202, Hkr. ii. 356: big, enormous, Fms. vii. 99 :- neut. geyst, as adv. furiously, violently, i. 165, Finnb. 352.

goysi-, a prefix, exceedingly, greatly; geysi-újafnt, Edda 11; geysi-glaðr, exceeding glad, Stj. 478; geysi-mörg, very many, Edda 14; hat er beim geysi-haglig geit, what a wonderful goat, 24; geysi-illa, very badly, Fms. ii. 295; g. kallt, piercing cold, viii. 306; g. feginn, uncommonly glad, Barl. 85; g. mjök, very much, Fb. i. 210; g. mikill, very muckle, 481; g. fagr, wonderfully fair, Olf. 3. 41, and many others:—with nouns, geysi-fól, a big fool, Flóv.

geysiliga, adv. enormously, Fas. i. 64.

geysiligr, adj. enormous, Fas. ii. 243, Mar. 166, 423. geysingr, m. impetuosity, Finnb. 354, Fas. i. 157, Isl. ii. 347, Fms. xi. 81. Geysir, m. the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland. Foreign writers often use geysir as an appellative; but the only Icel. words for hot springs are hver (a cauldron, bot well) and laug (a bot batb). The present Geysir is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the Icel. Annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukadale were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared and those now existing came up,—hjá Haukadal kómu upp hverir stórir en sumir hurfu þeir er áðr höfðu verit; unfortunately the end of Arna S. (the bishop), the sole historical work of that time, is lost. The word geysir = a gusber must be old, as the inflexive -ir is hardly used but in obsolete words (læknir a leach, hellir a cave, etc., are exceptional); it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring. A pretty legend, referring to the 'moving' of springs when defiled with innocent blood, is recorded in Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 112, 113; this tale could not have sprung up unless a change in the place of the hot springs had been observed.

geytlan, f. gluttony, Róm. 306, (an απ. λεγ.) -GI (or -ki after t or s), a particle suffixed to nouns and adverbs.

A. In a positive sense [Lat. -que], ever, Lat. -que, -cunque: the pronoun hverr (quis) through all cases, answering to the Lat. quis-que: out of the Laws we can nearly make a full paradigm:-nom. hverr-gi or hver-gi, Lat. quis-que, qui-cunque, Grag. Kb. i. 14, 31, 45, 85, 171 (twice), 183, 195, 221, ii. 7, 23, 82, 101: nom. and acc. neut. hvat-ki (quod-que), i. 34, 155, 162, 183, 244, ii. 77, 140, 154, Jómsv. 15, Ib. 3; also hvártki, id., Grag. Kb. i. 61 (twice): gen. hvers-kis (cujus-que), 238: dat. hverjun-gi (cui-que), 31, 156: acc. masc. hvern-gi (quem-que), 147, 155, 221, 225, 245, ii. 47, 66: abl. hve-gi or hví-gi, bowever, i. 147, 195, ii. 64, 101, 128, 151, Jómsv. 14:—plur. acc. neut. hver-gi (quae-que): dual dat. sing. hvárun-gi megin, on both sides (of a river), Grág. Kb. ii. 93: even in historical prose, því at hit næsta sumar gat hvergi ber á Íslandi, the following summer every man gathered berries in Iceland (to make some kind of wine), Bs. i. 135, (or are we to read hvar-gi, everywhere?). with adverbs; hvert-ki (quocun-que modo), Grág. ii. 50; nær-gi, wbenever (ubi-cunque), i. 191; hvar-gi, wberever, 25, 166, 240, ii. 128, 212.

B. In a negative sense, with a few pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and rarely in old poems with substantives: 1. with nouns, in the pr. name Lopt-ki, an απ. λεγ., Ls. 19: with appellatives, borf-gi, no need, an an. Aey., Hkv. Hjörv. 39; freq. in mann-gi, no man, cp. Lat. nemo, Ib., the first guilds in Norway were instituted by king Olave (1066-1093),

eigi, B. beeded not, iv. 110; geyma til, id.; geymit þér til vel (mark which is even used in mod. writers and poets; væt-ki, naught; vettu-gi (dat.) and vetter-gis (gen.), Vsp.: with adjectives, ein-gi (q. v.), none, a common word; otherwise rare, sjálf-gi, 'self-not,' i.e. not oneself, Ls. 29, an āπ. λεγ.: with a dat. case of langr, på löngu-gi, then not for a long time, Konr. (MS.): with pronouns, in the dual, hvárr-gi, neither, Lat. neuter, Grág. Kb. i. 46, ii. 93, 151; gen. hvárs-kis (neutrius), freq.; dat. hvárungi (neutri), i. 215; hvárum-gi, ii. 63: neut. hváru-gi, 216; hitt-ki, ne illud quidem, Hm. 21, 23; pat-ki, Hbl. 6; pat-ki at ek fá (not even tbat 2. with adverbs, only in I get) mála minn falslausan, Mork. 83. poetry or laws or very old prose; svá-gi, not so, Grág. Kb. ii. 99, Mork. 83; þá-gi, then not; þey-gi, though not, qs. þó-gi; æva-gi, never: again, hver-gi (q. v.), nowbere; ei-gi (q. v.), not; aldri-gi (q. v.), never; hvar-ki (q. v.), neither, are common words in prose and in speech. The negative -gi can never be suffixed to verbs (vide '-at,' p. 2); therefore by b-gi, non jubeo (in Islands-vaka 61, a poem of the last century, Fél. i. 236), is a spurious imitation of the old idiom; neither can -at be put to nouns; ráð-at hann kunni, Jónas 105, ought therefore to be ráð hann kunni-t, issue be knew not.

C. In an indefinite sense; in a few instances -gi seems to be used almost like Latin quidem with a preceding negative; eigi miklo-gi minna, ne multo quidem minus, Heidar. S., Isl. ii. 360; eigi stóru-gi meiri, ne multo quidem majora, 386; engi miklo-gi görr..., nemo multo quidem plus..., Grag. i. 209; cp. also the adverbs öllun-gis or öldun-gis, quite, altogether (allr, -gi); einun-gis, only, solely (einn, -gi), both formed from dat. sing.: the obsolete vil-gi (qs. vel-gi) is ambiguous, being used both in a neg. sense = not well, and posit. = well, bene quidem, cp. Bs. i. 393, note; Hm. 66, málun-gi, is doubtful; - prob. þyrftig-at málun-gi mat should be read, -at being taken not as a prep. but as a negative verbal suffix, and -gi as a positive suffix; Icel. now say, hann á ekki málungi matar, be does not know where to look for his next meal.

The negative -gi is peculiar to Scandin., and no traces of it are found in any Saxon nor German idioms; whereas, as a positive suffix, it is common to all Teutonic tongues, and remains in the Engl. many and any; 'many' being qs. man-y = man-ever, 'bomo-cunque,' Goth. manags, and 'any' qs. ane-y = every-one; so also is the g in Icel. margr and hvárigr, which are remnants—the former of the positive, the latter of the negative -gi.

gift, gifta, u, f. gift, vide gipt, gipta.

GIKKR, m., pl. ir, [Dan. gjæk = jester], a pert, rude person. gikks-hattr, m. pert manner. gikks-ligr, adj. pert, rude; the say ing, hver sem glettist við gikkinn fær af honum hnykkinn, who meddles with a 'gik' will get a kick.

GIL, n., gen. pl. gilja, dat. giljum, [Gbyll or Gill in North. E. and Scot, local names]:—a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom, like the Gr. χαράδρα; brooks and tributary streams flowing through clefts in the fell side to the main river at the bottom of a vale are in Icel, called gil; very freq. in local names, İsfirdinga-gil, Branda-gil, Hauka-gil, Hrafna-gil, Hellra-gil, Gilj-a, pver-gil, vide Landn.; (a chasm without water or with stagnant water is not gil, but gjá; also gljúfr, a deep chasm forming the bed of a river), Valla L. 223, Hrafn. 7, Eg. 766, Ld. 218, Krók. 64, Fms. vii. 149, passim. compds: Gils-bakki, a, m., prop. Gill-bank, a local name, Landn., whence Gils-bekkingar, m. pl. the name of a family, Landn. gils-botn, m. a gill bottom, Sturl. i. 82, 84. gjá, f. a chasm with a gill (rare), Grett. 111. gils-þröm, f. the edge of a gill, Ld. 218, Dropl. 23, Grett. 111.

gilda, t, to be worth so and so, only in mod. usage, esp. in metaph. and impers. phrases, mig gildir einu, I do not mind; lattu þig einu g., never mind: hvað sem gildir, at any price; hirt aldrei hvað sem gildir, at hætta á ósatt mál, Pass. 13. 2.

GILDI, n. [gjalda; Ulf, gild = tribute, Luke xx. 22, Mark xii. 14;

A. S. gild; Hel. geld; Frank. chalta; Germ. geld = money; it remains in Old Engl. weregild]:—payment, tribute; this sense is very rare, as giald (q.v.) is the common word; chiefly used in compds, as nef-gildi, bead-tax; baug-gildi, q. v.; skatt-gildi, a tax; skulda-gildi, payment of debts, Grag. i. 2. recompense; in the saying, æ sér til gildis gjöf (mod. æ sér gjöf til gjalda), Hom. 146. 3. value; al-gildi, full-g., half-g., wbole, full, balf value; ib-gildi or i-gildi, equivalence; hón er karlmanns-igildi. A. worth, value, esteem; the phrase, vera í miklu, litlu, engu gildi, to be in great, small, no repute; an Drottins rada er adstod manns i engu minsta gildi, Pass. 9. 2: freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, begar ér komizt í gildi við höfðingja eðr kærleika, Finnb. 266. II. a banquet, feast, [cp. Dan. gilde; so called from the fee paid?], Eg. 20 sqq., Edda 45, 57, Fb. i. 283, Gpl. 178, freq. in old poems; the poetical mead is called Gauta g., Kormak; or gildi Grjótaldar, the cheer of the Giants; gefa úlfum gildi, to feast the wolves, Lex. Poët.; to this seems to belong the passage in Vsp. 27, hvart skyldi Æsir afrað gjalda eðr skyldi goðin öll gildi eiga, where the eiga gildi means to bold a feast, with the notion of making a league or peaceful agreement, as opp. to gjalda afrað (q. v.), to pay tribute as a badge of submission. III. in a technical sense, a guild, throughout England and Scandinavia during the Middle Ages;

Olafr konungr lot setja Mikla-gildi í Níðarósi, ok mörg önnur í kaup-Pit seems however better to derive it from the verb beginnan, Engl. begin, stödum, en adr voru hvirfings-drykkjur (but before there, were drinkingbouts), Fms. vi. 440: the guilds were secular brotherhoods or trades' unions (and often became political clubs); they assumed the names of saints or sacred things, as Kross-g., Cross-guild; Olafs-g., St. Olave's guild (in Norway); Knúts-g., St. Canute's guild (in Denmark), and so on: in Icel. this sense rarely occurs, mælti at einhverr vildis-manna ætti at hefja gildit, Sturl. i. 20; ok var gildit at Ólafs messu hvert sumar, 23; cp. also gildis-fundr, m. a guild-meeting, mentioned in Sturl. i. 58; and gildis-bændr, m. pl. guild-franklins, guild-brotbers, 23, (about the middle of the 12th century); but guilds never took root in Icel.: gildis-skáll, a, m. a guild-ball, Fms. viii. 160, ix. 22, D. N. passim: gildistío, n. a guild-term, Fms. viii. 151.

gildingr, m. a thing rated at its full worth, fully measured, Grag. ii.

357, 380: pride, pretension, an gildings, 655 xxvii. 2.

gildir, m., in poetry a payer, contributor, Lex. Poët.: a feaster, poët. the wolf that feasts in blood: a guild-brother, öld Olass gilda (gen. pl.), the bost of St. Olave's guild-brothers, Geisli 10; Hropts gildar, the champions of Odin, Hd.

gild-leiki, a, m. strength, full size, Grett. 148: mod. stoutness. gild-liga, adv. stoutly, metaph. with a grand air, Korm. 60.

gildna, ad, to become stout.

GILDR, adj., neut. gilt, [cp. gildi, gjalda; Swed., Dan., and Norse gild]:-of full worth, full: 1. a trade term, of full measure, size, quality, and the like; gillt fé, Grág. i. 503; gildr skal tréskjöldr, ef, Gbl. 105, cp. 104; bolöxar gildar, N. G. L. i. 126; þeim manni er bæði hefir gildar (full-measured) álnar ok faðma, Grág. ii. 262; gild dagleið, 2. valued at, with dat., gildr tveim mörkum, Grág. ii. 86; g. átta aurum, id.; svá gildr, id.; hversu þau sár eru gild, at bow much those wounds are rated, N. G. L. i. 172; tví-gildr, hálf-g., al-g., of double, balf, full worth. II. metaph. complete, absolute, great; g. konungr, Fms, ix. 69; g. höfðingi, xi. 18; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349; gildr maðr, Eg. 182; flestir enir gildari menn (bonoratiores), Ld. 106; Hallfreyðr var på sem gildastr, H. was then at his best, Fs. 100; å gildasta aldri, id., Stj. 230: so of things, honum var þat gildr þykkr, a great sbock, Isl. ii. 321; med gildum soma, with great fame, Fms. xi. 18; gild hefnd, Isl. ii. 116; gild ferð, a famous journey, Fas. ii. 513. III. in mod. usage, stout, brawny, cp. Grett. 148; Icel. now say gildr of a man, digr of things: III. in mod. usage, but in compds, mittis-digr, not mittis-gildr; to use digr and digrask (q.v.) for gildr and gildna is now thought rude; but in olden times only digr was used in that sense, e.g. Olafr Digri, porbjörg Digra (a lady); the passage referred to, Grett. 148, comes near the mod. sense of that word, but is not to be so understood.

GILDRA, u, f. a trap, Gpl. 445, Niðrst. 3; sem melrakki í gildru, ; vide knatt-gildra: gildru-merki, n. a trap mark, Gpl. 444: metaph.,

Fms. i. 221, ii. 48, vi. 145, Mar. 506.

gildra, að, to trap, Gþl. 444: metaph. to contrive, g. til e-s, ef maðr gildrar til þess at vápn skuli sjálf falla á menn, Grág. ii. 117, Fms. ii. 294, vii. 202; g. til veiða, viii. 63, 80; g. svá til, at ..., to contrive so, that ... Stj. 451, pior. 242, Róm. 257

gildri, n. the laying a trap, N.G.L. i. 341, 379

gildri, n. = gildi, [Ulf. gilstr, Rom. xiii. 6; O. H. G. gelstar], payment, Grág. Kb. ii. 204.

gllja, aδ, [Ulf. gailjan = εὐφραίνειν; Swed. gilja], to beguile a woman, Grett. 161, Krók. 64 (a pun), Bs. i. 238.

Gilli, a, m. [Gael. gillie = a servant], only in Irish pr. names, Fms., Landn. gil-maör, m. a libertine, Blanda.

GIM, n. [in A.S. gim is masc., and so it seems to be used in Vkv. 5; A.S. gim from Lat. gemma]:—in poetry a gem, a jewel; the sun is called fagr-gim, the fair gem; gims geror, a lady, Lex. Poët. poets metaph. fire, Edda (Gl.): never used in prose.

Gimli, a beavenly abode, sal sá hón standa sólu fegra gulli þakðan á Gimli, Vsp. 63; it occurs only there, whence it came into Edda 12; even the gender is uncertain, whether n. or perhaps better dat. of a masc. gimill = himill = himin, n. beaven.

gim-steinn, m. a 'gem-stone,' a jewel, Edda 147, Greg. 27, Fms. i. 15, vi. 3, Stj. 191, 254; a name of a poem: gim-steinaor, part. set with

GIN, n. [A.S. gin], the mouth (Germ. rachen) of beasts, Edda 42, Al. faxi, a, m. a magical character, Isl. pjóðs. i. 446. gin-fjara, u, f. a gin-kefli, a, m. a mouth-piece, a gag, put in the mouth of animals, Fas. iii. 314. gin-keyptr, adj., in the phrase, vera ginkeyptr eptir e-u, to be eager for a thing, prop. open-mouthed as a fish for gin-klofi, a, m., medic. spasmus cynicus, Fél. gin-ljótr, adj. with a bideous mouth.

gingi-braud, n. ginger-bread, H. E. ii. 91. gin-hafri, a, m. a kind of oats, Edda (Gl.)

ginn, ginnr, or ginnir, m. a juggler, jester, Fms. vi. 295, viii. 307

a word used in all Teutonic languages, except the old Scandinavian tongue, where it is unknown, unless in this mythological prefix]:-only used as a prefix: I. in old mythol. words, great, boly: ginnheilog (adj. pl.) goo, the most holy gods, the supreme gods, as opposed to Asir and Vanir, the lower gods, Vsp. passim: ginn-regin, n. pl. 'magna numina,' Hm. 143, Haustl. 13, in the same sense as ginnheilög god in Vsp.; in Hym. 4 opp. to tivar (dii); in Alm. god and ginnregin are distinguished, cp. also Hm. 79: ginnungar, m. pl., seems used in the same sense as ginnregin, whence Ginnunga-gap, n. chaos, the formless void, in which abode the supreme powers, before the creation, Edda, Vsp.: later, in the 11th century, the sea between Greenland and America was called Ginnunga-gap, A. A. 295: Ginnunga-himin, m. of the heavenly vault of Ginnunga-gap, Edda 5: Ginnunga-vé, n. pl. the boly places of the Ginnungar, the universe, Haustl. 15: Ginnarr (Ginnir), m., is a name of Odin, prop. = aetherius, and also used of the eagle, the falcon. in an intensive sense only in poets; ginn-viti, a, m. a large fire, Sighvat; perhaps also we may read, Vkv. 5, ginn-fasti, a, m. a great fire in a smithy, for gim fasti.

GINNA, t, to dupe, fool one, Nj. 225, 263, Band. 5, 27, 69, Fms. vi. 205, Edda 36; g. e-t af e-m, Fms. iii. 98; g. e-n at sér, to fall out with one, Vápn. 7:—to intoxicate, lát af at drekka vín, svá at þú gerir þik ginnta, Stj. 428; ferr þessi maðr í tavernis hús, ok ferr eigi fyrr burt en hann er ginntr, Mar.; drykkja var þar óstjórnleg, svá at þeir urðu allir ginntir, Bárð. 26 new Ed.: intoxicating, of liquor, hennar vatn er svá

ginnt ok galit, Stj. 84.

ginning, f. imposture, fraud, Fms. vi. 205, Ld. 322, Stj. 267: ginningar-fifi, m. a fool, one who runs a fool's errand, Nj. 160; Gylfaginning, the Fooling of Gylfi, a part of the Edda, vide Edda Ub. the beginning.

ginnungr, m. a juggler, jester, Fs. 87, Edda (Gl.)

GIPT, gift, f. [gefa], a gift, 656 C. 12, Greg. 37, Hom. 62; Heilags Anda gipt, 625. 30, 655 A. 13. 3: a gift of nature, endowment, Fms. x. 314. Eluc. 27, Edda 144 (pref.): income, N. G. L. i. 345, 347: a wedding, A. S. gifta, giptar-gafa, u, f. a wedding gift, D. N.: giptar-jörö, f. a dowry farm, N. G. L. i. 356: giptar-kveld, n. a wedding eve, cp. brúðgjöf and bekkjargjöf, N.G.L. i. 356: glptar-mål, n. [Dan. givter-maal], a marriage, D.N.: giptar-oro, n. marriage, El. 10: glptar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N. G. L. i. 356.

gipta, u, f. [A. S. gifeoe = fatum, Beowulf], good luck, Ld. 104, Nj. 17, Fms. vi. 299, Fs. 27, 97, Stj. 198, passim; cp. auona, hamingja. compos: giptu-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fs. 142. giptu-fátt, n. adj. luckless, Fær. 154. giptu-liga, adv. bappily, boding good luck, Fms. 4. Fas. ii. 429. giptu-ligr, adj. lucky, auspicious, Fms. vi. giptu-maor, m. a lucky man, Grett. 163, Fms. vi. 274, Fs. 43, giptu-munr, m. the turn of the scale, the crisis of one's luck, iii. 174, Fas. ii. 429. Fas. iii. 312. giptu-rab, n. a good, auspicious match, Vigl. 23. giptu-samliga, adv. auspiciously, Fms. i. 214, Sturl. ii. 78. giptusamligr, adj. = giptuligr, Fms. x. 31. giptu-skortr, m. bad luck, Fzr. 265. giptu-tómr, adj. luckless, Al. 95. giptu-vsenl mising good luck, auspicious, of a man, Njarð. 344, Fs. 10. giptu-vænligr, adj. promarriage (rare); giptu-mál, n. a marriage, Landn. 110 (v. l. in the MS. Melabók).

gipta, t, to give a woman in marriage; fyrt skulu grónir grautardilamir à halsi per, en ek muna gipta per systur mina, Eb. 210; gipti Höskuldr Gró systur sina, Ld. 24, Nj. 17, Eg. 5, Rm. 20, 37, pas-sim.

II. reflex. to marry, of both man and wife; in old writers the man 'kvángask,' i. e. takes a wife, the woman is 'gipt,' i. e. given away, Fms. ix. 269, Ld. 128 passim; in the course of time the primitive sense of the word was lost, and it came to mean to marry: the saying, bad grær adr en þú giptist, i. e. never mind, it will be bealed before thou marriest, addressed to a boy or girl about to cry for a slight hurt.

gipting, f. marriage, in old writers only of a woman, Js. 63, Fms. ix. 260. COMPDS: giptingar-dagr, m. a wedding day, Gbl. 221. giptingar-maor, m. one who gives away (parent, warder), Ghl. 212, 215, giptingar-oro, n. = gjaforo, marriage, Fms. x. 87. ingar-veo, n. wedding-security, i.e. for the dowry, N.G.L. ii. 304. giptingar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N. G. L. ii. 305. mod. usage marriage, applying both to man and wife, passim, and in many compds.

GIRĐA, δ, mod. t, older form gerða, [Ulf. gairdan = περιζώννυμι]: to fence, Fms. x. 211, Grett. 168, Grág. ii. 263; cp. gyrða, which means to tie up, gird.

giroi, n. materials for fencing, Jb. 100: wood for making boops.

girðing, f. fencing, Fms. x. 212: mod. fences.

Girkir, m. pl. the Greeks; Girkland, n. Greece, mod. Grikkir, Grikkland.

GIRNA, d, [Ulf. gairnjan = ἐπιποθείν; A. S. girnan; Engl. to yearn], to desire, in act. used impers., e-n (acc.) girnir til e-s, 655 xxxviii. 11; m a verse). II. a magical character, Isl. pjóðs. i. 446. cp. fýsa. II. reflex. girnask, to desire (personally), Stj. passim, Sks. GINN-, or perhaps better ginn-, [cp. A. S. gin or ginn=vast, wide; 105, 623, 21, Fs. 4: absol., Fms. i. 262, Sks. 152, Band. 3, Bs. i. 691, v.l.

glind, f. desire, lust ,Fms. ii. 238, x. 373, passim. COMPDS: girndargirndar-bruni, augu, n. pl. eyes of lust, 623. 23, Stj. 54, 125. -eldr, -logi, a, m. the burning (fire, flame) of lust, i. e. ardent lust, Greg. girndar-grafar, f. pl., Stj. 324, rendering of 'Kibrothhattaavah,' Numb. xi. 34. girndar-hugr, m. amour, Stj. 7. girndarráð, n. a (foolisb) love match, Ld. 128, Fms. iv. 194; veit ek at báðum er petta girndarráð, ye are both mad with love, Nj. 49; vide fýsn.

girni, f. = girnd, [Ulf. gairnei], yearning, desire, esp. in compds, metoroa-g., drottnunar-g., ambition; fé-g., avarice; heipt-g., spite; á-girni,

q. v.; sin-g., selfisbness; eigin-g., id.

girni-liga, adv. desirably, Th. 75.

girni-ligr, adj. desirable, to be coveted, Sks. 499; girnilegt til frodleiks, Gen. iii. 6, passim, Fms. v. 259 (pleasant, engaging).

Girakr, adj. Greek, Skálda 160, Greg. 75, K. p. K. 74, Fms. vi. passim; mod. Griskr: Girska, u, f. the Greek language, Stj. 70, Fms. vii. 96, Skálda II. = Gerzkr, i. e. from Gardar, Russian, passim.

GISINN, part. [Swed. gisten; Scot. and North. E. geizened], leaky, of tubs, wooden vessels, freq. in mod. usage.

gisna, ad, [Swed. gistna], to become leaky (gisinn).
GISTA, t, [gestr], to pass the night; g. at e-s (etc.), Eb. 222, Nj. 15, 74, Ld. 130, Al. 40, Fs. 138: with acc. of the host, g. e-n, to spend a night with one, N. G. L. i. 51, 623. 14. gis-tenntr, part. with teeth far apart, not closed.

gisting, f. a passing the night as a guest at a place, or the place in which one stays, night quarters, Eg. 37, Nj. 258, Ld. 46, Eb. 266, Sturl. i. 74, Grág. i. 91, Isl. ii. 10, Grett. 149 new Ed., Fbr. 14, Lv. 92, passim. COMPDS: gistingar-bol, n. = gistingarstaor, Fbr. 55 new Ed. ingar-staor, m. night quarters, Isl. ii. 23, 25, 343, Bs. i. 140, Fms. viii. 66, passim.

ginka, að, to guess; g. á e-ð, to guess at a thing; á-gizkan, a guess. ginki, a, m. a kind of kerchief (of goat-skin?); hón horfði upp í fjallit ok veifði gizka eðr dúki, Fs. 59; síðan veifði hann gizka til fjalls ok tók bá af veðrit, 78 :- mod. a scarecrow. II. an island in Norway, Fms.

GIFB, n. pl. [A. S. gifre=rapacious, used as an epithet of the devil, wildfire, etc., and as noun, a glutton, vide Grein]:-witches, fiends,= Germ. unbold, Vsp. 52, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; freq. in poetry, al-gifri, pande-monium, Bragi; gifrs grand, 'witch-bane' = the god Thor, Eb. (in a verse); wolves are gifrs hestar, 'witch-borses,' Jd., and hræ-gifr, carrion beasts, Gkv. 2. 29, Lex. Poët.: the simple word is never used in prose, but in compds; it however remains in prose in the following adv.

gifr-liga, adv. savagely; láta gifrliga, Sturl. ii. 238, Fas. ii. 424 (of a dog): mod. exorbitantly.

gifr-ligr, adj., prop. savage: mod. immoderate, exorbitant.
GIGJA, u, f. [Germ. geige; mid. H. G. gige; old Fr. gigue; and to jig in Scot. means to play the fiddle, while in Engl. a jig is a lively dance]: - a fiddle, Stj. 181, Hkr. ii. 136, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 25, Fms. vii. 97 (in a verse); this instrument was known at an early age, as a lawyer in Icel. in the first part of the 10th century was called gigja, prob. because of his eloquent pleading or his clear voice, Nj., Landn.

gígjari, a, m. a fiddler, Hkr. i. 30.

gima, u, f. a vast opening, Fb. i. 210; in mod. usage also gimald, n. id. GÍNA, pret. gein, pl. ginu; pres. gín (Edda 101); sup. ginit; in old poems a weak pret. gínði also occurs, Arnór, Orkn. 90; pl. gíndu, Geisli 29, Fms. iii. 4 (in a verse); [A. S. ginan; Engl. to yawn; Germ. gabnen; Gr. xairw]:-to gape, yawn, esp. of wild beasts; ginandi úlfr, Hm. 84; hann brá lindúk um hödduna ok gein yfir, Fms. i. 36: of wounds, en er gina tóku sár hans, Bjarn. 10; gina við agni, to snap at the bait, Hým.
22; gina við flugu, to snap at a fly; þóttisk Sigmundr nú yfir flugu gint hafa, Isl. ii. 25; Midgords-ormr gein yfir oxa-höfudit, Edda 36; vide

GISL, m. [A.S. gisel; lost in Engl.; Germ. geissel; Swed. gislan; Dan. gidsel; to be distinguished from geisl; mod. Germ. and Dan. confound the two forms, one of which has ei and the other i as root vowel; mid. H. G. retained a distinction]:—a bostage, Ls. 39, Fms. v. 171, ix. 359, passim.

II. a king's officer, a bailiff; gisl keisarans, Fms. i. 151, cp. Bs. i. 9, i. e. of the German emperor:—a warder, watchman, þeir höfðu sett til gísla at gæta hans (of a prisoner), Fms. viii. 23; konungr lagði fé til höfuðs honum ok setti hvervetna fyrir hann gísla (viz. to catch him) hvar sem hann kynni fram at koma, vi. 16:—this sense is very rare, and in Icel. never occurs except in metaph. phrases. a pr. name, Gísl and Gísli; in many compds, por-gísl, Spá-gísl, Auð-gísl,

Her-gisl, but usually by metathesis -gils, e. g. por-gils, etc. gisla, að, to give as bostage, Edda 15, Fms. ix. 447, N. G. L. i. 103; menn höfðu gíslat Knúti konungi sonu sína, Hkr. ii. 385; hann hafði verit gisladt (taken as bostage) af Skota-konungi, Orkn. 418 old Ed.; gilstir = gisladir, N. G. L. i. 103; gisla sér land, to take possession of the land as a bostage, Fagrsk. 158.

gíalar, f. pl. sureties, securities; hann tók gíslar af honum ok bóndum, Eg. 589; hann tók gíslir (v. l. gíslar, gísla) af bóndum, Fms. ix. 313, 409, passim; gisla (the persons) and gislar (the things) are often used

indiscriminately. II. metaph. security, guard, in the phrase, setja gislar fyrir, to guard, secure (vide gisl II); Hjalti bao hann gæta sin, ok setja þær gíslar fyrir sem honum þætti vænst at þeim mundi duga, Sturl. iii. 7; þá var svá gíslum skipat fyrir at á Heiðmörk vóru áttján skip í Mjörs, Fms. viii. 45.

gisling, f. bostage, Ghl. 81, Fms. ii. 43, vi. 240, ix. 447, passim: guard, setja gíslingar fyrir = to guard (vide gíslar); setti þórir þá gíslingar fyrir Gretti (an outlaw) hvar hann kæmi fram, Grett. 139 C: in the old Swed. law gislunga-lagh = the section of law respecting bail and mainprise, Verel.

gjafar-, vide gjöf.

gjafari, a, m. a giver, K. A. 76.

gjaf-erfő, f. a bequest, Fms. vii. 124, N. G. L. i. 50.

gjaf-falr, adj. to be bad for a trifle, Fms. vii. 124.

gjaf-göltr, m. a fat bog, Ghl. 396. gjaf-laust, n. adj. 'gift-less,' without gift, Sturl. ii. 145, Fms. vii. 106.

gjaf-lendingar, m. pl. feudatories, Fms. viii. 244.

gjaf-lyndi, n. open-bandedness, Fms. v. 188. gjaf-mildi, f. liberality, Thom. 6 (Ed.)

gjaf-mildr, adj. open-banded, Karl. 170.

gjaf-orð, n. a match, of a woman to be married, Fr. partie, Eg. 36, 598, j. 38, Fms. i. 298, Lv. 38, Alm. 6, passim.

gjaf-stóll, n., poët. a throne, Lex. Poët., cp. A. S. gifstol.

gjaf-vaxta, adj. (a maid) grown up, of marriageable age to be given away, Grett. 118.

gjaf-vinr, m. an open-banded friend, benefactor, Fbr. 204, Sturl. i. 89. gjald, n. [vide gildi]: I. sing. tribute, payment; pvi er gjöf gjaldi betri, at ..., N. G. L. i. 54; gjald þat er Finnar skyldu reiða, Eg. 67; seint gengr gjaldit, Fms. iv. 329; þá héldu bændr gjaldinu, they kept back the payment, vii. 302; beiddi nokkurra fresta um gjaldit, viii. 174; hann lagoi gjald á borgina, O. H. 22. II. usually in pl.; hann tók stór gjöld af sumum, Fms. i. 28; til gjalda ok til útgöngu, payment, Grág. i. 184; lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreizlu, Nj. 15; stefna til tveðra gjalda, double payment, i. e. double the value, Grág. ii. 188; gjalda einum gjöldum, the actual value, 132; fullum gjöldum, O. H. 86: a fine, maor á at taka gjöld um konu, Grág. i. 278; mann-gjöld, were-2. metaph. retribution; Drottinn sýndi hver gjöld koma munu fyrir ofstopa, 655 xxi. 3: rarely in sing., ella mun ber gjald at verða, thou shalt pay dear for it, Nj. 126:-freq. in eccl. use, synda-gjöld, illverka-gjöld, Pass. 32. II: so in the phrase, góðra gjalda vert, ef..., i.e. one must even be thankful, if not ...; ok góðra gjalda vert ef ekki eru drepnir

sumir, Sturl. iii. 266: - reward, compensation, in a good sense, æ sér gjöf

til gjalda, gift calls for gift, Gisl. 28. GJALDA, pret. galt, and pers. galt, mod. galzt; pl. guldu; pres. geld; pret. subj. gyldi; imperat. gjalt or gjald þú; sup. pret. goldit, goldinn; with neg. suff. gjald-attu; [Ulf. us-gildan = ἀποδιδόναι; A. S. gyldan; Engl. yield; O.H.G. geltan; old Fr. ielda; Germ. gelten; Dan. gjelde; Swed. gälla]:—to pay money, pay a fee, duty, or the like, the person in dat., the money in acc., Grag. i. 87, 408, passim, Fær. 120, Fms. iv. 346, xi. 81, Nj. 58, K. p. K. 162, passim.—to yield, repay, return, g. gjöf við gjöf, Hm. 42; gjaldið engum illt móti illu, Rom. xii. 17; sakir þær er ek á at g. Ólafi, O. H. 213; sögðu, at þeim var sín óhamingja miklu íllu goldin, 232; skal ek g. þeim svá útrúleik sinn, 58: per eigit at g. aptr (to restore) sendimenn hans manngjöldum, Eg. 575: g. leidangr, to yield a levy, Fms. viii. 173. II. metaph. to yield or yield up, deliver; på guldu peir Gudi andir sinar, they yielded up their souls to God, Blas. 36; gjalt mik kærifeðrum mínum, 656 B. 5; væri hann þá andaðr goldinn sínum borgar-mönnum, 10. the phrases, g. skynsemi við e-u, to give (yield) reason for, Skálda 205, Sks. 787, Johann. 28; g. samkvæði, to yield, give consent to, Fms. v. 70, Nj. 233; also to vote for, Grág. i. 2, 43; g. varúð, varhuga, við e-u, to be on one's guard against, beware of, Ísl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 166, vi. 42,

Hkr. i. 50; g. e-m fjandskap, to shew ill-will towards, Ld. 134; g. öfund, 2. with gen. ellipt., the fine being understood, to pay for, suffer on account of; ok munu margir þess g., Nj. 2: njóta e-s denotes to profit, gjalda e-s to suffer on account of another; þar munuð þit mín gjalda, Vígl. 28; sú harma-bylgjan djúpa, gékk yfir þig þá galztu mín, Pass. 41. 4; svá mun ok vera, segir Njáll, ef þú geldr eigi annarra at, Nj. 147; Helga (gen.) hefir þú goldit at í þessu, Fas. i. 28; hugði, at hann mundi þess víðar koma at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda, Gísl. 73; heldr geldr Leifr þrándar en nýtr frá mér, Fms. ii. 116; geldr at nýbreytní (gen.) konungs ok pessa ens nýja sidar, i. e. it is a just punishment for the innovation of the king and the new creed, Ld.

168; konungr sagði, at hón skyldi eigi gjalda frá honum tiltækja föður síns, Fms. ix. 477: part. gjaldandi, a payer, Grág. i. 394. gjald-dagi, a, m. pay-day, Grág. i. 199, ii. 235

gjald-fang, n. payments, equivalents, Sturl. i. 182. gjald-gengr, adj. taken in payment, Grág. i. 502, Fms. v. 346.

glald-keri or glald-kyri, a, m. the king's rent-master or steward, N.G.L. i. 311, 335, Fms. vi. 12, Grett. 158 A, Jb. 173, Orkn. 204: mod. a treasurer: the word is prob. of foreign origin.

GJALL, n. cinders from a smith's furnace.

GJALLA, pret. gall, pl. gallu; pres. gell, pl. gjalla; pret. subj. gylli; [Ulf. gjutan; A.S. geôtan; O. H.G. giuzan; Germ. giessen; Dan gyela; sup. gollit; mod. infin. gella; [A. S. giellan; Engl. yell; Dan. gjalde; Swed. gälla]:—to yell:—of birds of prey, to scream, sbriek, hrafnar tveir ok gullu hátt, Fms. i. 131; ernir gjalla hátt, Sighvat; fuglar sýngja, gjalla eor klaka, Skalda 170: of a bull, to bellow, Fb. i. 545: of things, as of a bow-string, to twang, strengr gellr, Fbr. 206; strengir gullu, Arnor; gjallandi geir, Eg. (in a verse): of a man, to yell, sbout, hann stökk þá upp ok gall við, Fms. vii. 171: mod. to sbout out (in reply), hún er gipt dóna fyrir austan, gall einhver við af Neðri-bekkingum, Piltr og Stúlka, p. 73: of an echo, to ring, svá gall í hverjum hamri, Fms. ix. 513, v. l.; so of a blacksmith's hammer, Eg. (in a verse).

gjallr, adj., also spelt gallr, ringing, poët. epithet of gold, a shield, weapon, horn, Fs. III (in a verse), Vsp. 42, Haustl. I, Fm. 9, 20; gallir geirar, O. H. 23: of a person weeping, Skv. 3. 33: as the word is rare and obsolete, esp. in the form gallr, transcribers and editors have in some passages wrongly put the well-known gamlir (old) where that word yields no sense, as in Vsp. l. c., O. H. l. c. 2. as subst., the sea, a sword, shield are called gjallr, the resounding, Edda (Gl.)

gjalti, vide göltr.

gjarða, u, f. a bood, Edda (Gl.)

gjarðari, a, m. a cooper, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10.

GJARN, adj., compar. gjarnari; superl. gjarnastr; [Ulf. gairns, only once; A.S. georn; Germ. gern; lost as adj. both in Dan. and Swed.; cp. gerr above, which is only used in a limited sense]:-eager, willing, Fms. iv. 81, Dropl. 19; a saying, gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 130: with gen., gjarn e-s, 656 C. 24, passim; used in a great many poët. compds, but also freq. in prose, as in god-g., gentle; ill-g., malevolent; öfund-g., envious; metorda-g., ambitious; væru-g., loving rest; á-gjarn, avaricious; fé-gjarn, covetous; sin-g, and eigin-g., selfisb; óbil-g., unyielding; nam-g., eager for learning; hab-g., scoffing; ó-gjarn, unwilling; sattgjarn, peaceful; vide Lex. Poët. p. 246.

gjarna, mod. gjarnan, adv. willingly, Nj. 57, Lv. 20, Eg. 234, Fms. i.

79, Isl. ii. 441, Bret. 34, Sks. 241, Orkn. 158. gjarnliga, 2dv. willingly, Bs. i. 355.

gjarn-samliga, adv. = gjarnliga, Sks. 221.

GJA, f., gen. gjár, acc. and dat. gjá; pl. gjár, gen. gjá, dat. gjám, mod. gjáar; [a Scandin. word, akin to gína; found in the north of Scotland in the form geo, geow: cp. Gr. χάσμα]:—a chasm, rift, in fells or crags; hrinda þeim fyrir björg eðr í gjár, Fms. ii. 238; til þess er hann kemr at gjá einni, en sú gjá gengr um eyna þvera, fyrir annan enda gjárinnar, hinu-megin gjárinnar, yfir gjána, etc., Fær. 170, 171; kasta hringinum í gjár eða vötn, Bs. i. 329; milli gjá ok gljúfra, Stj. 90; at enni efri gjánni, Nj. 224: also freq. in local names, Almanna-gjá, the famous rift in Thingvalla, Nj. 113, 246, 247, Sturl. i. 206, Landn. 312, v. l.; Hrafna-gjá, Brimilsgjá, Kötlu-gjá; it often denotes a rift with a tarn or pool at bottom, whereas gil is a rift with running water. COMPDs: gjár-bakki, a, m. a rift brink (that of the Almanna-gjá), Nj. 224. gjár-barmr, m. the ridge of a geow, Fas. iii. 414. gjár-munni, a, m. the mouth of a geow, Fas. iii. 415. gjár-skúti, a, m. a geow-nook, Bárð. 166. gjá-hamarr, m. the upper wall of the Almanna-gjá, Grág. i. 26. edge of a geow, Fas. iii. 414. geow, Fas. iii. 415.

GJALFR, m., gen. rs, poet. the din of the sea, the swelling waves, Sks. 148:—the sea, freq. in poetry and in poet. compds, vide Lex. Poet.; in prose Icel. say, orda-gjálfr, 'word-din,' empty sounding words, flood of pbrases. gjálfr-ligr, gjálfr-samr, gjálfrugr, adj. noisy, roaring, Sks. 192. Ships are gjálfr-dýr, gjálfr-marar, gjálfr-stóð, steeds og

the sea, Lex. Poët.

gjálfra, að, to roar, of the sea: to chatter.

gjálgrun, f. [cp. gjelg = din, Ivar Aasen], idle talk, prating, Ísl. ii. 139. gjá-lífi, n. = gjólífi.

Gjalp, f. [A.S. gealp; Hel. gelp; Engl. yelp], Yelper, name of a giantess, Edda; from gjálpa, að, to yelp.

gjár, yesterday, vide gær.

GJÓ, f. [cp. Engl. gay], enjoyment, esp. in a bad sense, sensuality, Sks.

compbs: gjó-lífi, n. a 'gay,' i. e. vain, life; g. eðr ofdrykkjur, Fms. viii. 106 (v. l.), Stj. 161. gjólífis-menn, m. pl. vain persons, Fms. viii. 238, v. l. gjó-menn, n. pl. id., Sks. 366; in mod. usage gjá-lífi, n. (and gjá-lífr, adj.), a life of pleasure, a gay, idle life, Vidal.,

Pass. 4. 10.
GJÓÐR, m. [gjo, Ivar Aasen], a bird, falco baliaetus, Edda (Gl.), Stj.

gjóla, u, f. a gust of wind.

GJOSA, pret. gauss, mod. gaus, pl. gusu; pres. gyss, mod. gys; pret. subj. gysi; part. gosinn; [a Scandin. word not found in Saxon nor Germ., cp. Engl. gusb]:—to gusb, break out, of a furnace, volcano, or the like; par gauss upp stundum eldr, Nj. 204; hann så eld mikinn g. upp, Grett. 96; gauss or honum spýja (a vomit) mikil, Eg. 216; froda gaus or kjapti peim, Fas. i. 425; svá sem þar gjósi upp svartr reykr, Sks. 203; gaus upp grátr, Rom. 234.

gjosta, u, f. a gust, Edda 99, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse). gjós-ssor, f. a 'gusb-vein,' an artery, Sturl. iii. 97.

GJOTA, pret. gaut, pl. gutu; pres. gytr; pret. subj. gyti; part. gotinn;

Swed. giuta = to cast (of metal), but this sense is not found in the Icel.]; to drop, throw, cast one's young, with dat.; Icel. say kefla or kelfa (kálír), of a cow, whale, deer; kasta, of a mare; kæpa, of a seal (kópr, a young seal); hrygna, of a fish; gjóta, of a cat, dog, fox, mouse, and of a fish, to spawn; whence gota, spawn; got-rauf, q.v.; þá gjóta þeir hrognum sínum, Sks. 46; nýgotinn hvolpr, a new-dropped cub (dog, kitten). 2. in the phrase, gjóta augum, to twinkle, Fas. iii. 497; gjóta hornauga, to look askant.—That gjóta was originally used in a nobler sense may be inferred from the fact that the names of two Teutonic people, the Gautar (Gauts) and Gotar (Goths, = the born, Lat. nati) are in all likelihood derived from the same root.

gjóta, u, f. [Dan. gyde], a narrow lane.

GJOF, f., gen. gjafar, pl. gjafar, later jjafir; dat. gjöfum; [Ulf. giba; A. S. gifu, geofu; Engl. gift; Germ. gabe, whence mod. Swed. gåfua, Dan. gave, and Icel. gáfa]:—a gift, Nj. 7, 163, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 296, iv. 105, x. 47, Bs. i. 76, 143, N. G. L. i. 8, passim: in mod. usage Icel. distinguish between gjöf and gåfa, using the latter of the gifts of nature, gifts of mind, cleverness, but gjöf in a material sense. The ancients were fond of exchanging gifts, which were either a part of hospitality or tokens of friendship; the former were munificent, the latter might be small, Hm. 51: at a feast (wedding, funeral, or the like) the host used to make gifts to all his more honoured guests at departure; the technical phrase for this was, leysa menn út með gjöfum, to dismiss with gifts; vóru allir menn með gjöfum brott leystir; hence útlausnir, departure from a feast, Sturl. iii. 268: a departing friend or visitor had to be dismissed with a gift (kynnis-gjöf, Fms. vi. 358). The gifts consisted chiefly of weapons and costly clothes; but favourite gifts were a steed (Bjarn. 55, 58) or oxen of a fine breed (Sturl. i. 106), hawks, tents, sails, white bears (O. H. ch. 114, Fms. vi. ch. 72-75, 100, Hung. ch. 2), in short anything that was rare and costly, görsimi, metfé. Again, friends had to exchange gifts, so as to cement their friendship, cp. Hávamál passim,—vápnum ok váðum skulu vinir gleðjask; gefendr ok endrgefendr erusk lengst vinir, 40; gjalda gjöf við gjöf, 41; geði skaltú við hann (viz. the friend) blanda ok gjöfum skipta, 43; glík skulu gjöld gjöfum, 45; sytir æ glöggr við gjöfum, 47. Gifts were obligatory, and were a token of grace and goodwill on the part of giver and receiver. A gift when received was called the 'nautr' of the giver, e.g. a ring or sword presented by a king was konungs-nautr. The instances in the Sagas are very many, e. g. Eg. ch. 36, 81, Ld. ch. 7, 27, 43, 45, Sturl. passim, Glúm. ch. 6, 25, Vápn. p. 19, Hrafn. 23, Lv. ch. 14, 15, O. H. ch. 114, Har. S. Gilla ch. 16, Hung. ch. 13, 17, Páls. S. ch. 16, and last, not least, the curious Gautr. S.; the remark of Tacit. Germ. ch. 21, gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant nec acceptis obligantur, is only partly true; ast-gjafar, love-gifts; vin-gjafar, friend-gifts, cp. Gr. févia, O. H. 125; hefndar-gjöf, a fatal gift; Jóla-gjöf, a Yule present, Eg. ch. 70; sumar-gjafir, summer-gjfts, on the day when summer begins. COMPDS: gjafa-laust, n. adj. dismissed without gifts, Nj. 167, Fms. vii. 106, Sturl. iii. 268. gjafa-leysi, n. scanty gifts, Fms. v. 188. gjafa-skipti and gjafa-vixl, n. exchange of gifts, Gisl. 13, 96, Bs. i. 82:—in a technical sense, brúð-gjöf (q.v.), bekkjar-gjöf (q.v.), morgun-gjöf, a bride-gift, beneb-gift, morning-gift, cp. N.G.L. i. 27, 29, 51, passim; til-gjöf, a dowry,—all referring to a wedding: med-gjöf = fúlga, q. v.; á-gjöf, q. v.; milli-gjöf, discount; lif-gjöf, pardon; ofani-gjöf, rebuke: Icel. also give the name to foddering, setja á gjöf, hence gjafar-mál, n. foddering bour, Ghl. 442.

gjöfull, adj., pl. gjöflir, munificent, Eg. 42, Fms. v. 240, Bs. i. 61: with gen., g. síns fjár, Hm. 38; stór-gjöfull, q. v. GJÖGB, f. a cleft, rift; gljúfr ok gjögrar, Bs. i. 200; rare, but still

existing as the local name of a fishing-place in north-western Icel., (Gjögr, or & Gjögri), used as neut.

gjogra, að, to reel, stagger (now skjögra), Fas. ii. 550 (in a verse). GJÖLL, f. [vide gjalla], din, alarum (poët.) COMPDS: Gjallar-b COMPDS: Gjallar-bru. Gjallar-horn, n. the born of n. the bridge leading to Hel, vide Edda. Heimdal, Edda, Vsp.

GJÖLNAB, f. pl. [Engl. gills; Dan. gjæller; Swed. gäl]:—the gills of

a fish, Edda (Gl.); elsewhere rare, tálkn (q. v.) being the common word.

gjölnir, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

GJORD, f., pl. gjarðar, mod. gjarðir, [Ulf. gairda = corn; Engl. girtb, girdle; Dan. gjord]:—a girdle, Isl. ii. 340, Sks. 403, freq.; sodul-g., a saddle-girth; megin-g., main girdle, the belt of Thor, vide Edda: poët. the sea is called jardar-g., earth-girdle:—a boop on tubs, botn-g., a bottom boop:—a kind of lady's bead-gear, in western Icel. a kerchief wrapped round the head.

glaða, að, = gleðja, to gladden, but only in pres., Hkv. 1. 44, Höfuðl. 17, Fsm. 48: in prose, Fas. i. 221, Barl. 60.

gladel, n. [from Lat. gladiolus], a kind of sword, Ld. 330, bior.

glao-latr, adj. cheerful, Grett. 140 A, Fas. iii. 219.

glaöliga, adv. gladly, friendly, Nj. 177, Fms. xi. 376: gladly, willingly, i. 102, ix. 254, Fas. i. 218.

glaðligr, adj. glad, bright, cheerful, Fms. vi. 357.

glað-mæltr, adj. talking cheerfully, Fms. i. 19, ii. 109.

glaona, ao, to be gladdened: esp. of the sky, to brighten, clear up, bao gladnar til; and of a face, þad gladnar yfir honum, bis face brightens.

glaoning, f. gladdening, Mar.: good cheer.

GLADR, adj., fem. glöð, neut. glatt, compar. glaðari, superl. glaðastr; [A. S., Engl., Swed., and Dan. glad; it does not occur in Ulf. nor in Germ.; in Hel. gladmod = glad-mood (twice), vide Schmeller; cp. also Lat. laetus]:—glad, gladsome; gladr ok reifr skyli gumna hverr unz sinn bior bana, Hm. 14; ek væra gladari ef þú værir með hundrað manns, Lv. 80; snotrs manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, Hm. 54; Gunnarr varð g. við þat, Nj. 42; Flosi var allra manna glaðastr ok beztr heim at sækja, most cheerful of all men and the best to visit, 254, cp. Eb. 88, Fms. i. 31; glaðr í máli, vi. 59; hraustr ok g., x. 420; glaðr ok spurall, iv. 82; glaðr, heilhugaðr, vitr, Fagrsk. 14; glöð trú, *cheerful faith*, Lex. Poët.; drekka glaðr inn góða mjöð, Gm. 13; drekka glöð ór gullnum kerum, 7; ok þótti glaðara (pleasanter) at tala við Helgu en vera í starfi með kaupmönnum, Isl. ii. 212: acc. adverb., taka gladan & e-u, to take it gladly, Fms. xi. 112; ó-glaor, sad, moody. II. glad, bright, of the sky, weather; tunglið skein glatt, Fas. iii. 622; veðr glatt, Þjal. 47; þat ljós gaf glaðan veg, Bs. ii. 109; eldarnir vóru sumir sem glaðastir, Gísl. 126: of gold, Bs. ii. 142: freq. in mod. usage, glada sólskin, glad sunsbine; glada túnglskin, brigbi moonsbine; loga glatt, to blaze merrily; eldrinn logar þess gladar, Vídal. i. 145: the phrase, sjá aldregi gladan dag, never to see a sunny day, be dull and downcast; Glöb, f., pr. name of a bell (cp. Engl. a merry peal), Fms. vi.

GLADR, m., poët. a borse, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 30, vide Lex. Poët.

glað-væri, mod. glað-værð, f. gladness, Sturl. i. 206, ii. 125. glað-værr, adj. gladsome, cheerful, Bs. ii. 89, Magn. 474. GLAM, mod. glamr, m. [cp. glaumr], a tinkling sound, Finnb. 348, Fms. xi. 129: noise, Hom. 34; gný ok glamm, a clasb of weapons, Fms. vi. 156; ára-glam, a dasb of oars; orða-glamr, tinkling words; Skálaglam, a nickname, 'Tinkling-scale,' xi. 128, 129. Glammaðr or Glömmuðr, m. a nickname, Tinkler, Landn.

glama, o, to twaddle, talk idly, Hm. 30.

glampi (or glanpi?), a, m. a ray of light; akin to glenr.

glanni, a, m. a reckless jester, Edda (Gl.) COMPDS: glanna-legr, adj. boydenisb. glanna-skapr, m.

glansi, a, m. [mod. from Germ. glanz], glitter.
GLAP, n. ballucination, seems only to be used in pl. glöp, as elli-glöp, dotage: a law term, flaws in law proceedings, Grág. i. 10.

glap-mall, adj. speaking vainly of, Ad. 1.

glapna, ad, to grow blunt or dim; glapnadi honum heyrn ok syn, Eg. 754; hversu honum glapnaði sona-eignin, Fms. iv. 321.

glapp, n., pl. glöpp, only in the phrase, höppum og glöppum, by baps and gaps, by bapbazard; and in compds, glappa-skot, n. as a law term, a chance shot, a mishap (shooting one inadvertently), N.G.L. i. 157, cp. § 27:—in mod. usage, a blunder, slip: glappa-verk, n. accidental mischief done, Fs. 160.

glappast, dep. to blunder.

glap-ræði, n. a blunder, Band. 4.

glap-skuld, f. a fool's fine for pranks or foolish acts, Hallfr.

glap-stigr, m. a fool's path, a stray path, cp. the Dan. saying, gjensti bliver ofte glapsti.

glap-vig, n. accidental manslaughter, Landn. 180.

GLAS, n. glass, vide gler. glas-ker, n. a glass vessel; glaskeri ber eg minn fésjóð í, Pass. 1. 27, cp. 2 Cor. iv. 7.

Glasir, m. the Glassy, name of a grove with golden leaves, Edda. GLATA, ab, (the old pres. glatir, K. p. K. 66, Sks. 700; mod. glatar), with dat. to destroy, slay; at glata manndráps-mönnum, Hom. 43, Stj. 643; ella mun ek g. þér, 656 B. 4: with acc. a Latinism, 673. 55, Mar. passim: to ruin, esp. in mod. sense, glata önd ok líkama, Blas. 48: to lose, til þeirra óðala er nú glatar hann, Sks. 512; þá glatisk þau auðæfi fyrir honum, 700; hverfr fé þat eðr glatizt á annan veg, K. Þ. K. 66; ef maðr finnr fjárhlut manns ok hefir eigandi glatað, Gþl. 546; görla þú nem ok glata (imperat.) eigi, Sl. 32.

glatan and glötun, f. perdition, esp. in eccl. sense, 671. 1, 625. 75, Sks. 654, 661, freq. in N. T., Vidal., Pass.

GLAUMR, m. [glam, cp. Scot. glamer = noise], a merry noise, esp. at a banquet; var þar inn at heyra glaumr mikill, Ld. 170; glaum ok hornaskol, Eb. 28; sat við drykkju, þar var g. mikill, Eg. 303; glaumr mikill ok fjölmenni, Fms. xi. 108; g. ok gleði, Sturl. i. 23, 24, Fms. iv. 48; gny ok glaum herliðsins, Hkr. iii. 65: freq. in mod. usage, g. heimsins, g. veraldar, the noise and bustle of the world, Vidal. 2. in old poetry joy, merriment; glaums andvana, cheerless, Gkv. 2. 41; bella glaumi, 29; manna g., joy (society) of men, Skm. 34; glaumr pverr, the cheer (the heart) sinks, Glum. 339 (in a verse).

B. a lusty crowd of men; val-glaumr, a bost of warriors, Gm. 21.

GLAMB, m. a poët. name of the moon, Edda (Gl.):—the name of a ghost in Grett. S., see the famous ghost story in that Saga, ch. 34-37; the word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. glamour, which shews that the tale of Glam was common to Scotland and Iceland,

and thus much older than Grettir (of the year 1014, cp. glam = a gbastlylooking man, Ivar Aasen). glám-sýni, f. (in mod. usage also glámskygni, f. and glam-skygn, adj.), 'glam-sigbt,' glamour, illusion, Grett. 115 A. Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 36, Olk. 36 (blunder), porst. Síðu H. 178: Icel. also say, glám-bekkr, m., in the phrase, að fleygja e-u á glámbekk, to throw a thing on the glamour-bench, i.e. to fling it carelessly about where it can be taken by any one, or lost. glámblesottr, adj. a borse with a moon-shaped blaze on the forehead. Glama, u, f. the name of a glacier.

glapa, t, to stare vacantly; glap, n. a stare.

GLEDA, u. f. [A. S. glida; Engl. glead; Scot. gled], a kite, Brest. 50. GLEDI, f. [glaor; Swed. Dan. glæde], gladness, merriment, good cheer; in old writers esp. of enjoyment at a festival, story-telling, music, sport of any kind; leikar ok allskyns gleði, Fs. 25; gleði ok gamanræður, 72; g. ok góð fylgd, 130; lítil var gleði manna at boðinu, Ísl. ii. 251; var þar þá gleði mikil, Nj. 254; eptir þat fór fram g. ok skemtan, Ld. 202; kvaðsk mundu undir standa með þeim um hverja gleði er þeir vildi fram hafa, Sturl. i. 20; tóku þeir þar veizlu góða ok höfðu gleði mikla, Eg. 371; gleði ok góð Jól, Grett.; þar var gleði mikil, leikar ok fjölmenni, Sturl. iii. 258; görði hann sik léttan við alþýðu ok átti alþýðugleði, Bs. i. 680; görðisk þá gleði mikil í hallinni, Fms. i. 162; drukku með mikilli gleði ok skemtan, iv. 82; glaumr ok g. (vide above); vilda ek nú til þess mæla at ér tækit upp nokkura gleði nýja til skemtunar mönnum, xi. 109; eptir þetta vóru leikar upp teknir, gengu Fossverjar fyrir gleðinni, Vígl. 24: in the Middle Ages the wakes were often called gleðir (pl.), Jóla-gleði, Christmas games, etc. COMPDS: gleði-bragð, gleði-búnaðr, m. festival gear, Stj. 52, n. merry looking, Nj. 118. Sks. 39. gledi-dagar, m. pl. days of merriment, bappiness, Grett. 151 A. gleði-fullr, adj. joyful, Fb. ii. 331. gleði-hljómr, m. a merry peal. gleði-kendr, part. merry, i. e. tipsy, Stj. 424. a merry peat.

ligr, adj. bappy, Stj. 33.

gleði-maðr, m. a cheery man; mgman.

var hinn mesti g. ok fékk sér allt til skemtunar, Sturl. i. 19, Eg. 3, 146,

Lv. 74.

gleði-mót, n. = gleðibragð, Nj. 118.

gleði-orð, n. words

of joy, Vígl. 89 new Ed.

gleði-raust, f. a merry voice.

gleði-raust, f. pl. merry, bappy bours,

st. st. Vigl. 23. gleði-söngvar, m. pl. glad songs, bymns, Stj. 50. gleði-vist, f. a merry sojourn, Lv. 75.—Gleði in the sense of Lat. gaudium is freq. in mod. use, but old writers prefer fognuor in the abstract sense; ó-gleði, sadness, despondency, Lv. 75: medic. ailment, cp. the phrase e-m er óglatt, one is ailing.

gleðill, m. a nickname, Landn.

gleoja, pret. gladdi; pres. gleor; part. gladdr; sup. glatt:-to gladden, enliven, make glad, Hom. 18, 159, Fms. v. 49, Fas. i. 122: reflex. to be glad, rejoice, Eg. 55, Isl. ii. 360, Fms. i. 261, vi. 60, Sks. 551, Fb. i. 405: to brighten, sem dagrinn gladdisk, Verel.

gleior, adj., neut. gleitt, [glioa, qs. lioa, cp. gliona], standing astraddle, with one's legs wide apart, Sturl. ii. 106, freq. in mod. usage.

Gleipnir, m. the Lissom, name of the mythol. fetter in Edda 19. glenna, t, to open wide the mouth, fingers, or the like (2 slang word); greipa-glennir, 2 nickname, Isl. bjóðs.

glenna, u, f. mummery, N. G. L. ii. 424: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 192.

Glenr, m., mythol. the husband of the Sun, Edda.

GLENS, n. gibing, fun, a gibe, jest, Fms. ii. 279, Ld. 220, Isl. ii. 393. COMPDS: glens-ligr, adj. gibing, Fms. ii. 182. glens-mikill, adj. full of gibes, Háv. 4. glens-yroi, n. pl. (and oroa-glens), gibes, fun, Fms. iii. 80.

glensa, að, to jest, gibe, 655 xxxii. 2, Sturl. iii. 170.

glensan, f. gibing, Sturl. iii. 265.

GLEPJA, pret. glapdi; sup. glapid or glapt; pres. glep; [glap]:-to confuse one in reading, speaking, or the like, Nj. 33: as a law term, to confound, glepja sókn, vörn, görð, Grág. i. 60, 382; g. þingför, þingreið, ii. 78; ok varðar þeim fjörbaugs-garð ef þeir göra eigi ok hvegi er peir glepja, i. 485: to beguile, Fms. i. 7, ii. 7, vi. 163, vii. 113, viii. 391, Eg. 587, Ls. 20, Eb. 252. 2. reflex. to be confounded; hugoi hann at glepjask mundi perririnn (of weather), Eb. 152; hversu honum glapðisk sona-eignin, Ld. 236, O. H. 145 (vide glapna).

glopsa, ad, an iterat. to snap, bite, 655 xxxi. 7, Al. 144. GLEB, n. [A. S. glæs; Engl. glass; Germ. glass; early Dan. glar; the mod. Dan. and Swed. glas seem to be borrowed from Germ.; Icel. distinguish between gler (glass) and glas (a small glass bottle); but s seems to be the original consonant, and the word is akin to Glasir, glys, glæsa, q. v.]:-the word originally meant amber, 'succinum' quod ipsi (viz. the Germans) glassum vocant, Tacit. Germ. ch. 45; glass beads for ornament are of early use; quantities are found in the great deposits (in cairns and fens) of the earliest Iron Age, but only in a single instance in a deposit of the Brass Age (which ends about the beginning of our era), vide Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 118; and such is the sense of the word in the three places that it occurs in old heathen poems: magical Runes were written on glass, Sdm. 17: metaph., nú er grjót pat at gleri orðit, now those stones are turned into gler, of an altar glassed' with sacrificial blood, Hdl. 5; cp. also the curious reading,

bresta i gleri, to be sbivered, to break into sbivers, Hým. 29,—the reading of Kb., 'i tvau,' is a gloss on the obsolete phrase:—glæs also occurs twice or thrice in A. S. poetry, but not in the oldest, as Beowulf, vide Grein. For window-panes glass is of much later date, and came into use with the building of cathedrals: a Danish cathedral with glass panes is mentioned in Knytl. S. ch. 58 (year 1085); in Icel. the first panes brought into the country were probably those presented by bishop Paul to the cathedral at Skalholt in the year 1195; the ancient halls and dwellings had no windows in the walls, but were lighted by louvres and by round openings (gluggr) in the roof, covered with the caul (of a new-born calf, called skjall or likna-belgr) stretched on a frame or a hoop and called skjar: these are still used in Icel. farms; and Icel. distinguish between the round small caul windows (skjár or skjá-gluggar) and glass windows (gler-gluggar):—håll sem gler, slippery as glass, of ice, Nj. 144: in eccl. and later writings, Hom. 127, Sks. 424, Vm. 21, Fas. iii. 393: in the saying, sjaldan brytr gæfu-maor gler. COMPDS: gleraugu, n. pl. 'glass-eyes,' spectacles. gler-gluggr, m., vide above, Fms. iii. 187, xi. 271-276, Bs. i. 131, B. K. 98, Vm., Pm. passim. glerhallr, m. a glass stone, agate. gler-hálka, u, f. (gler-háll, adj.), gler-himinn, m. a sky-light, Hom. 130, slippery as glass, of ice. gler-kaleikr, m. a glass chalice, Hom. 138. Mag. 5. gler-ker. n. a glass vessel, Mar. 603, Am. 58. gler-lampr, m. a glass lamp, Vm. 129, 162. gler-pottr, m. a glass pot, bior. 164. gler-steinar, m. pl. glass stones, agates, Edda 68. gler-tölur, f. pl. glass beads, porf. Karl. 374, belonging to the gear of a heathen prophetess. There is a curious Icel. local name Gler-á, f. Glass Water, Eb.,—perhaps from the Gaelic glas, dark-gray.

gletta, u, f. banter, Fms. iii. 9, x. 141, Sturl. i. 69. gletta, u, f., or glettun, f. banter, raillery, Fms. ii. 9, Sturl. i. 69. glettu-atsokn, f. a feint or ruse to provoke the enemy to attack, Fms.

glettask, tt, dep. to banter, rail against one; g. vio e-n, Fms. ii. 180, Fær. 51, Grett. 101 A: milit. to taunt, provoke the enemy, Fms. vi. 151, viii. 49, 405

glettiliga, adv. tauntingly, Fms. ii. 13.

gletting, f. banter, raillery, Fær. 109: gen. as adv. glettingar-bara, u, f. a splasbing (no trifling) wave.

glettinn, adj. (glettni, glettun), bantering, Sturl. i. 69 C. unar-maor, m., engi g., not a man to be trifled with, Nj. 105,

GLETTR, m. banter, raillery, taunting; and as a milit. term, a feint or ruse to irritate or provoke the enemy; peir létu vakka við skipin ok höfðu nokkut svá í glett, Fms. viii. 289; munum vér ganga í glett við borgarmenn, ok vita ef vér getum ginnt þá frá borginni, Stj. 364. Josh. viii. 5; ekki mun ek eggja pik at fara i glett við þá Svía, to provoke the Swedes, Fær. 88; eigi leiðisk þeim enn at vit eigimk við glettur, Sturl. i. 69; ríð ekki í glett við oss, því at úsýnt er hvárt vér þolum bér þat, ii. 52.

GLEYMA, d, [glaumr, q.v.; Swed. glömma; Dan. glemme; but unknown to Germ. and Saxon]:-prop. to make a merry noise; this sense is almost obsolete, but occurs in Bret., beir gleymdu bar yfir, they beld a bout around the borse, 94: reflex. to be merry, Merl. 1. 52.

II. metaph. to forget, with dat.; at hann gleymi öllum Guðs boðorðum, Fms. v. 217, xi. 235, Barl. 7, 56, Al. 12, Sks. 743, passim: absol., Edda 154 (pref.), Sks. 238: with acc., Karl. 524 (rare): with infin., freq. in mod. usage, eg gleymdi að taka það: with gen., a Latinism, Stj. 78.

in a pass. sense, to be forgotten, Th. 79.

gleyming, f. forgetfulness, Stj. 212, Hom. 125, Barl. 130. gleymr, m. pranks, jollity, Bjarn. (in a verse); vide glaumr.

gleym-samligr, adj. forgetful, Sks. 451 B.

gleymska, u, f. forgetfulness, H. E. 494, Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass. GLEYPA, & and t, [cp. Dan. glube, glubsk = voracious], to gulp down, swallow, Stj. 193, Barl. 56, Edda 8, Fms. iii. 216, Eluc. 10.

gleyping, f. a gulping down, swallowing, Stj. 236. gleypi-næmr, adj. quick at learning (of children); hann er g gliona, ad, to fall asunder, go to pieces; því at bótin glionar frá fatinu aptr, Matth. ix. 16.

GLINGR, m. [A. S. gleng = showy things], a toy, Fas. iii. 219; barnaglingr, a child's toy, freq.

glingra, ad, to toy, trifle with

GLISSA, t, [Norse glisa], to grin, Hm. 30, but obsolete in Icel. GLIT, n. 'glitter,' used of brocades or rich tissues; ofit i glit af gulli, Gísl. 21; dúkr hálfr með sprang, hálfr með glit, Pm. 123. glit-abreiða, u, f. a brocaded cover. glit-dúkr, m. a brocaded stuff. glit-vefnaðr, m. brocade weaving glit-ofinn, part. brocaded. glita, 20, [Ulf. glitmunjan = στίλβειν, Mark ix. 3; Hel. glitan; O. H. G.

glizan]:-to glitter, Fms. viii. 350 (v. l.), ix. 301, Sturl. i. 21 (in 2 verse); glitar á vápnin, Karl. 254. glitaðr, part. tissued, Vm. 5.

Glitnir, m. a mythical name of the Golden Hall in heaven, Gm. 15. glitra, að, = glita, Barl. 74, Karl. 358, Fms. viii. 350. glit-rauor, adj. gleaming red, Fas. iii. 491.

glitsamligt, adj. glittering, Sks. 530. glitta, tt, = glita; það glittir í e-ð, a tbing glitters far away.

læti, feint, dissimulation.

glika and lika, adv. also, freq. in mod. usage and always without the g glikindi and likindi, n. pl. likelibood; skaði meiri en ek mætta at glikindum ráða, Ld. 126, Band. 10; ef at glíkindum færi, Bs. i. 338; but, at líkindum, 337, 529; Halli þóttisk sjá at glíkindum, at . . . , Glúm. 378; þótti honum frá líkindum (beyond likelibood, extraordinary) hversu þungt hann var, Eg. 769; ok er þat at líkendum, it is as could be expected, Nj. 187; eptir líkindum, Fms. x. 208; glíkindi, Gísl. 137; engi líkindi til, Fms. viii. 147; meiri, minni, engin líkindi, more, less, no probability, id., passim; ef þetta mætti verða með nokkrum líkendum, Sks. 149; allt er með líkindum ferr ok eðli, Edda 69; þeir sögðu Jakob þess líkindi at . . Ver. 16; þeir görðusk nú mannvænligir sem líkindi er á, Sturl. i. 3; hégómlig líkendi, vain forecast, Stj. 142; til líkinda við, in comparison with, Barl. 55:-as a law term, fara þangat er hann veit mest líkendi á, N.G.L. i. 255; gesa sök þeim er í líkindum þykkja vera, bring a charge against those who are likely to have done it, 351, 362; at þeir mætti því heldr kenndir verða at líkendum, from likeness, appearance (of detecting criminals), Gbl. 18. II. semblance, remains; svá at um morguninn eptir så menn engin líkendi Dana-virkis nema grjótið, so that the morning after one saw not a remnant of the Danish wall but a beap of stones, Fms. i. 128; snúask í kvikindis líkindi, Barl. 135; ólíkinda-

gliking and liking, f. likeness, image; gliking Guðs, Eluc. 18; gliking góðs verks, 655 xxvi. 4: liking, imitation, i líking Tróju, Bret. 98; líking djöfuls, Best. 54; til þeirrar sömu líkingar, Fms. ii. 89; ok af þeirra líkingu mun hann fremjast, v. 345; gerðú þó í líking annarra manna, after the liking of other people, Edda 37; svå sem með nokkurri skynsemdar líking, with some shade of reason, Stj. 143:—eptir-líking, a parable. glíkja and líkja, ð and t, to make like; Clemens glíkði atferð sína

eptir Petro postula, Clem. 39; glíkir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475: to imitate, with acc., a Latinism, Hom. 57; g. eptir, to imitate; er öllum sé gott eptir at glíkja, Bs. i. 140; þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja er goðin ætti rammari, Fms. v. 319; hinna höfðingja dæmi, er betra er eptir at líkja, vii. 296, Magn. 504; kölluðusk þat allt líkja eptir biskupi, Sturl. ii. 12, (likea, Bs. i. 500, l.c.); likja alla sina dóma eptir Guðligum dæmum, Sks. 599. II. reflex. to be like, resemble; mun ek glíkjask foglum Sks. 599. þeim er ..., 623. 53; nú glíkðusk menn Guði, Greg. 21; líkjask í ætt e-s, Ld. 24; at þú skyldir nú meir líkjask í ætt Haralds ens Hárfagra um skaplyndi en Rana Mjónef móður-föður þínum eðr Nereið jarli enum Gamla, O. H. 31; Haraldr líktisk í móður-ætt sína, Fas. (Hb.) i. 356; nú líkisk barn þat honum, N.G.L. i. 30; at líkjask þeim, Sks. 18, Magn. 466.

glikleikr, m. (glikleiki, a, m.), likelibood, Sks. 195, 565.

glikliga and likliga, adv. favourably, esp. in the phrase, taka likliga á e-u, to give a favourable answer to; því máli var vel tekit ok svarat líkliga, Eg. 26; Tryggvi tók því vel ok líkliga, Fms. i. 59, iii. 78; fór þá allt tal þeirra líkliga ok sáttgjarnliga, ii. 36, x. 132; skiljask þau nú drottning ok konungr heldr likliga, they parted on friendly terms, Fas. i. 33: in mod. usage, probably;—the spelling with g scarcely ever occurs.

glikligr and likligr, adj.; in old poets with gl, geta bykkjat mér gotnar glikligs, Hallfred; but usually with l only, e. g. Nj. 49, Fins. xi. 87, Hkr. i. 261, where Mork. gl:-likely, probable, potti monnum glikligast at stolit mundi vera, Bs. i. 348; gör af drauminum slíkt er þér synisk líkligast, Isl. ii. 196; at honum þætti Rauðs-synir líkligstir til at valda, Fms. iv. 380, Hom. 115:—fit, promising, nú þykkir Eyjúlfi þetta et glíkligsta, Gísl. 148; göra sik líkligan til e-s, to sbew oneself inclined to, countenance,

GLÍKR, adj., mod. Ifkr; in old poems in alliteration the g is always sounded, e.g. glíkr er geira sækir | gunnsterkr..., Bjarn. 33; urðu-a it glíkir | þeim Gunnari, Gh. 3; glík skulu gjöld gjöfum, Hm. 45; Baldri glikan bur, Ls.; but the vellum MSS. use both forms, though glik is more freq. in the older, likr in the later; sometimes false readings arose, e. g. ólíkt (unlike) hafa gört þeir menn, Bs. i. 140, where the sense requires glikt, but the lower part of the g having been obliterated, the transcriber read it as o; or Fs. 22, where ugglikt (suspicious) yields no meaning, and is to be read úglikt (different, quite another thing): [Ulf. galeiks = δμοιοε; A. S. gelic; Engl. alike, like; O. H. G. glik; mod. Germ. gleich; Swed. lik; Dan. lig]:—like, alike; with dat., sonr er feor glikari en dóttir, Eluc. 10; annarr atburðr varð enn þessum glikt, Bs. i. 346; ekki því grjóti glikt öðru er þar er, Eg. 142; því glikt, as adv. such-like, in like manner, Post. 686 C. 2; lifði því líkara sem hann væri ílldýri, Ísl. ii. 481; fríðr sýnum ok mjök líkr föður sínum, Fms. i. 14, x. 265; ok er Kari öngum manni líkr, K. bas no match, Nj. 265; skal ek eigi göra þik þeim líkastan er þú vill líkastr vera en þat er Öðinn, Sturl. i. 101; þat þótti mér líkara harmi en skaða, Ld. 126; landi líkari en fiski, Sks. 139; þá munu þit verða Guði lík, 503; svá sem þeir menn verða líkastir er tvíburar eru, Rb. 100; hnot eða myl, eða líkt, or the like, Edda 109; líkt ok ekki, like nothing, Gullp. 54; er ok eigi líkt (i.e. it is beyond comparison) hvárt sannari er sú saga, eðr hin, Fms. viii. 1; cp. ok er þat úglíkt hvárt þú ferr í lofi mínu, eðr . . . .

Fs. 22 (vide above):—at gliku (liku), adv. all the same, nevertheless; pvi glitter (of metals or bright things); er vapnin gloou, Fagrsk. 138, Bs. i. 348, at jarl hefir at liku lif vart, ef hann vill eptir pvi leita, Nj. 267; pykki Rb. 358; hon gloadi af gulli, Stj. 206, Fas. i. 333; hann gloar sem eldr, mer hat at gliku, it seems to me all the same, Isl. ii. 483: so in the phrase, leggja til líka, to settle; at þeir vildi allt til líka leggja með góðra manna rádi, Dipl. ii. II; því-líkr, 'tbat-like,' such; ú-líkr, unlike; slíkr, qs. sválikr, such, Germ. solch = so like. II. metaph. likely, probable, Fs. 4; en þó er þat líkast at hann snúisk til várrar ættar, Nj. 38; þat er líkara at fyrir öðru þurfi ráð at göra, 261; þat er ok líkast at þeir komist þar at keyptu, Eg. 64; Björn segir þat líkast at hann mundi fara af landi á brott, 156; þat var líkara, Ísl. ii. 141: neut. líkt, likely; ok líkt at þér fylgi gipta, Fms. vi. 8; hann kallaði þá líkasta til slíkra íllbragða, 379; ok líkara at hann mundi koma í Þórarinsdal, Bjarn. 61; þá þyki mér þat líkt, at..., Sks. 52.

2. likely, promising, to the purpose; taka oss þar fari hverr sem líkast þykkir, Nj. 259; nær líkast væri til at veita atför jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá leituðusk þeir um hvar likast var út at komask, Eg. 233; mér þykir eigi til líkt (it looks not well) um ferð þeirra bræðra, Vígl. 25; sá hann eigi annan líkara útveg, Bs. i. 690; því at þeir sá þá sinn kost engan annan líkara, Fb. i. 405; kann vera at endirinn verði líkari (better) en upphafit, Bs. ii. 64; at þat væri líkast til heilla sátta, Fms. iv. 139; til þeirrar stundar sem mér þyki nokkuru líkast at fram megi komask betta eyrendi, 133

GLIMA, u, f. [this word occurs neither in Germ. nor in Saxon, nor yet in the mod. Scandin. tongues (of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), and the origin is not known]:-wrestling, a favourite national sport with the Icel. people, in old as well as in modern times, answering to the Gr. πάλη: glimu-brögo, n. pl. wrestling-tricks, vide brago II. 2: to the technical terms there mentioned, add, hnykkr, hælkrókr, sveisla, etc.: glimu-félagi, a, m. a wrestling-match, Háv. 41: glimu-færr, adj. able-bodied as a wrestler, Finnb. 328: glimu-galdr, m. a 'wrestlerspell,' to charm one's legs and make them steady, Isl. bjóðs. i: glímumaor, m. a wrestler: glimumann-liga, adv. like a good wrestler, nimbly, Fas. iii. 502: glimu-völlr, m. the wrestling-ring. The earliest match recorded is that of Thor and the giantess Elli (Age), -for the tale vide Edda 33; freq. in the Sagas, Sturl. iii. 20, 268; glenz ok glimur, Fms. i. 149 sqq., 182, iii. 187, 188, Grett. and Finnb., Kjaln. passim, Eg. ch. 40; leikr (sport) and glima are often used synonymously, as Ld. ch. 45. The glima was a popular game at any meeting or festival, where many young and active men met together: thus at the banquet in Reykhólar (1119) the guests amused themselves by dancing, glimur, and story-telling, Sturl. i. 23; at the parliament (albing) there was a palaestra, Fanga-brekka ('wrestling-brink'); in Glum. ch. 13 a fight is recorded between the Northerners and Westerners assembled there; as also in Grett. ch. 75 (in the parliament at Hegranes); in Gunul. ch. 11 the crew of the ships in harbour made up a glima. The mod. Icel. bænda-glíma is just the same, as it was practiced in the college at Hólar, and later in the school at Bessastadir, as also at fishing-stations and wherever young men came together; the young men are divided by lot into two parties, which are then drawn up in a row, each having their leader or 'bondi' (whence the name); the bændr pair off their men against one another to wrestle in the arena or defile between the two ranks, one after another; if the one side was weaker in number, or the one bondi had lost all his men, he might challenge his antagonist, and their match decided the game, Eggert Itin. ch. 518. The bænda-glima at college and school was by far the best-played, and much stress was laid on nimble and graceful movements. Fin Hom. 24 scurrilitas is rendered by glima.

glima, d, to wrestle, Landn. 185, Fms. iii. 187, Sturl. iii. 268, Finnb. 222. gliminn, adj. able or alert as a wrestler.

glíra, u, f. [cp. glire = to blink with the eyes, Ivar Aasen], in a nick-name in Vápn., Glíru-Halli.

gljá, ð, to glitter, Lat. nitere; það gljáir á það.

gljá, f. a spot glittering against the sun: the name of a river.

GLJUFR, n. almost only in pl. [A. S. glôf = cliff], an abrupt descent or chasm, esp. in the bed of a river, ar-gljuft; hvar hin litla ain fell or gljúfrum, Eg. 134; eru gljúfr mikil upp með ánni, Fær. 62, Landn. 251, Glúm. 362, Al. 92, Fms. viii. 51, Gullþ. 8; en tveim-megin gengu at g. há ok hin brattastu björg, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 4: sing., Grett. 142 (in a verse): so the mod. phrases,—glæfra-fero, f. a neck-breaking, dangerous exploit (as among precipices); glæfra-göng, n. pl. straits, Broddi er kominn i g., a ditty of Pal Vídalín; glæfra-ligr, adj. dangerous, borrible,—are all derived from gljúfr.
gloppa, u, f. a big bole, a nickname, Fms. x. 142; gloppu-gat, id.

glopra, 20, with dat. to drop, lose a thing beedlessly.

glor-hungraör, part. very bungry.

glossi, a, m. [glousse = a spark, De Professer], a blaze. glott, n. a grin; draga glott at, O. H. 151, Bs. i. 647.

GLOTTA, tt, to grin: absol., g. at e-u, to grin at a thing, Fbr. 160, 162 (in a verse); hon (the witch) glotti vid solunni, Fas. ii. 127; so also, g. viò, Nj. 27; g. viò tönn, to smile scornfully, sarcastically, so as to shew the teeth, Edda 30, Nj. 182 (of Skarpheðinn), and passim; Erlingr sá til hans, ok glotti við tönn, ok mælti, O. H. 114.

Hb. 544. 39: red-bot, júrn-sía glóandi, a red-bot iron, Edda 61, Fms. viii. 8; gloandi hiti = Germ. glübend, Greg. 36: scalding bot, of broth or the like. gló-barr, n. the glowing bud; poët. the gold of the tree Glasir, Bm. gló-bjartr, adj. light blond, of hair.

GLOD, f., pl. glæðr (glóðir, Post. 656 C. 5), [A. S. glêd; Germ. glutb; Dan. glöd]:-red-bot embers; taka glod af eldi, Eb. 278; beir höfdu reykelsi á glóð, burning incense (at mass), Bs. i. 22; hann lét glóð undir fætr sér, Fs. 176; hafði glóð í hendi, Hom. 156: esp. in pl., hón tók glæðr af arni, Sturl. ii. 101, Fas. ii. 182; sitja við glæðr, to sit at the fireside; Pétr sat við glæðr ok vermdi sik, Post. 656 C. 4, Clem. 25; ganga yfir glæðr, Hom. 17; munnlaug full af glóðum, Fms. ii. 167, v. 324: the metaph. phrase, vera (ganga) á glóðum, to be as on glowing coals. COMPDS: glóðar-auga, n. a black eye. glóðar-járn, n. an iron plate for baking, a girdle (griddle), Am. 92, Vm. 65. globarker (glóð-ker), n. a fire-pot, Fms. v. 106, Vm. 21, 83, Stj. 316, 319.

glóð-rauðr, adj. red as embers, Fm. 9. glóð-volgr, glóð-heitr, adj. ember-bot.

GLOFI, a, m. [A. S. glof occurs as early as Beowulf], a glove, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 246, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 342, Gullp. 6, 8, Fb. i. 529. glofadr, The word is no doubt borrowed from the part. gloved, Karl. 288. English, and is used in the Sagas chiefly of costly embroidered gloves; another word is handski = 'band-sboe,' prob. from the Germ. bandscbube; the popular words are vöttr and vetlingr.

gló-föxóttr, adj. light-maned, of a horse, Bs. ii. 261.

glói, a, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: in mod. usage freq. the name of a light-coloured dog.

glópaldi, a, m. an idiot, Glúm. 342.

GLÓPR, m. an idiot, baboon, Glum. 358, Finnb. 298, Háv. 41, Bzr. 5, Gisl. 53.

glópska, u, f. foolisbness.

glóra, o, [glüürle, De Professer], to gleam, glare like a cat's eyes; það

glósa, u, f. (for. word), a gloss, explanation, Sks. 552, Bs. i. 737: a banter, taunt (Dan. glose), mod.

glósa (glósera), 20, to explain by a gloss, Bs. i. 737, Sks. 7: to chatter,

gluggaðr, part. with windows, Ísl. ii. 402.

GLUGGR, m., and gluggi, a, m., Stj. 171, 207, Fms. ix. 427, and so always in mod. use; (glyggr, m., pl. ir, Sks. 427 B, rare):—a window, Nj. 114, Eg. 420, 421, vide gler above; according to Nj. ch. 78 the windows were placed above the wall plate in the roof; gler-gluggi, skjá-g., baðstofu-g., skemmu-g., stofu-g., búr-g., eldhús-g. COMPDS: gluggagrind, f., and glugga-kista, u, f. a window-frame, (mod.) tjald, n. window-curtains. glugga-tópt, f. a window-sasb. prop. an opening, a bole, O.H. 152; inn um pann glugg er hann hafði rofit, Fbr. 66 new Ed.; einn laup ok skar allan gluggum, be took a box and cut boles in it all over, Fms. viii. 342; var gluggr yfir ofninum, Eb. 136; létta steini af brunnsins glugga, Stj. 171. Gen. xxix. 10 ('the well's mouth'); marga glyggi (acc. pl.) ok smá, Sks. l.c.; höfðu þeir brotið á stóran glugg, Bárð. 180: metaph., glugga-þykn, n. dense clouds with openings in them, Grett. 114 A.

glugg-stúka, u, f. a window-sasb, Bev.

glumra, að, to rattle, Fas. i. 91, ii. 492, Hkm. 5, Sks. 229.

glumra, u, f. a masc. nickname, Landn. glumra-gangr, m. rattling.

glundra, 28, to turn topsy-turvy. glundroði, 2, m. topsy-turvy. glutra, 28, (glytra, Fms. xi. 439), to squander, þiðr. 143, Th. 6. glutran, f. (glutr, n., Fms. xi. 439, Bs. i. 907), squandering, extravagance. COMPDS: glutr-maor, m. a spendtbrift, Bs. i. 581. glutr-samligr. glutrunar-samr, adj. dissolute, Al. 6. glutr-samliga, adv., Mar.

glumr, m. a bear, poët., Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Landn.

GLUPNA, 20, [2 Scandin. word found in Ormul. forr-gloppnedd, and Scot. and North. E. gloppen]:—the radical sense was prob. to become soft, but in usage to look downcast, let the countenance fall, as one about to cry, Fm. 31, Am. 73, Gisl. (in a verse), Eb. 60, O. H. 63.

glupr or gljupr, adj. soft, porous, esp. of sponge or sponge-like things.

glyőra, u, f. a barlot, Edda (Gl.)

glygg, n., dat. glyggvi, the opening of a visor, Al. 39, Karl. 473: poet. wind, gale, Lex. Poet.

GLYMJA, glumdi, pres. glym, to rattle, clash, plash, Str. 46: freq. in poetry of the sea or waves, vide Lex. Poët.: in prose esp. of an echo, það glumdi í klettunum, það glymr undir, or the like.

glymr, m. a clash, plashing, Edda 110, Skálda 169: freq. in poët. compds, esp. of wind or waves, Lex. Poët.

glypsa, 20, vide glepsa, to snap, Sturl. i. 128 C.

glyrnur, f. pl. [glora], cat's eyes glittering in the dark, Fas. iii. 385: in mod. usage as a cant name for eyes red or blood-shot.

GLYS, n. finery, and as a trade term millinery, Fms. vi. 263, x. 30, Barl. 6, Al. 34, Stj. 78, 188, passim; gull ok glys, Edda 220; kaupa glys, GLOA, ad, [A. S. glowan; Engl. glow; Germ. gluben; etc.], to sbine, Fb. iii. 175; glys fjandans, Greg. 15; glys heimsins, Hallgr., Vidal.

206 COMPDS: glys-gjarn, adj. fond of finery, Eb. 256 (of a lady), Fas. ii. glys-ligr, adj. showy, specious, Fms. i. 74, ii. 135. mang, n. millinery, N. G. L. iii. 159. glys-mangari, a, m. a 'finerymonger,' milliner, N.G.L. ii. 246. glys-mál (glys-mæli), n. pl. glys-mall, adj. flattering in one's specious, vain words, Bjarn. 19. glys-samligr, adj. specious, vain, Sks. 528. GLÝ, n. [A. S. gleow; Engl. glee], glee, gladness, poët., Edda (Gl.) glýja, u, f. dazzling from whiteness. glýju-skin, n. dazzling light. glýja, að, to be gleeful, Hom. 7. glýjaðr, part. gleeful, Vsp. 39; fáglýjaðr, dismal, Eyvind. glýjari, a, m. a 'gleeman, jester, Str. 68, Barl. 4. glýra, u, f. glitter, Sks. 229. glý-stamr, adj. an απ. λεγ., glee-steaming, epithet of tears, Hôm. I, cp. Homer's θαλερον δάκρυ. GLÆDA, dd, [glob], to sparkle; sá þeir at glæddi ór forsinum, Gullb. 9: in mod. trans., esp. in eccl. writers, to kindle.

glæja, dd, to glow; glæjanda frost, a sbarp frost, Sks. 229

glæ-napask (qs. glæ-gnapast), 20, to go thinly clad in blast or cold.

glæ-nýr, adj. clear, opp. to clouded, of eggs.

glespask, t, dep. to transgress, do foolishly, Stj. 454, 577, Greg. 38: the phrase, g. & e-u, to do amiss in a thing, Stj. 469: mod. to make a foolish bargain, buy a pig in a poke. glæpi-liga, adv. wickedly, Fas. iii. 664, Fb. i. 206.

glepi-ligr, adj. wicked, Fms. x. 334, Stj. 584, Mar. passim. GLÆPR, m., gen. s, pl. ir, [glopr], crime, wickedness, Fs. 178, 180, Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Stj., Sks. passim, and freq. in mod. usage, Vidal., Pass. COMPDS: gleepa-fullr, adj. full of wickedness, ungodly, Stj. 457, Mar. 449, Barl. 107. glæpa-maor, m. a miscreant, Fms. ii. 85, Skálda 204. glepamann-ligr, adj. ruffianly, ill-looking, Band. 7. n. a crime, Stj. 91. It is worth notice that in the heathen morals (as in the Old Test.) 'foolish' and 'wicked' are kindred words: glæpr, the derivative with changed vowel, means an evil deed, the primitive word glopr a fool; cp. also glap, glepja, which are from the same root. glæpska, u, f. a foolish, evil act, Fms. iii. 112, Hkr. ii. 395, Stj. 622.

gleop-varr, adj. righteous (sceleris purus), Fms. v. 240, Sks. 355.

glep-yrði, n. pl. foul language, þorst. Síðu H. 177. GLÆR, m., poët. the 'glaring,' i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët.: in prose in the phrase, kasta á glæ, to throw into the sea, squander, Bjarn. 57, O. H. 38, Finnb. 250, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse), cp. Ad. 13; hlaupa á glæ, to run in vain, Al. 181.

gleer, adj. clear, e. g. of a fresh egg, = glænýr, q. v. gleera, u, f., in regn-g., drops of rain, Sks. 227; vide eld-glæringar.

gle-redi, n. = glapræði, a job, Band. (MS.) 9.

GLÆSA, t, to make shining, embellish, Fms. iv. 247, Bs. ii. 10: part. glestr, splendid, embellisbed; gulli g., embellisbed with gold, gilded; halli g., painted, etc., vide Lex. Poët.

glessi-ligr, adj. sbining, splendid, Fms. ii. 300, O. H. 161, passim; g. ord, specious words, Fb. i. 76, 374.

glæsi-maðr, m. a bright, illustrious man, Edda (Gl.)

Glæsir, m. a pr. name; of an ox (because of the horns), Eb. Glæsisvellir, m. pl. a mythical local name, Hervar. S. ch. 1, Fms. iii. 183 sqq. glessur, f. pl., in orda-glessur, fine phrases, Thom. 297.

glogg-leikr, adj. sbarpness of sight, acuteness, Stj. 12.

glögg-liga, adv. [cp. Ulf. glagguuba = ἀκριβῶs, ἐπιμελῶs], clearly, distinctly, Eg. 54, Fms. ii. 102, vi. 36; spyrja g. at, Fb. i. 253.

GLÖGGR, adj. (also spelt gleggr and gleyggr), acc. glöggvan with a final v in the weak cases; compar. glöggra and glöggvari; superl. glöggstr and glöggvastr; [the prob. Goth. form is glaggvus; A. S. gleaw; Hel. glau; Scot. gleg = quick, clever; O. H. G. glaw]: -clear-sighted, and in metaph. sense clever, of things clear, distinct; ok hafa hat allt er hitsug leisir eðr glöggra er, Grág. i. 7; glöggt er gests augat, sbarp (prying) is the stranger's eye, a saying; skyring eðr glöggvari greining, a clearer distinction, Skálda 205; Stjörnu-Oddi er gleyggstr var í allri tölu ok himintungla-gangi, Rb. 90; glöggr til brjósts ok bækr, Thom. 12: neut., skýra glöggt írá e-u, to expound distinctly, Hom. 47; eigi þarf glöggra at skýra, 52; eigi er mér þat glöggt, 'tis not clear to me, Grett. 108; vera glöggrar greinar, to distinguish sharply, Bs. ii. 11; hón kenndi hann glöggt, she knew him well, Fms. iv. 131; porgnyr föður-faðir minn mundi glöggt (remembered clearly) Eirík Uppsala-konung, 162; mun ek glöggt vita hvárt rétt er ráðit eðr eigi, vii. 107; víðast af löndum spurði hann um siðu manna þá menn er glöggst vissu, Hkr. ii. 61; vita gleygt, id., 625. 96.

2. metaph. stingy; sytir æ glöggr við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; glöggr við gesti, a stingy bost, Hým. 9; glöggr flugar, poët. unflinching, Skv. 1. 7; fé-glöggr, stingy of money; matar-g., stingy of meat; hugar-g., mean, Fbr. 162 (in a verse).
glögg-rýnn, adj. 'clear-rouning,' Fas. i. 212.

glögg-skygn, adj. (glögg-skygni, f.), sbarp-sigbted, Nj. 77, Stj. 228.

glögg-sýniliga, adv. distinctly, Str.

glögg-sýnn, adj., Stj. 228, v.l.: sbarp-witted, Bs. i. 272, Eluc. 16. glogg-seer, adj. clear-sighted, Bs. i. 808, v. l.: manifest, porf. Karl. 380. glöggvingr, m. a stingy man, Edda (Gl.), Ad. L.

glögg-bekkinn, adj. clear-sighted, quick to know or discern, Isl. ii. 341, Vápn. 24, Ld. 274, Fb. ii. 288

glögg-bekkni, f. a clear sight, Sks. 559 B.

glögg-bekkr, adj. = glöggbekkinn, Barl. passim.

glömmungr, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

glöp, n. pl. blunders, as a law term, Grág. i. 10; vide glap, elli-glöp. GNADD, n. a grumbling, muttering, Bjarn. 18, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 322, 326, 330, 453, Fbr. 27 new Ed.

gnadda, að, to murmur, Stj. 327, Grett. 98 A (where nödduðu stands): to vex, hon gnaddar hit sama bæði dag ok dægr, 'sbe pressed bim daily

with ber words, 'Stj. 417. Judges xvi. 16.
GNAGA, 28, mod. naga, but in allit. and old writers with g, as ok um grjót gnaga, Hm. 106: it was originally a strong verb, pret. gnóg, as ala ol, and is still used so in some provincial dialects of Norway, vide Ivar Aasen; hence part. gnagit, Barl. 56 (Norse); in old Icel. writers it only remains in poetry, viz. pres. gnegr, Fms. vi. 310 (in a verse of the 11th century); gengr, i.e. gnegr, Edda (A. M.) i. 68, note 12: [Engl. gnaw; Swed. gnaga; Dan. gnave]:—to gnaw; en Niôhöggr gnagar neðan rótina Edda 10, Gm. 33; hestar gnöguðu beizlin, Karl. 376; þeir gnöguðu skjaldar-rendr, Fas. i. 425; myss tvær gnagaðu um rætr trésins, Barl. 56.

gnap, n., poët. bigb places, the bigh sea, Edda (Gl.): in poët. compds, gnap-hjarl, -salr, -stóll, -turn, Lex. Poët.

GNAPA, t, to jut out, stoop forward; hann (the ghost) gnapti innar yfir dyrnar, Grett. 114 A; fjallit synisk mjök yfir gnapa öðrum fjöllum, Fms. x. 313; ef hón sæi háska eðr skaða yfir gnapa (impendere) sínu ríki, 223: to droop with the bead, snapa ok gnapa, to be snubbed and droop the bead, Hm. 62; gnapir grar jor yfir gram daudum, Bkv. 6; sköltar gnöpðu, Fms. ii. 259 (in a verse); hann gnapir með hettu, Fas. iii. 494 (in a verse).

gnarr, n., poët. the sea, Edda (Gl.); prop. the 'gnarrer,' murmurer. gnastan, f. a gnashing, Hom. 70.

gnat, n. a clash (of weapons), Höfubl.; the Engl. gnat is so called from the sound of its wings.

gnata, ab, to clash, Vsp. 51.

gnauð (gnauðan, Bs. i. 206), f. a rustling noise, Fas. iii. 129, Or. 56;

metaph. a murmur, Grett. 98.

GNAUDA, að, mod. nauða, to rustle, ring; hann lætr g. broddinn í jöklinum, of the sound of a mountaineer's staff, Bárð. 171; gnauðaði svá at skjálfa þóttu húsin, of troops riding over the ice, Sturl. iii. 147; hence mod. nauda á e-m, to din in one's ear.

gnaust, n., and gnaustan, f. a clash, tinkling, Hallfred, Lex. Poët. Gná, f. the name of a goddess, Edda: freq. in poetry, of women.

gnegg, n., mod. hnegg, neighing, Hrafn. 7, Al. 67, Karl. 282.

GNEGGJA, 20, mod. hneggja, to neigh, Hrafn. 8, Rd. 267, Stj. 78, Karl. 376, Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

gneista, 20, [mid. H. Germ. ganeiste], to emit sparks, Fms. viii. 8. GNEISTI, 2, m., mod. neisti, [mid. H. Germ. ganeist; Dan. gnist; Swed. gnista; cp. the mineral gneiss, so called from its sparkling particles]:—a spark, Edda 4, Fms. iii. 193, v. 175, Sks. 204, Skálda 175: metaph., g. lifsins, Fms. x. 368. gneista-flaug, f. a shower of sparks.

Bs. i. 44, Fms. iii. 180. gnella, gnall, gnullu, to scream; haukar þeirra gnullu leiðiliga, Karl. 376. GNERR, m. [Chaucer's gnarr], a knot or knob: metaph., stob vid pann gnerr nokkra daga, it stopped at that 'gnarr,' i.e. it lasted, for some

days, Fms. viii. 263, v. l.

GNESTA, pret. gnast, pl. gnustu, [A.S. gnæstan], to crack; hlif gnast við hlíf, Skálda (in a verse); viðir brotna eðr gnesta, 169; málmar gnustu, Hallfred; gnestr hann (the sword) hatt i þeirra hausum, Fas. i. 102: the phrase, g. i eyrum e-s, to tinkle in one's ears; mugrinn æpti svá at gnast í eyrum borgar-manna, Stj. 360, 647. 2 Kings xxi. 12; bessi ódæmi sem öllum mönnum gnestr í eyrum, Mar.; gnustu þá saman vápnin, Sturl. iii. 174; ok gnestr í steininum, Bs. i. 601; gnast í brynjunni, Karl. 175.

gneypr, adj. jutting, bent forward; stóð höfuðit gneypt af bolnum, Eb. 244; Egill sat uppréttr ok var gneypr mjök, Eg. 304, Fas. iii. 117. gniða or niða, að, [Dan. gnide], to rub; þat var sem sviðit ok gniðat öðru-megin, hón lét telgja á lítinn flatveg þar sem gniðat var, Grett. 177

new Ed. gnissa, u, f. a spectre, Edda (Gl.); cp. Dan. nisse = a bobgoblin. gnit, f., mod. nitr, f. pl. [Dan. gnid; Ivar Aasen gnii], a nii, Lat. lens. GNIPA, u, f., not gnypa, (rip i bratta gnipu, Rekstefja 28), a peak, Fms. ii. 154, Sks. 171 C, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 360, Róm. 352. gníst, n. a gnasbing, Nikulás-d. 56.

GNÍSTA, t, mod. also nísta, to gnash the teeth; g. tönnum, Mar. freq., Greg. 55, Mart. 118, Fas. iii. 629 (where nista, paper MS.); ok þeir nístu tönnum yfir honum, Acts vii. 54:—trans. to tease, mundu þér eigi gníst hafa yðvarn biskup með svá skarpri meingörðar ör, Mar. 2. to snarl as a dog; peir ýldu ok gnístu, Fms. vii. 192; við þetta spratt hundrinn upp gnistandi, iii. 13; hans hundar hversu þeir gnistu, piòr. 368; gnistandi frost, a biting frost, Fms. ii. 225. 68 Nesta or nista (q. v.), to pin, is a different word.

gnistan, f. gnashing of teeth, in the phrase, op ok tanna g., Post. mer illt at heyra gnyð ykkar yfir mer, Fas. iii. 124; görðisk þá mikill 656 C. 30; spelt gnistran, Matth. viii. 12, xiii. 42, 50, xxii. 13, xxiv. 51, xxv. 30, Luke xiii, 28,

gnistingr, m. a creaking, Stj. 71.

gnjóðr, m. a kind of seed, Edda (Gl.)

gnjóstr, m., Tann-g., Teetb-gnasber, one of Thor's he-goats, Edda.

gnolla, d, to sbiver; impers., tekr beim at gnolla, Fnis. xi. 136. Gnóo or Gnoo, f., poët. name of a sbip, Edda (Gl.); properly a

mythical ship like the Greek Argo, Fas. iii. 406, 407, (Eg. S. Einh. fine.) gnóg-leikr, m. abundance, Magn. 450, Rb. 110.

gnóg-liga, adv. (mod. nóg-liga, and so Stj. 30, Fms. vi. 15, MSS. of the 14th century), abundantly, Edda 9, Fms. i. 77, Hom. 37, Stj. 414. gnóg-ligr, adj. (mod. nóg-ligr, and so Fms. ii. 228, Sks. 134 B. new

Ed., MSS. of the 13th century), abundant, Stj. 428, Mar. 474. GNOGR, adj.; in old alliterative poets gn, pess var grams und gömlum | gnóg rausn, Arnór, and so in very old MSS.; but even vellum MSS. as old as Hb., Stj., Arna-Magn. 66 (vide below), begin to drop the g, which was either lost or replaced by i (i-nogr) as in Engl. e-nough: the declension also is interesting; in old writers it has regular neut. gnogt or nogt, but later the t was dropped; an Icel. says, bad er nog rum (room enow), the old form being gnogt rum; the gen. has also been dropped, and so the word has become an irregular though not indeclinable adjective: again, an indeclinable nógu has been formed, nógu margr, mikill, etc., answering to Engl. enough after an adjective: [Ulf. ganôbs = lkarôs; A.S. genôb; Engl. enough and enow; O.H.G. ganab; Germ. genug and genung; Dan. nok; Swed. nog and noga]:-enough, sufficient, plentiful, of stores; þar er sæmðar ván er gnóg er til, Nj. 21; selveiðar gnógar ok fiski-fang mikit, Eg. 130; mundu þar fá gnógt lið, Fms. vii. 276; ok svá nógt er í fjöllum þeim gull sem grjót, Pr. 400; þat it fjórða er nógt var, wbich was enough by itself, Bret. (Hb.) 66; þeim með er hann hefir gnógastan til, Sks. 229 B; hafa gnógan liðs kost, Fms. viii. 220; því at þar var nógt búfé Dana til strandhöggva, i. 128; gaf hann öllum nóga skotpenninga, xi. 202; honum mun gefast svo hann gnóg hafi, Matth. xiii. 12; skógar-dýr er jafnan vóru gnóg, Stj. 560 (nóg and í nóg, v.l.); með svá nógum gný (so great a din) ok vápna-braki, at ..., Stj. (MSS.) 127:--of persons (rare), nú var hann nógr orðinn um kvikfé, now be was well stocked with cattle, Bjarn. 39; nú muntú ok vera þér nógr einn (= einhlítr, q. v.) um þetta mál, Band. 6. II. adverbial use; at nogu, sufficiently, plentifully; pat sem at nogu döggvir allan aldin-viðinn, Stj. 68; ok vinnsk oss þat at nógu, it is enough for us, Fms. v. 48 (but at gnógu, O. H. 202, l. c., and so Fb. ii. 329); i-nóg, enough; hann (the cypress) er þar í-nóg, Stj. 88, Al. 171; þar til er þeir allir hafa drukkit í-nóg, Stj. 136; fóðr höfum vér í-nóg, id.; allt var í-nóg þat er hafa þurfti, 203; biskup sagði at þeir hefði í-nóg at geyma, Bs. i. 866:nogu, indecl. enough, only in the later Sagas, preif Ongull til saxins, ok

Bs. i. 909 (Laur. S.) gnótt, f. [A. S. genibt], abundance, plenty; ærin gnótt vista, Fms. xi. 36; gnótt fjár, Band. 9; aura gnótt, plenty of money, Greg. 39; gnótt grunnýðgi (gen.), Am. I; þau áttu gnótt í búi, Nj. 257; en svá mikil gnott at solunni um sumarit, so great plenty of sun during the summer, Sks. 71; hljóta sumir mikla gnótt af þessum gjöfum, 561; hann mun gefa bér guótt allra hluta, Blas. 43; þar vóru gnóttir hvers-vetna, Fs. 65; en at ek gera gnótt spurning þinni, that I give sufficient answer to thy question, Fas. iii. 665. COMPDS: gnótta-brunnr, m. ibe well of abundance, Stj. 164. Gen. xxvi. 22. gnótta-maðr, m. a wealtby man, Grett. 127 (MS. A. nótta-maðr).

kvað hann nógu lengi (long enough) borit hafa, Grett. 154; því at nógu margir munu vera mótstöðu-menn þínir, 156; nógu mikit, mickle enougb,

GNUA, mod. núa, pres. gný; pret. gneri, gnöri, or neri; part. gnúit; [cp. Dan. gnide]:—to rub; hann tók til orða, ok gneri nefit, and rubbed his nose, Orkn. 394; gnera ek vátum höndum um augu mér, O.H. 224; gnera (gnöra, v.l.) ek í sundr öll málmhlið sterkra borga, Sks. 631 B, Mirm. 31: with dat., hón rakaði af honum allt hárit ok neri (paper MS.) í tjörn (dat.), and rubbed it with tar, Fas. i. 18; hann gnýr þar við bakinu þar til er boga-strengrinn skarsk, ii. 547; þó at þér sveinar hæði at því, at þú sitir mjótt ok gnúir saman lærum þínum, Band. 13, Mar. 539; nokkurrir fiskar gnúa sér svá fast við kviðinn, at ..., Stj. 77.

gnúfa, ð, (qs. gnúpa), to droop, stoop; skalf hón öll af hræðslu ok gnúfði hón með höfði sínu, Str. 76.

gnúfa, adj. drooping, stooping; hann sat gnúfa hryggr...lypti upp höfði sínu, Str. 73.

gnúpa, u, f. = gnúfa, a nickname, Landn.

gnúp-leitr, adj. = gnúfa, Edda 10.

GNÚPR, m. a peak (= gnípa); þá gékk maðr út ór gnúpinum, Nj. 211; undir gnupinum, Landn. 277, v.l.: freq. in local names, Lóma-g. Rita-g.; Gnúpar, pl., and Gnúpr, names of farms, Landn.: a pr. name, Bs.

GNYĐJA, gnuddi, to mutter, grumble; herrinn gnuddi nú illa, Fms. vi. 156 (nuddi, v.l.); en þó gnuddi þetta mest á Sturlu, they grumbled most against Sturla, Sturl. 157: to scream, grunt, gnyðja mundu nú grisir ef þeir vissi hvat hinn gamli þyldi, Fas. i. 282.

gnýr ok gnyðr af ópi ok hlaupum, Stj. 452, v. l. II. freq. the murmur of a river or brook, ár-niðr, lækjar-niðr. II. in mod. usage

gný-fari, a, m., poët. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

GNYJA, pres. gnyr, pret. gnúði, to sound, of wind and sea; derived from gnúa, with the notion of a grating sound, as of a stream over pebbles, the tide against the beach, etc.; brim gnýr Kormak, vide Lex. Poët.; breki gnúði á stafni, Höfuðl. 11; gnýr allr Jötun-heimr, Vsp. 53; gnýjanda gjálír, Sks.; útan gnýr á eyri Ýmis blóð, Edda (in a verse); vindar eru þá úkyrrir ok gnýja hóðan ok handan, Edda 8; þar megu vér nú heyra gnýja bana Þorkels frænda, Ld. 326; gnúði á hallæri mikit ok veðrátta köld, Bs. i. 171; þá gnúði á hin snarpasta hríð, Fms. ii. 225; þótti honum görask mikit vandkvæði í þessu er á gnúði, iv. 145; hvat sem á gnýr, Thom. 114.

gný-mikit, n. adj. stormy, windy, Grett. 111 A.

gnýpr, m., mod. nýpr, = gnúpr, a local word.

gnýr, m. a clash, din, as of wind, waves, weapons, etc., Nj. 272, Edda 41, Mag. 6, Skálda 169, Fms. vi. 156, x. 264, Sl. 57: esp. freq. in poët. compds referring to the din of war, Lex. Poët.: metaph., gnýr ok ótti, alarm and fright, Niorst. 5.

gnæða, dd, mod. næða, to feel a draught, það næðir um þig. gnæðingr, m., mod. næðingr, a gust of wind. Bárð. 171.

GNÆFA, o and ad, to project, Lat. eminere; af Gnár nafni er svá kallat, at þat gnæfi sem hátt ferr, Edda 22; merki mörg óðfluga ok gnæfðu fyrir ofan brekkuna, Hkr. i. 150; engi sá fyrr en þar gnæfaði merki yfir þeim, Fms. viii. 62; en er bændr sá þat í móti dags-brúninni at merki konungs gnævaði hátt, 126; ok gnæfar yfir liðinu sem einn hár turn, Al. 141; hans bust næfði (sic) náliga við limar uppi, Fb. ii. 27; g. við himin, Fas. i. 185 (in a verse); hann gnæfði ofarliga við ráfrinu, Grett.: metaph., Lat. impendere, hvílíkr háski at yfir gnæfir þeirra sálum, H.E. i. 514:—very freq. in mod. usage

gnæfr (gnæpr, Fb. i. 258), adj. floating bigb, of a banner, Hd. 40. GNÆGJA, o, [gnogr], to endow, bestow upon; gnægd med godum hlutum, Stj. 421; hve hann yrþjóð (acc.) auði gnegir, bow be endows men with bliss, Ad. 18; and gnegor at fjarassi, endowed with wealth, id. In mod. usage nægja, það nægir, 'tis enough, e.g. sá hefir nóg sér nægja lætr, a saying, freq.

gnægr, adj., mod. nægr, = gnógr; þú hefir þat gnægara, er meira þarf við, Lv. 43; því at lands-fólkit var gnægt til, i. e. populous, Hkr. i. 45; hann & nægri börn en kýr, be is better stocked with bairns than kine, Bs. ii. 141; skaupi gnegr, full of contempt, scoffing, Ad. 2.

gnægt, f. (nægt, nægð, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage), = gnótt, abundance: esp. in pl., eiga alls nægtir, to bave one's fill of all good things, freq. gnægta, t, = gnægja; Dróttinn mun þik g. öllum góðum hlutum, Stj. 421.

GNOLLBA, 20, (nollra, Karl. l. c.; hence the mod. noldra to grumble, noldr grumbling):—to bowl, bark; hundrinn hljóp upp gnöllrandi, Fas. iii. 545; haukar þeirra gnöllraðu, Karl. 376, v. l.; við þessi orð spratt hundrinn upp ok gnöllraði hátt, Fms. iii. 13; hjarta hans gnöllraði í honum innan-brjósts eins og greyhundr, rendering of Od. xx. 13, 14; þar eru tveir hundar ok nöllra þeir ok grenja, þiðr. 245. gnöllran, f. bowling, Mar.

GNÖTRA, 20, [gnat], to clatter, rattle; gnötrar (gnottir, Verel.) sverðit hvárt yfir annat, Bret. 55; menn þóttusk heyra at beinin gnötruðu við hræringarnar, bis bones clattered, Bs. i. 69: esp. of the teeth, skelfr hann svá mjök at gnötrar í honum hver tönn, Háv. 54; tennr hans nötruðu, Fbr. 149: metaph., þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169:-in mod. usage freq. to sbiver, sbake, as with cold.

GOD, n. pl. [all the Teutonic languages have this word in common; Ulf. guþa, n. pl., Gal. iv. 8; guda, id., John x. 34, 35; and Guþ, m.; A. S. godu, n. pl., and God, m.; O. H. G. Cot: in mod. languages masc.; Engl. God; Germ. Gott; Dan.-Swed. Gud].

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In heathen times this word was neuter, and was used almost exclusively in plur., as were also other words denoting Godhead, e.g. regin or rögn=numina, q.v.; and bönd, höpt, prop. = bonds, and metaph. gods:—this plur, usage seems not to refer to a plurality of gods, but rather, as the Hebrew אלהים, to the majesty and mystery of the Godhead; it points to an earlier and purer faith than that which was current in the later ages of the Scandinavian heathendom; thus the old religious poem Völuspá distinguishes a twofold order of gods,—the heavenly powers (regin or ginn-heilög goð) who had no special names or attributes, and who ruled the world, like the Moipa or Alaa of Gr. mythology;—and the common gods who were divided into two tribes, Æsir (Ases) and Vanir, whose conflict and league are recorded in Vsp. 27, 28, and Edda 47. II. after the introduction of Christianity, the masculine gender (as in Greek and Latin) superseded the neuter in all Teutonic languages, first in Gothic, then in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon, and lastly in the Scandinavian languages; but neither in Gothic nor in Icel. did the word ever take the masc. inflexive r or s, so that it remains almost unique in 2. in Scandinavian the root vowel was altered from o to u form. gnyör, m., pl. ir, mod. nyör, er even spelt niör, a marmar; þykki d (goð to guð), [Swed.-Dan. gud], yet in old poems of the Christian age

it is still made to rhyme with o, Goos, boonum; Goo, roonar, Sighvat; Ψetc.), leparela by gudjinassus, lepareveur by gudjinôn; an Icel. gyði, gen. as also in the oldest MSS. of the 12th century; sometimes however it is written  $\bar{g}p$ , in which case the root vowel cannot be discerned. in Icel. the pronunciation also underwent a change, and the g in Gub (God) is now pronounced gw (Gwud), both in the single word and in those proper names which have become Christian, e. g. Gudmundr pronounced Gwudmundr, whence the abbreviated form Gvendr or Gvöndr. The old form with o is still retained in obsolete words, as goði, goðorð, vide below, and in local names from the heathen age, as Goo-dalir; so also Gormr (q. v.), which is contracted from Goo-ormr not Guo-ormr. On the other hand, the Saxon and German have kept the root vowel III. in old poems of heathen times it was almost always used without the article; gremdu eigi god at ber, Ls.; áðr ver heilög god blótim, Fas. i. (in a verse); ginnheilög God, Vsp. passim; godum ek þat þakka, Am. 53; með godum, Alm.; in prose, en goð hefna eigi alls þegar, Nj. 132.

2. with the article goð-in, Vsp. 27: freq. in prose, um hvat reiddusk goðin þá er hér brann hraunit er nú stöndu vér á, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 22; eigi eru undr at goðin reiðisk tölum slíkum. id.; Hallfredr lastaði eigi goðin, þó aðrir menn hallmælti þeim, Fms. ii. 52; allmikin hug leggr þú á goðin, Fs. 94; eigi munu goðin þessu valda, Nj. 132, passim. 3. very seldom in sing., and only if applied to a single goddess or the like, as Ondor-gods (gen.), Haustl. 7; Vanagoð, of Freyja, Edda; enu skírleita goði, of the Sun, Gm. 39. TV after the introduction of Christianity, the neut. was only used of false gods in sing. as well as in pl., Sólar-god = Apollo, Orrostu-god = Mars, Draumagod = Morpheus, Bret. (Verel.); and was held up for execration by the missionaries; gör þik eigi svá djarfa, at þú kallir goð hinn hæsta konung er ek trúi á, Fb. i. 371. Yet so strongly did the neut. gender cleave to the popular mind that it remains (Grag. Kb. i. 192) in the oath formula, goð gramt = Goð gramr; and Icel. still say, í Guðanna (pl.) bænum. guðir, masc. pl., as in A.S. gudas, is freq. in eccl. writers, but borrowed from the eccl. Lat.

B. In compds: I. with nouns, gooa-blot, n. sacrifice to the gods, Fb. i. 35. goða-gremi, f. a term in the heathen oath, wrath of the gods, Eg. 352. goða-heill, f. favour of the gods, porst. Siðu H. 9. goða-hús, n. a bouse of gods, temple, Dropl. 11, Nj. 131, Fb. i. 337 goða-stallar, m. pl. the altar in temples, Fas. i. 454. goða-stúka, u, f. the sanctuary in heathen temples, answering to the choir gooa-tala, u, f. in the or sanctuary in churches, Landn. 335 (App.) phrase, i godatölu, in the tale (list) of gods, 625. 41. goð-borinn, part. διογενήs, god-born, Hkv. 1. 29. goð-brúðr, f. bride of the gods (the goddess Skaði), Edda (in a verse). Goð-dalir. m. pl. 2 local Goo-dalir, m. pl. a local name, hence Goð-dælir, m. pl. a family, Landn. goð-gá, f. blaspbemy against the gods, Nj. 163, Ld. 180. goo-heimr, m. the bome of the gods, Stor. 20, cp. Yt. goð-konungr, m. (cp. Gr. διογενής βασιλεύς), a king,—kings being deemed the offspring of gods, Yt. and goo-kyndr, adj. of the kith of gods, Edda 6, 11, 13. goð-kunnigr goð-lauss, goo-lax, m. a kind of salmon, Edda adj. godless, a nickname, Landn. (Gl.) goð-leiðr, adj. loatbed by the gods, Korm. goð-máligr, adj. skilled in the lore of the gods, Hým. 38. goð-mögn, n. pl. divine powers, deities, Edda I; bibja til þinna goðmagna, Bret. (Verel.) roio, f. 'a ride of gods' through the air, a meteor, thought to forebode goð-rifl, n. scorn great events, Glum. (in a verse), cp. the Swed. åska. of the gods, Sks. 435. goo-reekr, adj. 'god-forsaken,' wicked, 623. 30. goðum-leiðr, adj. = goðleiðr, Landn. (in a verse). goð-vargr, m. a 'god-worrier,' sacrilegus, 'lupus in sanctis,' Bs. i. 13 (in a verse). wefr. god-vegr, m. the way of the gods, the beaven, the God-pj6d, f. the abode of the gods, Vsp.:—but Goth. Gutvefr, vide guðvefr. bjuda = the land of the Goths, by assimilation God-pjóð, passim in old poems and the Sagas.

II. with pr. names, originally God-, later and mod. Guo-; of men, Guo-brandr, Guo-laugr, Guo-leifr, Guo-mundr, Guð-röðr, Guð-ormr or Gutt-ormr, etc.; of women, Guð-björg, Guð-finna, Guð-laug, Guð-leif, Guð-ný, Guð-ríðr, Guð-rún, etc.; cp. the interesting statement in Eb. (App.) 126 new Ed. (from the Hauks-bók), that men of the olden time used to call their sons and daughters after the gods (Goo-, Þór-, Frey-, Ás-); and it was thought that a double (i. e. a compound) name gave luck and long life, esp. those compounded with the names of gods; menn höfðu mjök þá tvau nöfn, þótti þat líkast til langlífis ok heilla, þótt nokkurir fyrirmælti þeim við goðin, þá mundi pat ekki saka, ef peir ætti eitt nafn, though any one cursed them by the gods it would not burt if they had 'one' name, i. e. if they were the namesakes of the gods, Eb. l.c.;—we read 'eitt nam' for 'eitt annat nam' of the Ed. and MS. In Fb. i. 23, the mythical king Raum is said to have had three sons, Alf, Björn, and Brand; the first was reared by the Finns, and called Finn-Alf; Björn by his mother (a giantess), and called Jötun-Björn; and Brand was given to the gods, and called Goo-Brand (Guo-brandr, whence Guobrands-dalir, a county in Norway); cp. also Eb. ch. 7

For the Christian sense of God and its compds vide s. v. Guo. goddi, a, m. [cp. Germ. götze], a nickname, Ld.

GODI, a, m. [Ulf. renders lepeve by gudja (ufar-gudja, abumista-gudja, d

gyðja, would answer better to the Goth. form, but it never occurs, except that the fem. gyðja = goddess and priestess points not to goði, but to a masc. with a suppressed final i, gyði; a word coting occurs in O. H. G. glossaries, prob. meaning the same; and the form gubi twice occurs on Danish-Runic stones in Nura-gupi and Saulva-gupi, explained as godi by P. G. Thorsen, Danske Runem.; (Rafn's explanation and reading of Nura-gupi qs. noror á Gaudi, is scarcely right): with this exception this word is nowhere recorded till it appears in Icel., where it got a wide historical bearing]:—prop. a priest, sacerdos, and hence a liege-lord or chief of the Icel. Commonwealth.

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS .- The Norse chiefs who settled in Icel., finding the country uninhabited, solemnly took possession of the land (land-nam, q.v.); and in order to found a community they built a temple, and called themselves by the name of gooi or hof-gooi, 'templepriest;' and thus the temple became the nucleus of the new community, which was called goooro, n.: -hence hof-gooi, temple-priest, and hofoingi, chief, became synonymous, vide Eb. passim. Many independent godar and godord sprang up all through the country, until about the year 930 the allingi (q.v.) was erected, where all the petty sovereign chiefs (godar) entered into a kind of league, and laid the foundation of a general government for the whole island. In 964 A.D. the constitution was finally settled, the number of godord being fixed at three in each ping (sbire), and three ping in each of the three other quarters, (but four in the north); thus the number of godar came to be nominally thirtynine, really thirty-six, as the four in the north were only reckoned as three, vide 1b. ch. 5. On the introduction of Christianity the godar lost their priestly character, but kept the name; and the new bishops obtained seats in the Lögrétta (vide biskup). About the year 1004 there were created new godar (and godord), who had to elect judges to the Fifth Court, but they had no seats in the Lögrétta, and since that time the law distinguishes between forn (old) and ny (new) godoro; -in Glum. ch. I the word forn is an anachronism. It is curious that, especially in the 12th century, the godar used to take the lesser Orders from political reasons, in order to resist the Romish clergy, who claimed the right of forbidding laymen to be lords of churches or to deal with church matters; thus the great chief Jon Loptsson was a sub-deacon; at last, about 1185, the archbishop of Norway forbade the bishops of Icel. to ordain any holder of a godoro, unless they first gave up the goðorð, fyrir því bjóðum vér biskupum at vígja eigi þá menn er goðorð hafa, D. I. i. 201. In the middle of the 13th century the king of Norway induced the godar to hand their power over to him, and thus the union with Norway was finally brought about in the year 1262; since that time, by the introduction of new codes (1272 and 1281), the name and dignity of godar and godoro disappeared altogether, so that the name begins and ends with the Commonwealth.

B. Duries.—In the albingi the godar were invested with the Lögréttu-skipan (q. v.), that is to say, they composed the Lögrétta (the Legislative consisting of forty-eight members—on the irregularity of the number vide Jb. ch. 5), and were the lawgivers of the country; secondly, they had the domnesna (q. v.), or right of naming the men who were to sit in the courts, vide domr:—as to their duties in the quarter-parliaments (var-ping) vide Grag. p. p. and the Sagas. The authority of the godar over their liegemen at home was in olden times somewhat patriarchal, vide e.g. the curious passage in Hænsah. S. ch. 2; though no section of law relating to this interesting part of the old history is on record, we can glean much information from the Sagas. It is to be borne in mind that the godar of the Saga time (10th century) and those of the Gragas and Sturlunga time (12th and 13th centuries) were very different; the former were a kind of sovereign chiefs, who of free will entered into a league; the latter had become officials, who for neglecting their duties in parliament might be fined, and even forfeit the godoro to their liegemen, vide Grág. p. p. Neither þing (q. v.) nor goðorð was ever strictly geographical (such is the opinion of Konrad Maurer), but changed from time to time; the very word godord is defined as 'power' (veldi), and was not subject to the payment of tithe, K. p. K. 142. The godord could be parcelled out by inheritance or by sale; or they might, as was the case in the latter years of the Commonwealth, accumulate in one hand, vide esp. Sturl. passim, and Grág. The liegemen (þingmenn) were fully free to change their lords (ganga í lög með goða, ganga ór lögum); every franklin (þingmaðr) had in parliament to declare his þingfesti, i. e. to name his liegeship, and say to what gooi and bing he belonged, and the godi had to acknowledge him; so that a powerful or skilful chief might have liegemen scattered all over the country. But the nomination to the courts and the right of sitting in the legislative body were always bound to the old names, as fixed by the settlement of the year 964; and any one who sought the name or influence of a godi had first (by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise) to become possessor of a share of one of the old traditionary godoro; see the interesting chapter in Nj. The three godar in one bing (sbire) were called sam-godar, joint-godar; for the sense of allsherjar-godi vide p. 17.

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C. NAMES.—Sometimes a chief's name referred to the god whom but also used of chyme in men, e. g. spúa grænu gorinu, to vomit the green
he especially worshipped, as Freys-Godi, Hrafn., Gísl., whence Freys-
gyðlingar, q.v.; (the ör-goði is dubious); more frequently the name
referred to the liegemen or county, e. g. Ljósvetninga-Goði, Tungu-Goði,
etc.; but in the Saga time, gooi was often added to the name almost
as a cognomen, and with some, as Snorri, it became a part of their name
(as Cato Censor in Latin); hann varðveitti þá hof, var hann þá
kallaðr Snorri Goði, Eb. 42; seg, at sá sendi, er meiri vin var húsfreyj-
unnar at Fródá en Godans at Helgafelli, 332. Names on record in the
Sagas:—men living from A.D. 874 to 964, Hallsteinn Godi, Landn., Eb.;
Sturla Goði, Landn. 65; Jörundr Goði and Hróarr Tungu-Goði, id.;
Ljótólfr Goði, Sd.; Hrafnkell Freys-Goði, Hrafn.; Oddr Tungu-Goði,
Landn.; pormóðr Karnár-Goði, Vd.; Áskell Goði, Rd.; Úlfr Ör-goði,
Landn.; Grimkell Goði, Harð. S.; Þorgrimr Freys-goði, Gisl. 100, 110:
—964 to 1030, Arnkell Goði, Landn., Eb.; Þorgrimr Goði, Eb.; Geirr
Goði, Landn., Nj.; Runólfr Goði, id.; Þóroddr Goði, Kristni S.; Þor-
móðr Allsherjar-Goði, Landn.; Þorgeirr Goði, or Ljósvetninga-Goði, Nj., Landn.; (Þorkell Krafla) Vatnsdæla-Goði, Vd.; Helgi Hofgarða-Goði, Landn., Eb.; Snorri Hlíðarmanna-Goði, Lv.; Þórarinn Langdæla-Goði, Heiðarv. S.; and last, not least, Snorri Goði:—in the following
period goði appears, though very rarely, as an appellative, e. g. pormóðr
Skeiðar-Goði (about 1100):—of the new goðar of 1004, Höskuldr Hvíta-
ness-Godi, Nj.:-used ironically, Ingjaldr Saudeyja-Godi, Ld.
goðorð mentioned by name,—in the south, Allsherjar-goðorð, Landn. (App.)
336; Dalverja-goðorð, Sturl.ii. 48; Lundarmanna-goðorð, i. 223; Reykhylt-
inga-godorð, 104, iii. 166, 169; Bryndæla-godorð, Kjaln. S. 402; in the
north, Ljósvetninga-goðorð, Lv. ch. 30; Möðruvellinga-goðorð, Bs. i. 488;
Vatnsdæla-goðorð, Fs. 68; Fljótamanna-goðorð, Sturl. i. 138: in the west,
Snorrunga-godorð, 55; Jöklamanna-godorð, iii. 166; Rauðmelinga-godorð,
Eb. 288; Reyknesinga-godord, Sturl. i. 9, 19; Þórsnesinga-godord, 198:
the new godords of the Fifth Court, Laufæsinga-godord, Nj. 151; Mela-
manna-godord, id., Band., Sturl. i. 227. Passages in the Sagas and Laws
referring to godar and godord are very numerous, e. g. Ib. ch. 5, Nj. ch.
98, Grág., Lögréttu-páttr, and Þ. Þ. passim, esp. ch. 1-5, 17, 35, 37, 39, 44, 58, 60, 61, Lv. ch. 4 (interesting), Vd. ch. 27, 41 (in fine), and 42, Vápn., Hrafn. ch. 2, Eb. ch. 10, 56, Sturl. iii. 98, 104, passim; for the accu-
mulation of godords, see i. 227 (3. 22), Bs. i. 54; for the handing over
the godords to the king of Norway, D. I. i; and esp. article 3 of the Satt-
máli, D. I. i. 631, 632. The godords were tithe-free, ef maðr á goðorð,
ok þarf eigi þat til tíundar at telja, vald er þat en eigi fé, K. þ. K. 142.
COMPDS: gooa-kvior, m. a law term, the verdict of a jury composed of
twelve godar, commonly called tylftar-kviðr, a 'twelver-verdict,' fixed for
some special cases, defined in Grág.; the goða-kviðr was opposed to
the búa-kviðr, vide búi, Grág. i. 168, passim. goða-lýrittr, m. a
law term, a protest or interdict, Grag. i. 112, ii. 97, passim; but it is
uncertain whether it is derived from godi, i. e. the protest of a godi, or
from god, i. e. the great ban, a protest in the holy name of the gods.
goða-þáttr, m. a section of law about the godar, Grág. i. 73.
= goo, i. e. good genius, in the Icel. game at dice called gooa-taff, with
the formula, heima ræð eg goða minn bæði vel og lengi, ... og kasta eg
svo fyrir þig, cp. also ást-goði.
 goo-oro, n. (seldom spelt guooro, as in Grag. ii. 154); hann var
maðr félítill en átti staðfestu góða í Skálholti ok goðorð, Bs. i. 54;
for this word vide gooi.
                                     COMPDS: godoros-lauss, adj. without a
                                       goðorðs-maðr, m. a 'godord-man,'
godord, Nj. 149, Band. 2.
a goði, Hrafn. 13, 14, Fs. 67, Glum. 324, Sturl., passim.
                                                                            goðorðs-
                                                                 goðorðs-tilkall.
mál, n. an action concerning a godord, Sturl. ii. 89.
n. a claim to a godord, Sturl. ii. 88: erfda-godord (q. v.), Sturl. i. 198;
fornt godord, vide above: forráðs-godorð = manna-forráð, a godord to
which forrad (power) is attached, an aπ. λεγ. in Isl. ii. 173 (Hænsa þ. S.)
goggr, m. a gag or book: bryna gogginn, to whet the beak, of a raven: a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.)
  gogli, a, m. ooze, mud, Mork. 13; cp. blóð-gögl, blood-ooze, Björn.
  GOL, n., mod. gola, u, f. a breeze: metaph., Al. 99; fjalla-g., q. v.
gol-greenn, adj. yellow-green, epithet of the sea.
gollr, m. [Old Engl. goll], the talon or claw of a hawk, esp. of artificial kind; in N.G.L. i. 242 a man has to return to the owner a gos-
hawk if found astray with the goll fastened to him, but he may claim landnám, i. e. compensation for damages done on the land.
  gollungr, m. [gollr], poët. 2 kind of bawk, Edda (Gl.)
 gollur, m. the pericardium, Edda (Gl.) gollur-hus, n. id., Isl. þjóðs.
ii. 579; hence gollor-heimr, m., poët. the breast.
 gol-mórauðr, adj. yellow-brown.
  golsi, a, m., golsóttr, adj. a sbeep with a dark yellow belly.
  gol-borskr, m. 'yellow-cod,' a cod-fisb so called from its colour.
 gopi, a, m. a vain person, Edda (Gl.)
 goppa, að, [Dan. gumpe; Engl. jump], to skip, (rare.)
GOB, n. [A. S. gor; Engl. gore; Swed. går], whence Gor-manuðr,
m. Gore-month, the first winter month, about the middle of October to the
middle of November, so called from the slaughtering of beasts for winter
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store, Edda 103; vetr ok g. kemr laugardag, Rb.

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g., of one far gone in sea-sickness.
                                                                         COMPDS: gor-blautr, adj. clammy,
                             of the hide of a fresh slaughtered animal.
                                                                                     gor-geir, m. impudence.
                              gor-kúla, u, f. a fungus, lypoperdon.
                                                                                 gor-vargr, m. a law term,
                             [early Dan. and Swed. gornithing; Ivar Aasen gortjuv], a gore-worrier,
                              one who feloniously destroys another man's cattle, liable to outlawry, de-
                             fined in N. G. L. ii. 523. gor-vomb, f. the first stomach, 1sl. ii. 375. GORMB, m. ooze, mud, grounds in coffee and the like:—a local name
                             of a muddy creek at the bottom of Gils-fjörðr in the west of Icel.
                             name of an old Danish king, prob. contracted from God-ormr, cp. Gutb-
                             rum in the Saxon Chronicle.
                               gort, n. bragging, fanfaronade, and gorta, ao, to brag.
                               gosi, a, m. [Swed. gossa = a boy], the knave in cards.
                               got, n. spawning. gota, u, f. spawn.
Goti, a, m., pl. Gotnar, the Goths; hence Gotland, n. Gotland; Got-
                             neskr, adj. Gotbic, Lex. Poët.; Gota-veldi, n. the Gotbic empire, (of the island Gotland, A.D. 1319.) The name of the Goths with compds
                             occurs freq. in Scandin. history, esp. in Sagas referring to the mythical
                             age; and distinction is made between Ey-Gotar, the Island-Goths, i. e.
                             the inhabitants of the Danish Isles, and Reið-Gotar or Hreð-Gotar in
                             the south of Sweden. According to Jornandes and the late Norwegian
                             historian P. A. Munch, a race of Gothic origin, speaking a dialect closely
                             akin to that of Ulfilas, lived in parts of Scandinavia during the 3rd and
                             4th centuries of our era; Munch even supposes that Ermanarik (Jörm-
                             unrekr) was a Scandinavian-Gothic king, and lived in the 4th century,
                             and that the Runic monuments on the Golden horn, the stone in Tune,
                             the Bracteats, etc., are of this and the subsequent period; on this interest-
                             ing question see Munch's Norske Folk's Hist., vol. i, and several essays
                             by the same.
                                                       II. poët. a borse, Lex. Poët.
                               got-rauf, f. the spawn bole in female cod-fish or salmon.
                               gotungr, m. young fish, fry.
                               góð-brjóstaðr, part. kind-bearted, Glúm. 308.
                               góð-fengr, adj. good-natured, Grett. 92 A, 107, Fms. iii. 107.
                               goo-fregr, adj. of good repute, famous.
                               góð-fúsliga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 204, Stj.
                               góð-fúss, adj. benevolent, 655 xxx. 10, Fms. ii. 238, Th. 12, Stj. 154.
                               góð-fýsi, f. goodness, Sks. 12, Fms. i. 304, v. 239, xi. 297, Mar.
                               góð-fýst, f. good-will, Fms. ii. 225.
                               goo-gengr, adj. going well, smooth-going, of a horse, opp. to hard-
                              góð-girnd and góð-girni, f. goodness, kindness, Fms. x. 368, Nj. 250,
                             Grett. 106 A, Clem. 51, Fs. 29, 38
                              góð-gjarn, adj. benevolent, kind, Nj. 30, Fms. i. 76, ii. 19, Bs. i. 61, 66. góð-gjarnliga, adv. kindly, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 148.
                              góð-gjarnligr, adj. kind, kindly, Nj. 255, Fms. viii. 101.
                              góð-granni, 2, m. a good neigbbour, Sks. 226.
                              góð-gripr, m. a costly thing, Fms. ii. 61, iii. 134, Fas. i. 394, Thom.
                              góð-gæfiliga, adv. gently, quietly, Str.
                              goo-get, f. good cheer, good fare, cp. Dan. mundgodt, Str. 21.
                              goo-goro, f. charity, Barl. 60, 71: mod. in pl. good cheer, hospitality.
                             googoroa-samr, adj. charitable; googoroa-semi, f. charitableness.
                              góð-görning, f. = góðgörningr, Hom. 128.
                              góð-görningr, m. a good deed, charity, 655 xxiii. I, Fms. i. 142, vi.
                             272, Hom. 70, Stj. 25, 399, Bs. i. 109.
                              góð-háttaðr, part. well-mannered, Bs. i. 38.
                              góði, a. m. a boon, Fms. xi. 72.
góðindi, n. pl. boons, good things, Barl. 6, 190, 193, Stat. 289.
                              góð-kunningi, a, m. a good acquaintance.
                              góð-kunnugr, adj. on good terms.
                              góð-kvendi, n. collect. a good, gentle woman.
góð-kvennska, u. f. goodly womanbood, Jb. 64.
                              góð-látr, adj. good-natured, gentle, Pr. 429. góðlát-samr (góðlát-
                             semi, f.), adj. id.
                              góð-leikr, m. (góð-leiki, a, m.), goodness, Fms. i. 141, 258, ii. 152,
                             vii. 118, Stj. 374.
                              góð-lifnaðr, m. a good life, Stj. 120, Bs. i. 46. góð-lífi, n. a good life, 625. 183, Bs. i. 109.
                              góð-lyndi, n. good nature, Str. 21.
góð-lyndr, adj. good-natured, Str. 21, Fas. i. 3.
                              góð-mannliga, adv. like a good man, Fms. vi. 304, Bs., passim.
                              góð-mannligr, adj. gentle, Bs. i. 874.
                              góð-málugr, adj. = góðorðr, Hým., or better goð-málugr (?).
góð-menni, n. a good, gentle man, Sturl. i. 211, Fms. viii. 136.
                              góð-mennska, u, f. goodness, gentleness, Barl. 60 (freq.)
                              góð-mennt, n. adj. good people, Eg. 201, Fms. ix. 293; vide fámennt. góð-mótliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), kindly, gently, Sturl. 14.
                              goo-oror, adj. gentle in one's words, Nj. 147.
GODB, adj., neut. gott with a short vowel; but that the ancients, at
iddle of October to the least in early times, said gott is clear from the analogy with όδι neut. ng of beasts for winter oft, fróðr neut. frótt, and from rhymes such as gótt, dróttni; [Ulf. usuañy II. the cud in animals, renders καλόε by gôps, but ἀγαθόε by piupigs; A. S. gôd; Engl. good;
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O. H. G. got; Germ. gut; Dutch goed; Swed.-Dan. god]: righteous; góða frá illum, Eluc. 37; góðan mann ok réttlátan, Ver. 7; góðr ok réttlátr konungr, Fms. vii. 263; góðir ok ágætir, Alex. 65; góðir maðr, Sks. 456; góð kona, 457; er hún góð kona, er þú hefir svo lofat hana? Bs. i. 799; góð verk, Hom. 97; góðr vili, good-will: allit., Góðr Guð; biðja Góðan Guð; Guð minn Góðr! and the like: also as a term of endearment, my dear! Elskan mín góð! barnið gott, good child! M. N. minn góðr! 2. good, bonest; drengr goor, passim; góðir vinir, good friends, Ísl. ii. 393; góðir menn, good men, Grág. i. 301; aðrir góðir menn, Fms. ix. 268; Guði ok góðum mönnum, Grág, ii. 168; góðr vili, good will, bonest intention, Bs. i. 746: in addressing one, góðr maðr! Sks. 303, passim; góðir hálsar! 3. kind; góð orð, good, kind words, Fms. vii. 40; vera í góðu skapi, to be in good spirits, Sturl. ii. 178: with dat. kind towards one, bá er þú vart honum illr þá var hann þér góðr, 655 xiii. A. 4. 4. good, gifted; gott skáld, a good poet, Nj. 38; góðr riddari, a good knigbt, Fms. vii. 56; góðr þrautar, enduring, Sks. 383 :-good, favourable, göra góðan róm at e-u, to applaud; gott svar, and many like phrases. fine, goodly, rich; góð klæði, Fms. v. 273; góðar gjafir, vii. 40; góðr mjöðr, Gm. 13; góða hluti, good things, Nj. 258; góðr hestr, a fine borse, 90; hafr forkunnar góðan, Fms. x. 224; af góðu brauði, Sks. 321; gott veðr, fine weather, Fms. v. 260; góðan kost skipa, a goodly bost of ships, vii. 40; með góðu föruneyti, with a goodly suite, x. 224; fá góða höfn, to make a good barbour, Ísl. ii. 398; mikil ey ok góð, a muckle island and a good, Eg. 25; i goori virdingu, in good renown, Fms. vi. 141; góðr sómi, ísl. ii. 393; góð borg, a fine toum, Symb. 21; góðr beini, godd cheer, Fms. i. 69; góðr fengr, a good (rich) baul, Ísl. ii. 138; gott ár, a good year, good season, Eg. 39; góðir penningar, good money, Fms. vii. 319; góðr kaupeyrir, good articles of trade, vi. 356: - wbolesome, medic., hvat er manni gott (bezt)? Fas. ii. 33; úgott, 2. the phrases, göra sik godan, to make oneself good, to dissemble; heyr á endemi, þú görir þik góðan, Nj. 74. β. in the phrase, goor af e-u, good, liberal with a thing; goor af gridum, merciful, Al. 71; goor af tibindum, good at news, communicative, Grett. 98 A; at bu mundir goor af hestinum, that thou wast willing to part with (lend) the borse, Nj. 90 (cp. af C. VII. 2); goor af fé, open-banded, Band. 2: with gen., goor matar, good in meat, a good bost, Hm. 38. as subst.; hvárki at illu nó góðu, neither for evil nor good, Sks. 356; eiga gott vid e-n, to deal well with one, stand on good terms with, Stor. 21; færa til goos eor ills, to turn to good or bad account, Grag. ii. 144; fatt góðs, little of good, Hom. 38; fara með góðu, to bring good, Ísl. ii. 136; enda mundi eigi gott í móti koma, Ld. 150; gott gengr þér til, tbou meanest it well, dost it for good, Nj. 260; gott var í frændsemi þeirra, good was in their kinship, i. e. they were on good terms, Hrafin. 2; vilja e-m gott, to wish one well, Fms. ix. 282; vilja hverjum manni gott, i. 21: with the notion of plenty, bountifulness, in the phrase, veroa gott til e-s, to get plenty of; var þá bæði gott til fjár ok mannvirðingar, there was ample wealth and fame to earn, Eg. 4; ok varo ekki gott til fjár, they got scant booty, 78; var par gott til sterkra manna, there was plenty of able-bodied men, 187; ok er gott um at velja, plenty to choose from, N. 3: the phrase, verda gott vid e-t, to be well pleased with a thing, Al. 109; verði þér að góðu, be it well with thee! IV. compds, eygóðr, ever good; hjarta-góðr, kind-bearted; skap-góðr, geð-góðr, goodtempered; skyn-góðr, clever; svip-góðr, engaging, well-looking; sið-góðr, moral, virtuous; hug-góðr, bold, fearless; lið-góðr, a good belper, good band; vinnu-góðr, a good workman; sér-góðr, odd, selfisb: as a surname, Hinn Gooi, the Good, esp. of kings, Fms. 60 For compar. betri and superl. beztr, vide pp. 61, 62. góð-ráðr, adj. giving good counsel, Landn. 239, Fms. iv. 82, x. 266. góð-ræði, n. goodness, Lv. 108, Fms. ii. 150. góðs and góz, n. goods; prop. a gen. from góðr, hvat góðs, quid boni? Nj. 236; allt þat góðs sem hann átti, 267, Hrafn. 29; sá er síns góðs misti optliga, Thom. 2 (Ed.): esp. freq. in later writers, Ann. 1332, 1346, Stj. 135, Bs. passim, H. E. i. 432; cp. Dan. gods = property. góð-verðr, adj. wortby of good, Rd. 242. góð-viðri, n. good, fine weather, 623. 21. góð-vild, f. = góðvili, Nj. 15, Fms. i. 159, x. 234. góð-vili, a, m. good-will, Eg. 411, Fms. i. 74, 281, Sturl. i. 210; friðr á jörðu og mönnum góðvili, Luke ii. 14, in the text of 1540, but góðr vili (in two words) in the later texts. COMPDS: góðvilja-fullr, adj. benevolent, kind, Fms. i. 219. góðvilja-maðr, m. a benevolent man Sturl. ii. 14, Orkn. 50. góðvilja-mikill, adj. full of good-will, Gísl. 87. góðvilja-maðr, m. a benevolent man, góð-viljaðr, part. benevolent, Barl. 200: willing, Fms. ii. 37. góð-viljugliga, adv. willingly. góð-viljugr, adj. kind, Magn. 474, Fs. 9: willing, ready, Anecd. 96. góð-virki, n. good work, Anecd. 96. góð-virkr (góð-yrkr), adj. painstaking, making good work, Nj. 55. góð-vænligr, adj. promising good, Band. 5. góð-vættliga, adv. amicably, Sturl. i. 14.

góð-ættaðr, adj. of good family, Grett. 93 A.

1. good, mod. góa, u, f.; the month Gói has thirty days, from the middle of February to the middle of March; for the mythical origin of this word vide Fb. i. 22, Edda 103, Landn. 154, 225, Rb. 48, 50, Ann. 1276, 1340, Bs. i. q, O. H. 64:—in Icel, the names of the winter months porri and COMPDS: Gói-beytlar, m. pl., botan. Góa are still very common. equisetum vernum byemale, Landn. 222. Gói-blót, n. a sacrifice in Gói-mánaor, m. the month Gói, Landn. the month Goa, Fb. l. c. 256, Rb. 516. Goi-breell, m. the last day of the month Goa, see the Icel, almanack

> GOLF, n. [Dan. gulv; Swed. golf], a floor, Vpm. 9, 11, 13, Nj. 2, Eg. 217, Fms. vi. 365, passim; stein-golf, a stone floor; fjala-golf, a deal floor: golf-stokkar, m. pl. floor beams, Eg. 90; golf-pili, n. floor deals, Eg. 236, Hkr. i. 17, Hom. 95.
>
> 2. an apartment, Edda 2, Stj. 56, Dipl. v. 18, Gm. 24, Clar. 134, Mar.; this sense, which is more rare, is preserved in the Icel. staf-golf, a room formed by a partition, an apartment; a room is divided into two, three, or more stafgolf.

gó-ligr, adj. gay, joyful, Eluc. 35, Hom. 50, 152, Fms. viii. 23; gólig

fong, good cheer, Lex. Poet.

GOMR, m. [A.S. gôma, whence Engl. gums; O. H. G. guoma; Germ. gaumen; Dan. gane], the palate, Edda 20, Sks. 178: in the phrase, e-m bert mart & góma, to talk freely of many things, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. 148. COMPDS: góm-bein, n. os palati, Fas. iii. góm-sparri, a, m. a gag, góma-spjót, n. pl., metaph. the tongue, Anal. 177.

GOMR, m. a finger's point, Edda 110: freq. fingrar-gomr, a finger's

end, Fs. 62.

GÓNA, d, to stare sillily.

gradall, m., Bk. 83, Vm. 6; or grallari, a, m., Am. 10, 40, Dipl. v. 18 (gradlari), Pm. 24, 80, Jm. 8, passim, which also is the mod. form, a gradual, a choral book.

graddi or griddi, a, m. a bull, Fas. iii. 212, 499.

GRADR, adj. entire, of cattle, Grag. i. 502, Gpl. 392, Lv. 18, Nj. COMPDS: grad-fé, n. entire cattle, Grág. i. 426, Fb. i. 545. grad-hestr, m. an entire grað-hafr, m. a be-goat, Grág. i. 503. borse, a stallion. grað-rót, f., botan. mandrake, Hjalt. graðsmali, a, m. = graðfé, Jb. 431. grað-uxi, a, m. a bull, Boldt. 168. grad-ungr, mod. and less correct grid-ungr (both forms occur e. g. in Stj.), m. a bull, Grág. i. 426, ii. 122, Landn. 245, Eg. 506, Jb. 276, Bret.

8, Edda 148 (pref.), Stj. passim. GRAFA, pret. gróf; pres. gref; part. grafinn, with neg. suffix gróf-at, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse): [Ulf. graban = σκάπτειν; A. S. grafan; North. E. to grave; Germ. graben; Swed. grafva; Dan. grave]:—to dig; grafa engi sitt, to drain one's field, Grag. ii. 181; jörðin var grafin í ham fjallatindum, Edda 144; en er vatnit gróf tvá vega þá féllu bakkarnir, Ö. H. 18; grafa til vatns, id.; grafa út ósinn, Bs. i. 331; þá er þeir höfðu út grafit fitna (dug through it), O. H. 18; g. gröf, to dig a grave, 623. 28, Eg. 300; grafa nior, to dig down, Grág. ii. 351; hann (the horse) var svá kyrr, sem hann væri grafinn niðr, as if be bad been rooted in the ground, Hrafin. 7; g. torf, to dig peat, Njarð. 370, Rm. 12; g. upp, to dig wp; beir grófu upp likamina, Nj. 86; g. upp bein, K. þ. K. 40, N. G. L. i. 44; grafa alone, Fms. iv. 110: reflex. to bury (bide) oneself, hann grófsk í brúkit, be bid bimself in the seaweed, Njarð. 380; var grafinn lykill (the hey was bid) í dyra-gætti, Störnu-Odd. 20.

2. to earth, bury (Old Engl. engrave); tort he life filter mann (heyen leghie en all shifts menn (heyen leghie en all shifts menn (heyen leghie en all shifts). vóru þá allir ríkis-menn í hauga lagðir en öll alþyða grafin í jörð, Ó. H. (pref.); var hann grafinn (buried) hjá leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, passim; grafa lik, g. niðr, etc., Bjarn. 19, Eb. 338, K. p. K. passim. 8. 40 carve, engrave; grafa innsigli, Mar., Sturl. ii. 222; krismu-ker grafit með tönn, Vm. 117; g. filsbein i eik, Edda 151 (pref.); Margret gróf ok tönn til ágæta-vel, Bs. i. 143; grafa, steinsetja ok amalera, Fms. xi. 427. metaph, to enquire, dive deep into, Hom. 84: to unearth, find out the sense, kveða má svá, at vísan sé fegri þá grafin er, Grett. 94 Å; nú festir maðr sér konu, ok grefsk upp skylda með þeim, and relationsbip is found out afterwards, N. G. L. i. 350; på grófsk þórir eptir (Tb. enquired) en Úlfr segir at lyktum, Gullp. 5; gróf hann vandlega eptir (be made a close enquiry) pess manns atterð, Fms. viii. 15; gróf hann svá undir þeim (be sounded them so), at hann varð margra hluta víss, 16; hann gróf at vandlega, ok bað hana segja sér, Dropl. 4; g. um e-t, id., Hom. 43; en grafa eigi um þat er vér megum eigi skilja, Greg. 75; g. upp, to unearth. make out; gatu menn ha upp grafit, at ..., Grett. 162; grafask upp, so come to the light, Orkn. (in a verse). III. medic. to suppurate; impers., lærit (acc.) tók at grafa bæði uppi ok niðri, ... var lærit allt grafit upp at smá-þörmum, Grett. 153, 154.

grafar-, vide gröf, a grave. grafgangs-maor, m. a Norse law term; if freed slaves married against their master's will, and became paupers, the master might put them into an open grave till one died, when the survivor was taken out. The tale of Svaði digging a grave for the poor, Fms. ii. 222, refers no doubt to this cruel law, which is described in N.G.L. i. 33, but not recorded else-II. generally a proletarian, N.G.L. i. 97. where.

graf-götur, f. pl., in the phrase, ganga i grafgötur um e-t, to make a close enquiry about.

GOI, f. indecl., always so in old writers, (goe, i. e. goe, Bs. i. 9, v. l.), 1 grafjurr, m. an engraver, Stj. 158.

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graf-kyrr, adj. quiet as if rooted to the spot.
   graf-letr, a. an epitapb.
 grainings, m. or f. expounding, Stj. 412. Graveling, in Flanders, Thom.
                                                                     II. a local name,
   graf-silfr, n. a buried treasure, Landn. 146, 243.
   graf-skript, f. an epitapb, (mod.)
   graf-svin, m. a battering swine = a battering ram, Sks. 412.
  graf-tól, n. pl. digging tools, Eg. 398, Eb. 176, Bs. i. 331, Fms. vi. 271. graf-vitnir, m., poët. a serpent, Lex. Poët.
   gram-fullr, adj. dire, Art. 100.
  gram-ligr, adj. vexatious, Hom. 143.
GRAMR, adj. [mid. H. G. gram; Dan. gram; gramr and grimmr (q. v.) are kindred words from a lost strong verb, grimman, gramm]:—
wrath, esp. of the gods, in the heathen oath formula, sé mér goð holl ef ek satt segi, gröm ef ek lýg, whence the Christian, Guð sé mér hollr ef ek
satt segg, gramr ef ek lyg, N.G.L. ii. 397, 398, (cp. the Engl. so belo me God); god gramt, Grag. i. 357; esp. in poetry, gramr er yor Odinn, Fas. i. 501; mer skyli Freyr gramr, Fs. 95; Dönum voru god gröm, Fms.
                    II. gramir or grom, n. pl. used as subst., fiends, demons;
 deili gröm við þik, Hkv. Hund. 1. 40; taki nú allir (allar MS.) gramir
við honum i (a curse), Fs. 147; gramir munu taka þik, segir hann, er
pú gengr til banans, Mork. 43; farþú nú, þars þik hafi allan gramir,
Hbl. (fine); mik taki hár gálgi ok allir gramir ef ek lýg, Fas. i. 214;
hence gramendr, f. pl., qs. grama hendr: farið ér í svá gramendr allir l
Dropl. 23, (vide tröll, tröllendr); glama með grömum, Hm. 30.
in poetry, gramr means a king, warrior, Edd2 104, Hkr. i. 25, Lex. Poët.:
 name of a mythical sword, Edda
  GRAN, n. a pine-tree, Lex. Poët.; but better fem. gron, q. v.
  gran-bein, n. the bone of a fish's gills, Bs. i. 365.
  gran-brago, n. grinning, moving the lips with pain, N.G.L. i. 67:
 granbragos-eyrir, m. a law term, a fine for an injury causing the pain
of granbrago, 172.
  GRAND, n. a grain, Thom.; ekki grand, not a grain.
metaph. (prop. a mote?), a burt, injury, Fms. iii. 80, viii. 112, xi. 228,
277, N. G. L. i. 74 (freq.)
                                         2. in poetry freq. that which causes evil,
                           8. evil doing, guile, Symb. 19, Skv. 3. 5: granda-
lanss, adj. guileless, Lex. Poët. 4. medic. mortification, Al. 120. granda, ao, to burt, damage, with dat., Fms. i. 31, Sks. 69, Fas. iii.
 250, Bs. ii. 111 (freq.)
  grand-gmfiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), minute, (mod.)
  grandi, 2, m. an isthmus, a strip of beach above the water at ebb tides,
or on the edge of the snow, Ghl. 419, Stj. 14, Mar.
  grand-lauss (mod. grann-laus), adj. guileless, Bær. 21, Al. 106:
esp. suspecting no evil, single-minded, eg var grannlaus, etc.; hence grann-loysi, n. singleness of beart, eg gerði það í grannleysi.
  grand-ligr, adj. dangerous, Grett. 145.
  grandvar-liga, adv. without guile, Hom. 141.
  grand-varr, adj. guileless, 656 C. 30, Pr. 133, Mar. 291.
  grand-veri, f. guilelessness, Róm. 332, Bs. ii. 40, Stj. 302, Hom. 17. granna, u, f. a female neighbour, Str. 16, 23.
  grann-fengr, adj. slender, tiny, Korm. (in a verse).
  grann-hygginn, adj. silly, of weak understanding.
  GRANNI, 2, m. [for etym. see p. 186 A. II], a neighbour, N.G. L. i. II,
341; granna-stefna, a meeting of neighbours, Gpl. 383; granna sætt, 380: the saying, garðr er granna sættir, N.G.L. i. 40, cp. Jb. 258, (freq.)
  grann-kona, u, f. = granna, N. G. L. i. 340.
grann-leikr (-leiki), m. slenderness, Bs. ii. 164.
  grann-leitr, adj. thin looking, Ld. 274, Fms. i. 185.
  grann-liga, adv. tenderly, Skálda 198.
  grann-ligr, adj. slender of build, Edda 81, Ld. 274, Eg. 486, Eb. 42.
GRANNR, adj., compar. grennri and grannari, [as to etym., grannr is prob. akin to grein, a branch, hence the long vowel (vide II); but both
are different from green, green, which is from groa]:-tbin, slender, very
freq. in mod. usage, =Lat. gracilis, epithet of a lady, Edda 85 (in a verse);
mittis-grannr, thin in the waist: in gramm. single, of vowels, opp. to
digr, of diphthongs; þat hljóð er grannara, Skálda 177: neut. grannt,
                                              II. it appears with a long vowel in
adv. nicely; ör-grannt, id.
gron (or gron, qs. gronn) van, thin, slender hope, Gisl. 66 (in a verse);
friov on segi grona (granna), Sturl. iii. 216 (in a verse); and perhaps also
in gron lind, a thin, slender shield, Edda 106 (in a verse).
 grann-vaxinn, part. slender of stature, Fms. vii. 175, Bs. ii. 164.
 grann-vitr, adj. tbin-witted, silly.
 gran-rauör, adj. [grön], red bearded, a nickname = Barbarossa, Fms. xii. gran-selr, m. a kind of seal, Sks., Fms. ii. 270.
 gran-siör, adj. long bearded, Akv. 34
 gran-sprettingr, m. [cp. Dan. grönskolling], = Lat. puber, Rom. 304.
 gran-steeoi, n. the lips, where the beard grows, Eg. 304.
GRAS, n. [Ulf. gras = xôpros, haxaror; A. S. græs and gærs; Engl. grass; Germ. gras; Swed. and Dan. gras]:—grass, berbage, opp. to
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wood, trees, Vsp. 3, Fm. 25, Hm. 20; hrisi ok grasi, 120; grös ok viðu,

Fs. 26; svá er sagt, at á Grænlandi eru grös góð, good pastures, Sks. 44 new Ed.; reyta gras, to pick grass, Nj. 118; þar var náliga til grass at ganga (better görs), Ld. 96; bíta gras, to graze, Grág. ii. 299; gras grær, grass grows, Edda 145 (pref.); tak af reiðinginn ok fær hestinn á gras, Sturl. iii. 114; þú ætlaðir mik þat lítilmenni at ek munda hirða hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57; þar þótti Grelöðu hunangs-ilmr ór grasi, Landn. 140: vegetation, in such phrases as, bar sem mætist gras ok fjara, grass and beach, Dipl. iii. 11: the grassy earth, opp. to a wilderness or the sea, pat var i ofanverdum grösum, bigb up, near the wilderness, Dropl. 33; allt austr undir jökla sem grös eru vaxin, Landn. 65:—phrases, hníga í gras, to bite the dust, Isl. ii. 366; mun ek hafa mann fyrir mik áðr ek hníga at grasi, Njarð. 378; lúta í gras, id., Fbr. 90 new Ed.; heyra gras gróa, to bear the grass grow (of the god Heimdal), cp. Edda 17: sugared language is said to make the grass grow, vio hvert orð þótti grös gróa, Clar.; þau vóru orðin, at gróa þóttu grösin við, Mirm.: ganga eptir e-m med grasid i skonum, to go after one with grass in one's shoes, i. e. to beg bard, intercede meekly with one who is cross and angry.

2. a berb, a kind of grass; ek hefi þat eitt gras, etc., Fms. ix. 282; af grasi því er vér köllum hvann-njóla, x. 336: esp. in plur. berbs with bealing powers, pau grös sem mandragore heita, Stj. 175; afl dauðfærandi grasa, Johann. 26; með góðum grösum, Blas. 43; ilmuð grös, sweet berbs, Bb. 2. 20; tína grös, to clean grass, pick the moss clean: -botan. in plur., Iceland moss, Jb. 310; and in composition, brönu-grös, mandrake; esp. of licbens, fjalla-grös, fell licben, Licben Islandicus; fjöru-grös, seaweeds, sea-wrack; Gvendar-grös, id.; Mariu-grös, lichen nivalis; Munda-grös, lichen coacervatus edilis; trölla-grös, lichen albus. COMPDS: grass-fjall, n., in the phrase, fara a grasafjall, to go gathering grasa-fólk, n. folk gathering moss. grasa-grautr, m. a grasa-leit, f. berb-gathering, Pm. 7. porridge of Iceland moss. grasa-miólk, f. milk cooked with Iceland moss. grasa-poki, a, m. a grass-poke, of Iceland moss. 😝 In derivative compds, blá-gresi, geranium; star-gresi, sedge; ill-gresi, evil grass, weeds; blom-gresi, flowers, etc. grasa, 20, to collect moss. grasaor, part. prepared with berbs (of mead), O. H. 71, Barl. 136. gras-bitr, m. a 'grass-biter,' a beast, brute, Nj. (in a verse), freq. gras-blettr, m. a grass-plot. gras-dalr, m. a grassy dale, Karl. 14.
gras-garör, m. a garden, Hkr. i. 71, Gpl. 178, Fas. i. 530: bortus,
þat köllum vér g., Stj. 68, Bs. i. 698, N. T., Pass. (Gethsemane).
grasgarős-maőr, m. a gardener, D. N. gras-gefinn, part. grassy, fertile. gras-geilar, f. pl. grassy lanes, Hrafn. 20. gras-geiri, a, m. a grass goar, strip of grass. gras-gott, n. adj. a good crop of grass, Fb. i. 522. gras-grænn, adj. grass-green, Sks. 49. gras-hagi, a, m. a grass pasture. gras-kyn, n. grass kind, the species 'grass,' Stj. 389. gras-laukr, m. a kind of leek, garlic, Hom. 150. gras-laust, adj. without grass, barren. gras-loysa (-lausa), u, f. 'grasslessness,' barren ground; i graslausu, Grág. i. 383, Sturl. i. 121, 127, ii. 128, Ann. 1181. gras-leysi, n. barrenness, Sturl. gras-ligr, adj. grassy, Hom. 37. gras-loðinn, adj. rich in grass, Ld. 156, Fas. iii. 276; mýrar víðar ok grasloonar, Bs. i. 118; but gras-loonur, f. pl. a rich crop, 306, l. c. gras-legg, adj. lying in the grass, touching the grass, Hkr. i. 293, (of a ship's keel); a scythe is called graslægr, if it cuts too close. gras-mačkr, m. a grass maggot. gras-mikill, adj. rich in grass, Konr. 56. gras-nautn, f. the use of grass (grazing), Grag. ii. 222, Jb. 215, Vm. gras-ran, n. grass-stealing, N. G. L. i. 40. grasráns-baugr, m. a law term, a fine payable for grazing one's cattle in another's field, N.G.L. gras-restr, f. pl. roots of berbs or grass, Bs. ii. 81, Sks. 48. gras-setr, n. 'grass-farming', opp. to sowing and tilling; þrjú ár seri hann jörðina ok fjórða sat hann gras-setri, D. N. ii. 248. gras-skaði, a, m. loss in crop, D. N. gras-sott, f. grass-fever, in a pun, Fb. ii. 365. gras-svörör, m. greensward. gras-toppr, m. grass-top, Bb. 2. 23. gras-to, f. a strip of grass among rocks or in a wilderness, Fbr. 156. gras-vaxinn, part. grown with grass, Str. 4, Gbl. 405. gras-verö, n. a fine for grazing, = grassansbaugt, Gbl. 405. gras-viöir, m. a kind of willow, salix berbacea, Hjalt. gras-völlr, m. a grassy plain, Str. 4, Art. gras-voxtr, m. growth of grass, crop. graut-neft, m. a nickname, porridge nose, Sturl. GRAUTR, m., gen. grautar, [A.S. grut, gryt; Engl. groats; Dan. gröd; Swed. gröt; Ivar Aasen graut; hence Germ. grütze]:—porridge, Rb. 78; fölr sem gras, Nj. 177; góðir landa-kostir at grösum ok skógum, a favourite mess with Scandin. peasants, see the tale of Grautar-Halli,

common words; cp. the mod. grape-shot.

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grápa, að, [grípa], to pilfer, Stj. 78, 154, 167.
grá-peningr, m. a 'grey penny,' a false coin, Karl. 247.
GRÁB, adj., contr. acc. grán, dat. grám, etc. [A. S. græg; Engl. gray
answering to Germ. Hanswurst, N. G. L. i. 349, Korm. 150, Eb. ch. 13,
39, Fas. iii, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 5, Fms. vi. 363 sqq. (porridge eaten with butter): a pudding, Fms. ii. 163: the phrase, gera graut, to make por-
                                                                                           or grey; O. H. G. graw; Germ. grau; Dan. graa; Swed. gra]:—grey;
gram vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; í gram kyrtli, Ísl. ii. 218; gjalda rauðan
ridge, Eb.; hefja graut, to lift (i. e. to eat) graut, Fms. vi. l.c.: a nick-
name, Dropl. 3.
                         COMPDS: grautar-ketill, m. a porridge-pot, Fbr.
          grautar-sott, f. porridge fever, a pun, Fms. v. 93.
                                                                                           belg fyrir grán, Nj. 141; grár fyrir hærum, grey, boary, Fms. vi. 95, Fas.
                                                                          grautar-
trog, n. and grautar-trygill, m. a porridge trough, mash trough, Fms. vi.
                                                                                           ii. 557; grar fyrir jarnum, mailed in grey steel, of armour, Mag. 98: gra
364, Eb. 36. grautar-pvara, u, f. a ladle to stir the porridge in cooking,
                                                                                           poka, grey fog: of silver, gratt silfr, grey, false silver, opp. to skirt (true)
Eb. 198: töbugjalda-grautr, a barvest porridge, supper of porridge.
                                                                                           silver, whence the phrase, elda gratt silfr, to play bad tricks.
                                                                                           metaph. spiteful, Bjarn. 3; þó at í brjósti grátt búi, although bearing
 grá-bakr, m. 'grey-back,' poët. a dragon, Edda. grá-barði, a, m. grey-beard, a cognom., Fms. ix.
                                                                                           malice in the heart, Str.; cp. grá-lyndr, as also grá-beinn, grá-dýri, of the wolf: neut. grátt, basely, 1sl. ii. 467.
  grá-beinn, adj. [graabein in the Norse tales], 'grey-leg,' i. e. the wolf,
                                                                                            grá-rendr, part. grey-striped, Gísl. 156.
                                                                                            grá-silfr, n. grey (bad) silver, brass; bera af e-m sem gull af grásilfri,
 grá-bildóttr, adj. with grey-spotted cheeks, of a sheep, Rd. 240.
                                                                                           Gkv. 2. 2; cp. the mod. phrase, sem gull af eiri,—the old language has
  grá-björn, m. a grey bear, opp. to white bear, Fb. i. 257, Fas. i. 51.
grada, u, f. [Lat. gradus], a step, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 267, vii. 97, Skálda 209: in mod. usage esp. the steps round the altar in a church:
                                                                                           no special word for brass, eir being derived from Latin.
                                                                                             grá-síða, u, f. name of a spear, grey steel, Gisl.
                                                                                            gra-skinn, n. grey fur, Fms. vii. 74, Grett. 61, Jb. 187.
metaph. degree, Stj. 8: mathem. a degree, Rb. 458, 460; i gráðu eru
                                                                                            grá-skinnaðr, part. lined with grey fur, Sks. 228.
sextigi minuta, Hb. 732. 7.
  gráði, a, m. [grár; Ivar Aasen graae], a breeze curling the waves, Edda
                                                                                             grá-skýjaðr, part. covered with grey clouds, Sks. 228.
(Gl.): in mod. usage fem. gráð, það er gráð á sjónum:—bad grey
butter is called gráði, borinn var innar bruðningr og gráði, Snót 216.
GRÁÐR, m. [Ulf. grêdus=λιμόs; Engl. greed], prop. bunger, freq.
                                                                                             grá-slappi or gró-slappi, a, m., mod. grá-sleppa, u, f. a female stone
                                                                                           grig, cyclopterus: a nickname, Ld.
                                                                                             gra-steinn, m. grey-stone, Bjam. 64: a kind of stone, Ivar Aasen.
                                                                                             GRATA, grét, grátið, pres. græt, with neg. suff. grátt-at-tu, weep not
in Lex. Poët.; úlfa gráðr = úlfa sultr: greed, gluttony, Bs. ii. 137, Róm.
184, Sks. 113 B (gráði); hel-gráðr, voracity presaging death; ok er nú
                                                                                            thou, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; [Ulf. grêtan; A. S. grætan; Hel. greotan; lost in
                                                                                           mod. Engl., but used in North. E. and Scot. to greit or greet = weep; Swed. grata; Dan. græde; Ivar Aasen graata]:—to greit, weep; grét
kominn á þik helgráðr er þú hyggsk öll ríki munu undir þik leggja (of
insatiable ambition as presaging downfall), Fas. i. 372; cp. hel-fikr, id.,
                                                                                            porir, en Sigmundr mælti, gratum eigi, frændi, munum lengr, Fær. 33;
385; (these passages are paraphrases from old lost poems.)
gráðugr, adj. [Ulf. grédags; A.S. grædig; Engl. greedy; O. H.G. grâtag]:—greedy; g. logi, Stj. 385; g. elska, Hom. 84; g. ágirni, id.; g. halr, a glutton, Hm. 19; g. búkr, a gluttonous belly, Bb. 1. 5; g.
                                                                                           Freyja grætr eptir, en tár hennar eru gull rautt, Edda 21; hón tók at
                                                                                           gráta ok svaraði engu, Nj. 11; hvárt grætr þú nú Skarphéðinn, 202; hón greiddi hárit frá augum sér ok grét; Flosi mælti, skapþungt er
vargar, Bs. ii. 134
                                                                                            þér nú, frændkona, er þú grætr, 176, cp. Edda 38, 39; fár er fagr ef
  graou-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), greedily, Mar., Magn. 420.
                                                                                           grætr, Fb. i. 566; hversu bersk Audr af um bróður-dauðann, grætr hón
  gra-eygr, adj. grey-eyed, Grett. 111 A.
                                                                                           mjök? Gísl. 24, 62; gráta sáran, to 'greit sore,' Ísl. ii. 103; gráta hástöfum, to weep aloud; hón mátti eigi stilla sik ok grét hástöfum, Nj.
  grá-feldr, m. a grey furred cloak, Hkr. i. 176: a nickname, id.,
                                                                                           27; gráta beiskliga, to weep bitterly, N.T.; gráta fögrum tárum, to weep fair tears (cp. θαλερον δάκρυ), to 'greit sore;' gráta fegins-tárum, to weep tears of joy.

II. trans. to bewail, weep for one, 677. I; þó er þat vel er þú grætr góðan mann, Nj. 176; gráta Baldr ór Helju, Edda
whence Grafeldar drapa, name of a poem, id.
  grá-fygli, n. and grá-fygla, u, f. = grágás II. 2.
  gragas, f. a ' grey goose,' a wild goose, Edda (Gl.), bior. 347
metaph. the name of a Norse code of laws in Drontheim (Frostabings-
lög), prob. from the grey binding or from being written with a goose quill,
                                                                                            39; ef allir hlutir í heiminum kykvir ok dauðir gráta hann, 38: the say-
Fms. viii. 277 (Sverr. S.), Hkr. iii. 23; cp. Gullfjöor, gold feather, gold
                                                                                           ing, sá grét aldrei fyrir gull sem ekki átti það, be never wept for gold who had it not, Vídal. i. 286, ii. 84. III. part. grátinn, bathed
quill, name of an eccl. code; or Hryggjar-stykki, a kind of duck, but
                                                                                           who bad it not, Vidal. i. 286, ii. 84.
                                                                                           in tears, Stj. 385, Am. 94; hón var löngum grátin, Bs. i. 193; hón var grátin mjök, Vígl. 28,
also the name of a book.
                                         2. in later times (in the 16th century)
the name Grágás was misapplied to an old MS. of Icel. laws of the
Commonwealth time, the present Cod. Arna-Magn. 134 folio, or Sb., and
                                                                                             grát-bæna, d, to implore, beg with tears.
                                                                                             grat-fagr, adj. beautiful in tears (epithet of Freyja), Edda 63.
has since been made to serve as a collective name for all Icel, laws framed
before the union with Norway, sometimes including, sometimes excluding
                                                                                             grat-feginn, adj. weeping for joy, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 235, Bs. ii. 132.
the eccl. law (Kristinna-laga þáttr = K. þ. K.); the whole matter is fully treated by Maurer, s. v. 'Graagaas,' in Ersch and Gruber's Encyclo-
                                                                                             grat-gjarn, adj. prone to weeping.
                                                                                             gratinn, part., vide grata III.
                                                                                            grá-titlingr, m. 'grey-titling,' a kind of sparrow. grát-kjökr, n. sobbing, choked tears.
pedia; he makes out that the Icel. of the Commonwealth, although they
had written laws, had no code, and that the passage in 1b. ch. 10 does
not refer to codification, but to the committal of oral laws to writing;
                                                                                             grat-liga, adv. piteously
                                                                                             grat-ligr, adj. pitiable, Hom. 11: piteous, Fms. ii. 223.
the two vellum MSS., the Kb. and Sb., are merely private collections of
                                                                                             gratr, m. [Dan. graad; Swed. grat], 'greiting,' weeping, Edda 37, Fms.
the 13th century, and differ very much one from the other. Upon the
                                                                                            i. 138, Rb. 332, Bret. 68, Mar. grata-guo, n. the weeping goddess,
union with Norway, Iceland was for the first time blessed with a code,
which they called Ironside (Js.); and a second code, the Jon's Book, was
                                                                                           Freyja, Edda.
introduced A. D. 1281.
                                                                                            grat-raust, n. a weeping voice, Nj. 82, Fms. vii. 38.
  grá-hærðr, adj. boary, with grey bairs.
                                                                                             grát-samligr, adj. piteous, Mar. 12.
                                                                                            grat-stafir, m. pl. weeping, crying aloud.
grat-stokkinn, part. batbed in tears; g. augu, Bs. ii. 28.
  grá-jurt, f. gnapbalium montanum, Björn.
  grá-klæddr, part. grey-clad, Sturl. ii. 190.
grá-kollóttr, adj. grey and 'bumble' (i.e. witbout borns), of sheep, Gullp. 19. grá-kolla, u, f. a grey bumble swe.
                                                                                             grát-sök, f. a cause of tears, Mar. 28.
                                                                                             grat-burfa, adj. needing tears, needing repentance by tears, Hom. 38.
 grá-kufi, m. a grey cowl, Fb. ii. 333.
grá-leikr, m. malice, trickery, Bs. i. 809, Fb. i. 408, Barl. 117.
                                                                                            grá-valr, m. a grey falcon, H. E. i. 391, Art. grá-vara, u, f. grey fur, Eg. 69, 575, Ö. H. 134. grá-viðir, m. 'grey-witby,' a kind of willow. greðgi=reður(?), Sturl. ii. 39.
  grá-leitr, adj. pale-looking, pinched, Bs. i. 797.
  grá-liga, adv. spitefully, with malice, Nj. 71, Mar.
  gra-ligr, adj. malicious, cruel; g. leikr, rude play, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii.
                                                                                             grefill, m. a little boe, Landn. 293, v. l.
16, Fms. x. 445
                                                                                             grefja, u, f. a kind of bier (?), Sturl. ii. 223.
  grá-lyndr and grá-lundaðr, adj. pettisb, malicious, Bs. i. 646, Valla L.
                                                                                             grof-leysingr, m. a law term, a kind of freedman, intermediate between
205, Nj. 38.
                                                                                            a freedman and a slave, a freedman, but whose freedom is not published from
  gra-magi, a, m. 'grey-maw,' a stone grig, cyclopterus, Bjarn. 42, 43.
                                                                                           the thingvold and who has not been 'leiddr i lög,' defined in Grag. i. 358.
  grá-munkr, m. a grey friar, Fms. ix. 377, x. 127, 128, Sturl. iii. 209.
                                                                                            grefr, m., grefi, acc. pl., Róm. 167, [grafa], 'a digger,' a boe, Landn. 141,
                                                                                            293, Vm. 87, Stj. 451, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10, Bk. 83: the phrase, hafa e-n
  grana, 20, to become grey, metaph. to be coarse and spiteful; tekr at
grana gamanit, the play began to be coarse, Sturl. i. 21, (grædna, v.l.)
Grana, u, f. a grey mare. Grani, a, m. a grey borse: the mythol.
                                                                                           i grefi fyrir sik, cp. hafa e-n fyrir grjótpál, to bave another for one's boe, use bim as a tool, Róm. l. c.: in mod. usage called járn-karl or páll.
horse of Siguro Fáfnis-bani is prob. to be proned. thus, not Grani.
                                                                                            grefsi, m. = grefill, Landn. 293, v. l.
GRAP, n. a storm, sleet; grund var grapi hrundin, Haustl. 15; Egils hryngrap, the bail of Egil, poët. arrows: Egil, brother of Völund, is
                                                                                           grefta, t, [gröftr, grafa], to earth, bury, Fms. i. 241, Karl. 551, Trist. 14: part. greftr, Bs. i. 426, Stj. 112, 228.
the Tell of the northern mythology, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose this word
                                                                                            greftr, m. = gröftr, burial, Karl. 263.
seems not to occur, whereas krap, n. sleet (q. v.), and krapi, a, m. id., are
                                                                                            greftra, ad, = grefta, Fms. x. 208, Fzr. 187, Sturl. i. 112: part. greftr-
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aor, buried, Mar. passim.

greftran, f. burial, freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 50. GREIDA, dd, [Ulf. garaidjan = διατάττειν, I Cor. xvi. 1, Tit. i. 5, and wporthesou, Ephes. i. 9; A. S. gerædan; North. E. (see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary) to graitb = to furnish or equip; in Icel. greioa and reioa seem to be only a double form of the same word, the former having kept the prefixed g; in sense they are akin, cp. Dan. rede, Swed. reda, and see greior]:-to arrange, disentangle; greioa har, to comb or dress the bair; Hildigunnr greiddi hárit frá augum sér, H. combed or stroked back the bair from her eyes, Nj. 176; bá tók konungr þar laugar, ok lét greiða (comb) hár sitt, Fms. i. 189; en hón hafði hendr at, ok greiddi lokka hans, Karl. 532; sem fyrst er hann var greiddr (combed), Mar. 161; ógreitt har, unkempt bair; greida ull, to comb or card wool, Bret. 30, 32. to make or get ready; greioa segl, to make the sail ready, Sturl. i. 118; g. vao, to make the fishing-line ready, Edda 36; g. net, a fishing term :also intrans, to get ready, g. til um e-t, to get ready for a thing, i.e. get it ready; g. til um våpn sin, to get the weapons ready, Eg. 220; sagði at hann skyldi til g. at verðir væri öruggir, that he should take it in charge, that ..., Fms. ix. 22; g. til frásagnar, to make ready for the story, 655 xxvii. 6. 8. to speed, further; g. ferd e-s, Fms. ii. 16; greidit Drottins gotur, make straight the way of the Lord, 625. 90. Luke iii. 4: reflex., greiddisk honum vel, it speeds well with bim, be speeds well, Eg. 180; honum greiddisk vel ferðin, Ísl. ii. 303; greiddisk ferð hans vel, Eg. 140; ef henni greiðisk seint, if she speeds slowly, Fms. iv. 28.

II. [Ulf. garaþjan=ἀριθμεῖν, Matth. x. 30; Dan. rede, udrede], to pay; hann skal honum greiða í slíku fé sem hann hefir til, Gpl. 305; nú vil ek at þú greiðir öxar-verðit, Fs. 68; fé þetta skyldi greiðask á þremr várum, Fms. ii. 114; hann skyldi heimta landskyldir ok sjá yfir at allt greiddisk vel, x. 227; Mörðr greiðir fram (paid out) heimanfylgju dóttur sinnar, Nj. 11; g. aptr, to pay back, H. E. i. 460: to discharge, annan dag eptir greiðir þórólfr skattinn af hendi, Eg. 64; þeir leggja féð fram þóat ek greiða af hendi, they find the money although I pay it, Fms. v. 293. 2. to discharge, perform; 2. to discharge, perform; greiða vörð, to keep watch, Fms. ix. 23; g. útvörð, hestvörð, viii. 90, Sturl. iii. 241; g. róðr, to pull, Fms. ii. 178; g. atróðr, to attack (in a sea-fight), vii. 264; g. til atlögu, id., 290: merely circumlocutory, g. rás, to run, Rb. 210; g. göngu, to proceed, walk, Stj. 566; g. skírslu af höndum, to perform the ordeal, Fms. vii. 230; g. ok gjalda leiðangr, to perform (of personal duty) and pay the levy, 173. metaph. to interpret, make out; at peir gangi i lögréttu ok i setur sinar, at greiða lögmál þetta, to expound the law, Grág. i. 7; en þat eru stórsögur, ef þær eru greiddar út í gegnum, if they are told to the end, Al. 36; hann ræddi um við Árna at hann skyldi greiða (settle) mál hans buandans, Orkn. 336; bað Þorstein eiga í allan hlut at þetta mál greiðask munu, Fs. 74; greiða fyrir e-m, to entertain one, or the like. greiða, u, f. a comb; hár-greiða, a bair comb.

greid-fara, adj. walking with speed, Isl. ii. 469. greid-færr, adj. speeding well: neut. passable, of a road, Isl. ii. 410,

Eg. 239: easy, Fms. ii. 84. greið-gengr, adj. = greiðfærr, Eg. 239.

greiði, a, m. [Ulf. garaideins = διαταγή, κανών, δόγμα], disentanglement, arrangement, ordering; mun hann ekki fýsa Onund at göra greiða á málinu, to put the case right, Eg. 366; þau tóku lítið af hans máli til greiða, Fms. viii. 17; skipaðisk lítt til greiða með þeim, notbing was settled between them, Bs. i. 752, Sturl. i. 239 C; ok er honum botti rad hennar mjök seinkask til greiða, there was no change for the better in her state, Bs. i. 158; fara at greida, to go on well, N.G.L. i. 137; prándr segir at þat var skylt ok heimilt, at hann gerði þann greiða á fyrir konungs ord sem hann matti, that be discharged it for the king's sake as well as be could, Fms. iv. 344; bændr gerðu þar engan greiða á, vi. 333; Leifr spurði hverr greiði á mundi verða um silfr þat, L. asked if the money would be paid, Fær. 215. 2. entertainment; vera má at þér þyki alkeypt, at pú vildir engan greiða göra oss, that thou wouldest give us no entertain-ment, Eb. 266; þar höfðu þeir greiða-dvöl, they baited there, waited for refresbment, Eg. 564, v. l.; porkell fagnar beim vel, ok bydr beim greiða, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; þeir heilsuðu þorgilsi, en bjóða honum engan greiða, Sturl. iii. 140; bað hann göra góðan greiða Gauti, Fb. i. 505, Róm. 210; Starkaðr fór inn ok kvaddi sér greiða, Bs. i. 544. greiðir, m. = greiði, N. G. L. ii. 431: a furtberer, Lex. Poët.

greið-liga (greiðu-liga, B. K. 118), adv. readily, promptly, North. E. \*gradely,' Sturl. i. 155, Fms. v. 306, Hkr. iii. 6: quite, downright, actually, peir eru eptir tveir menn þeir er g. (actually) vóru at víginu, Bjarn. 72; g. berr, quite stripped off, Fb. ii. 130; þó at engir menn bæri vápn á mik g. (downright), Bs. i. 580; ekki vígi ek vötnin g. (really), 575; eigi er ek g. í heyþroti, I am not actually without bay, Ísl. ii. 137.

greið-ligr, adj. ready, prompt; var söngrinn cigi g., the song did not go smoothly, Fms. vii. 152; greiðlig kaupstefna, þori. Karl. 402; ok er miklu greiðligra, at..., more to the purpose, that..., Nj. 92, v.l.; görit greiðligt fyrir mér (speak out plain to one) hvat yðr býr í skapi, Grett. 146; göra e-m greiðlig orð, to make plain words of it, Fb. i. 64.

greid-mæltr, part. of ready speech, bior. 175.

greiðr, adj. [cp. North. E. gradely], ready, free; vísa e-m á greiða götu, to lead one in the straight path, Fms. i. 304; lá honum þat greitt fyrir, it was ready at hand, Fxr. 257; verða má, at leiðin verði eigi svá greið sem þeir ætla, that the passage will not be so free as they think, Sturl. i. 18: as adv., skip þat fór greitt, that skip speedeth well, Clem. 28; it greizta, 45; hit greiðasta, straight, with good speed, Fms. i. 292; hann er góðr ok greiðr (expedite) við alla sína nágranna, Band. 3; g. ok góðviljugr, D. N. i. 88; úgreiðr, unready, entangled.

greid-skapr, m. readiness, promptness, Nj. 18, Fms. ii. 287, Jb. 12:

entertainment, Korm. 68, Fms. iii. 61.

greiðala (greizla), u, f. payment, discharge, Sturl. ii. 203, iii. 265, Åm. 40; ef þat væri til greiðslu með þeim, if that could do them good, Sturl. ii. 230.

greið-talaðr, part. = greiðmæltr, Stj. 253.

greið-ugr, adj. = greiðvikinn.

greið-vikinn, adj. serving, obliging; greið-vikni, f.

greifi, a, m. [A.S. gerêfa; Engl. reeve (sbire-reeve = sberiff); Germ. graf; the word is not Scandin, and for the etym. see Grimm's Rechts-alterth. 752 sqq.]:—an earl, count; Edda 93 states that gerêfas in Saxony (i. e. Germany), barons in England (after the Conquest), and lendir menn in Norway are all synonymous; Nj. 157, Fms. vii. 59, 60, Mar. passim: Stj., Al., and Róm. render Lat. praefectus by greifi: as a nickname, Bs. i. 555. greifa-dómr, m. an earldom, county, Ann. 216, Stj. GREIN, f., pl. ar and ir; the mod. pl. greinar means branches, in other

senses greinir: [Dan. green; Swed. green; not found in Germ., Saxon, nor Engl.]:

I. prop. a branch of a tree, 'lim' is the foliage; af hverri grein draup hunang sætt, Pass. 32. 4; vínviðar-greinir, vine branches, Stj. 200; pálma-viðar-g., a palm branch; kvíslask með stórum greinum, spread with large branches, Sks. 441, 443; par vex fyrst upp einn bulr af rótunum, ok kvíslast síðan með mörgum greinum ok limum, II. metaph. a branch, arm: 1. hass grein, an arm of the sea, Stj. 287; i sjau stadi er skipat þessarar listar greinum, Alg.; visinda grein, branch of science (Germ. fach); lærdóms-grein, branch of doctrine; sundr-skiptingar grein, subdivision, Stj. 287; tvifaldleg grein, double kind, N.G.L. ii. 352; pessi er grein (particulars) a kaupeyris tíund, id.; sannkenningar hafa prenna grein, Edda 122; Guð er einn í Guðdómi en prennr í grein (of the Trinity), Fas. iii. 662; einkanligr i grein, Bs. ii. 21; allar greinir loptsins ok jarbarinnar, Edda 144 (pref.); hann greindi i tvær greinir ok tuttugu, Rb. 78; i þessi grein, on this bead, in this case, Band. II. **B**. denoting cause, reason; fyrir þá grein, therefore, Stj. 124; fyrir sagoa grein, for the said reason, Mar., Sks. 682; fyrir þá (þessa) grein, Stj. 22, 23, 167, passim; finnr hann til þess þrjár greinir, Grett. 208 new Ed.; at ber upp lúkit nokkurri grein fyrir mer, at þat megi skilja, Sks. 660. at hat megi skilja, Sks. 660. Y. a point, bead, part; meði samri grein, under the same bead, Dipl. i. 521; í annari grein, in the second place, iv. 7, Grett. 156, Fb. i. 216; med slíkri grein sem hér segir, K. A. 82; i öllum greinum, Mk. 9; sagða grein, the said point, head, Dipl. iii. 13; í nokkurum greinum, in some points, i. 3; hverja grein, in every point, Gpl. 177; fyrir allar greinir, in all respects, Mar. 616; en er biskup vissi pessar greinir, the points, particulars (of the case), Bs. i. 727. ing distinction, discernment, division; höggva svá títt at varla mátti grein sjå, Bret. 64; sjå grein handa, to discern one's bands, Bs. ii. 5; fyrir utan alla grein, without exception, i. 281; hver er grein setningar háttanna, disposition of the metres, Edda 120; hljóðs grein, distinction of sound, accent, id., Skálda 182; göra grein góðs ok ílls, Eluc. 20; setja glögga grein, to make a clear distinction, 677. 5; fyrir greinar sakir (for the sake of distinction) er diphthongus fundinn í norrænu, Skálda 178; sundr-grein ok saman-setning, 177; ok veit ek þó grein allra stunda, Fms. v. 335; litlar greinir ok tengingar höfum ver konungs-málanna ór flokki yörum, i. e. you take little notice of the king's errand, Mork. 138; bera grein & e-t, to discern a thing, Mar.; har kann ek at göra grein &, I can explain that, Fb. i. 419. B. understanding; pau (the idols) hafa enga grein, Fms. x. 232; vitr ok frábærrar greinar, xi. 429; glöggrar greinar, sbarpwitted, Bs. ii. 11; sumum gessk anda-grein, spiritual discernment, Greg. 20. Y. a record: pessa grein konungsdóms hans ritaði fyrst Ari, this record of the king's reign was first written by Are, O.H. 188; i greinum ok bóklegu námi, Mar. S. a part, head, paragraph, in a book (mod.); ritningar-grein, a quotation from Scripture. denoting diversity, difference; en po er her, herra, grein i, Fb. ii. 78; en po er par grein a, hvart . . . , K. A. 124; ok voldi pvi grein tungna þeirra er hann var konungr yfir, Sks. 458; at grein var á trú þeirri er hvárt þeirra hafði til Guðs, 470; sú er grein á syslu biskups ok konungs, at..., 803. β. dissent; brátt görðusk greinir í um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; varð mart til greina með þeim, 195; greinir ok sundrþykki, ix. 428; var þá grein mikil með fólki um konungs-tekjuna, x. 41; vald fyrir utan alla grein, power without dissent, i.e. absolute, undisputed power, Bs. i. 281; grein eda úskilnaðr, Stj. 298; en ef verri menn gengu á milli þá vóru jafnan greinir talaðar, Fb. ii. 411; urðu margar greinir með þeim Kolbeini Tumasyni, Sturl. ii. 1. compos: greinar-laust, n. adj. indiscriminately, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 171: unconditionally, Bs. i. 736, 767. greinar-mel, m. a reasonable case, Bs. ii. 96,

greinar-mikill, adj. discerning, clever, Stj. 95. discrimination, distinction; göra g. góðs ok ills, to know good and evil, Gen.
iii. 5. greina-vænn, adj. likely to cause a difference, Fms. x. 107.

GREINA, d, to branch : I. to divide into branches; veröldin var greind í þrjár hálfur, Edda (pref.); sá er greinir ok sundr skilr, Stj. 95; greina í sundr dag ok nátt; greina tíma, daga, 15; skaltú hana (the ark) með gólfum greina, 56; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; var þá engi skepna greind önnur frá annarri, Ver. 1; hann greindi (set apart) bá tið (viz. Lent) meirr til meinlæta en aðrar, 625. 93; heimrinn allr greindr í þrjá þriðjunga (of a map), Al. 117. 2. to discern; distinguish; máttir þú greina þann Guð, er á himnum er, frá peim guðum, er..., 625. 65; ef greina má þeirra bein frá annarra manna beinum, N.G.L. ii. 351; þá skilr hann ok greinir alla hluti görr, Skálda 169; at greina hvern lim eða kvist þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 568; greina gang himintungla, Fms. v. 334; hljóð þat sem eyru megu greina, Skálda 173; grein þér vittlega hversu..., discern wisely for thyself how..., Mar.; til bess er konungr ok erkibiskup greina (discern, settle) allt bat er milli manna stóð, Bs. i. 727. 3. to expound, tell, record; sem áðr er greint, as is told above, Fms. ii. 168; þó at ek greina þat eigi at sinni, i. 223; til greindrar bænar, Magn. 532; eptir greinda syn, Mar. 471; i greindri sæmd, 617; áðr greindum mönnum, Dipl. ii. 19: impers., sem fyrr greinir, as above mentioned, Rb. 232; at hann skyldi svá greina frásögu (tell bis story) um atburð þenna, Ld. 58; greindi Örnúlfr þessi landa-merki, Dipl. iv. 17; vitnin kunnu eigi at greina med hverjum hætti, the witnesses could not tell bow ..., Mk. 79; nú skal greina framkvæmd þessa hlutar, Bs. ii. 163. II. reflex. to branch out; svá sem tungumar greindusk, Edda 145; en af því at tungurnar eru þegar úlíkar, þær þegar er ór einni ok enni sömu tungu hafa gengið eða greinzk, Skálda 160; hennar efni leiðisk ok greinisk af fyrir-farandi frásögn, Stj. 246; hanga sumar limarnar niðr en sumar greinask (branch) útí frá tveim-megin, Róm. 148; sumar (arms of water) greinask ok renna mjök grunnt, Barl. 72.

2. to be separated; ok greindusk sér hvar skipin, Fms. vii. 289; síðan greinisk tign ok vald með þeim, Sks. 249. 3. to differ, disagree; menn greinask at því, brátt, Sturl. ii. 1; en þá meirr tók at greinask með þeim kompánum, Bs. i. 620; var þá sæmiliga með þeim í fyrstu, en þó greindisk (MS. grendisk) bratt, 489; frior grenisk (i. e. greinisk), the peace is broken, Sturl. i. 458 (in a verse); vanir grenask, the bope is broken up, Hkv. 2. 49; (the explanation of this passage given in Aarböger for Nord, Oldk, 1866, p. 384, where it is derived from grar, grey, qs. græ-na, does not hold good either in sense or form, as the inflex. inchoative -na causes no umlaut, and grar, grey, when metaph. only denotes spite.) III. impers. to fall out, discord; spurði Helgi at kistlinum en Geitir í mót at hringnum, ok greindi þá (acc.) sýnt um, Vápn. 9; en ef nokkura menn greindi á (quarrelled), þá þótti engi maðr skjótlegri til stórræða en Ögmundr, Fms. ii. 68; þat

hösum vit ætlat at låta okkr (acc.) ekki å greina, Nj. 58. greind, f. discernment, freq. greindar-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), cleverly. greini-liga, adv. distinctly, Eg. 55, 271, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 300, Fb. i.

503: quite, sheer, Stj. 10.

glæp, to commit, Am. 82.

greini-ligr, adj. distinct, articulate, Skalda 174 (of sound).

grein-ing, f. distinction; glöggvari g. = epexegesis, Skålda 205; greiningar-vit, the senses, Bs. i. 785; ad-greining, distinction.

GREIP, f., pl. greipr, [A.S. grap], the space between the thumb and the

other fingers, a grip, grasp, Edda 110; at hin hægri greip spenni um hinn vinstra úlflið, Sks. 291; ok rann upp á greipina, Fms. v. 85; þrekligar greipr, Sd. 147; því næst brestr fram ór bjarginu greip eigi smáleit, Bs. ii. 111: metaph., ganga í greipr e-m, to fall into one's clutches, Fs. 37, Fms. vi. 210; meir fyrir þat at vér vórum þá komnir í greipr honum, Orkn. 88; ganga or greipum e-s, to slip from one's grasp; spenna greipr, to clasp the bands: the phrase, lata greipr sopa, um e-t, to make a clean sweep, Grett. 127: the name of a giantess, Edda. 27 Icel. distinguish between greip and neip (qs. gneip, the interval between the other fingers). greipa, að or t, to grasp, comprehend, Edda (in a verse): metaph., g.

gréla, u, f. a rusty, blunt knife, Snót 70.

gre-ligr, adj. = greiðligr, Sks. 407 B.

grell-skapr, m. [Germ. groll], spite, Edda 110.

gremi, f. [gramr], wrath, anger; gremi Odins, Hkv. 1.11: esp. of the gods, in the allit. phrase, goða gremi legg ek við, lögbrot ok goða gremi ok griða rof, Eg. 352; hann skal hafa goða gremi ok griðniðings-nafn, Fs. 54; gremi Guðs, Ísl. ii. 382; Guð Drottins gremi, Grág. ii. 382, 383.

GREMJA, grambi, [vide gramr; Ulf. gramjan = παροργίζειν; A.S. and Hel. gramian; Dan. græmme; Swed. gräma = to grieve]:—to anger, provoke, esp. the wrath of the gods (God), to offend the gods (by perjury or wickedness); gremou eigi god at ber, Ls. 12; sá gremr Guð at ser, Hom. 86, 159; þú hefir gramit at þér Maumet, Karl. 434; ok gremja svá Guổ at sér ok alla góða menn, Fms. xi. 364; þú ert hér kominn at

greinar-munr, m. deleyfi bræðra minna ok gremr svá goð at þár, Fas. ii. 69, else rare; ow good and evil, Gen. gremr hann konunginn at sér (væxes the king) með vápna-gangi, Al. 42; hvat gremr þik líf þitt, quid te offendit vila tua, Hom. 12; göra lítið úr gáfum hans, gremja svo mildi skaparans, Bb. 1. 8. gáfum hans, gremja svo mildi skaparans, Bb. 1. 8. get angry, be grieved; en ef hit vildut hat göra, há munda ek ekki gremjask ykkr, Fms. v. 238; fagna þeirra fagnaði er fögnuð göra Guði, en gráta hina er við hann gremjask (those who prowoke him), D. I. i. 362 (to render the Lat. flere cum flentibus): mod., mér gremsk að sjá það, it grieves me to see it, etc.

gremja, u, f. fretting, annoyance. gremju-verðr, adj. annoying. GREN, n., gen. pl. grenja, a lair; gren eðr holur (of a snake). Stj. 93; varga gren, hafði úlfrinn dregit eitt lík inn í grenit (lair, of a wolf), Mirm. 36: in Icel. only of a fox's lair, sem melrakki í greni, Nj. 198. Karl. 144, Sturl. i. 88; hann mun bita kunna nær greninu, Ld. 278. COMPDS: grenja-leit, f. seeking a fox's lair. gren-smogin, part.: tóa grensmogin, a fox with cubs.

greni, n. [grön], pine timber. greni-boro, n. a pine-wood board.

grenja, 28, to bowl, bellow, Eg. 486, Bs. i. 42, ii. 49, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 150, Korm. 82, Fas. ii. 484, Edda 20, Mar. 116. grenjan, f. bellowing, Fas. ii. 481; g. inna úörgu dýra, Post. 645. 73. gren-lægja, u, f. = grenskolli.

grenna, d., [grannr], to make thin, slender: reflex. to become thin. grennd, f. [granni], vicinity, Ghl. 393, Js. 98, 100. grenndar-far, n. = búsifjar, q. v., N. G. L. i. 40.

grenni, n., in ná-grenni, neighbourhood, D. N.: the phrase, svá er mál með grenni (mod. svo er mál með vexti), Fas. iii. 59.

gren-skolli, a, m. a fox in its earth, Fs. 48.

grenslan, f. enquiry; eptir-grenslan, investigation. grenslask, að, dep. [granni], to pry into, enquire, Grett. 111.

greppi-liga, adv. = greypiliga, Fb. i. 530.

gropp-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), frouning, ugly, Fær. 9, Fs. 142. GREPPR, m. [perhaps akin to garpr], a poet; g. enn ungi, the young

bard, Lex. Poët.; biðjandi hjartans grepp minn góðan, göra fyrir mig drápu-korn, Jón Þorl.; skáld heita greppar, ok rétt er í skáldskap at kenna svá hvern mann, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 528. greppa-minni, n. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.); a kind of memorial verses, the questions in the first half stanza, the responses in the second, Edda (Ht.) 40. a strange creature, a monster; ser hann ba hvar gengr greppr mikill (of a giant), þykist hann þá kenna Dofra tröll, Fb. i. 565; þá sá þeir ekki lítinn grepp (of a ghost) suðr við garðinn, ok var þar Klaufi ok hafði höfuðit í hendi sér, Sd. 160.

grér, m. [gró2 (?)], a twig (?), only used in mod. poët. circumlocution of a man; geira grér, örva grér, etc.

gresja, ad, [gras; Dan. græsse], to graze: in the saying, þar er ekki um audugan gard ad gresja, i. e. there is little to be bad.

gres-járn, n. a kind of iron, Edda 34, Fas. iii. 240.

GRETTA, tt, esp. reflex. grettask, to frown, make a wry face; hann skaut marga vega augunum ok gretti sik, Fb. i. 541: to frown, Fas. iii. 355, Stj. 459 (of a lion), Bárð. 35 new Ed.; g. um tennr, to grin, El.

grettinn, adj. making wry faces, freq. in mod. usage. grettir, m., poët. a 'frowner,' dragon, Edda: pr. name, Landn., whence Grettis-færsla, u, f. name of a poem; Grettis-haf, n. Grettir's lift,

is in Icel, the popular name for giant boulders. grettur, f. pl. wry faces: metaph., bua-grettur, quarrels among neighbours (cp. mod. bua kritr), 655 xxi. 3; vina-grettur, quarrels among friends, Frump.

GREY, n., pl. greyja, a greybound; greyjum sínum gullbönd sneri, pkv. 6, Hm. 100 (of a lap dog); grey (a bitch) pykki mér Freyja, Jb. ch. 10: metaph. a paltry fellow, coward; grey pitt, Gísl. 68; grey eðr bleyðimaðr, Fagrsk.; grey eðr ættar-skömm, Mirm.; greyja atgangr, a dog-fight, Fms. viii. 308.

grey-baka, u, f. a bitch, pior. 106.

GREYFA, ô, [grufa], to grovel, bow down with the face to the earth, Fms. viii. 333 C: reflex., Eg. 508, Fms. iii. 127, Fas. ii. 251.

grey-hundr, m. a greybound, Fms. xi. 10.

grey-karl, m. a dogged churl, Bær. 2. grey-liga, adv. meanly, poorly, El. 101.

grey-ligr, adj. paltry.

grey-mennska, u, f. and grey-skapr, m. paltriness, Fas. iii. 64.

GREYPA, t, to groove, Fb. i. 258, Isl. ii. 462. greypi-liga, adv. fiercely, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 134, Sturl. i. 44 C, Vigl. 26, Fas. iii. 123.

greyping, f. a groove, N. G. L. ii. 110 (freq.)

greyp-leikr, m. fierceness, Róm. 298.

greyp-ligr, adj. fierce, fearful; g. langræki, Hom. 143, Stj. 144; g. sár, fearful wounds, Fas. iii. 126.

GREYPR, adj. fierce, cruel, Rom. 333, 346, Fms. x. 380, 385, Eg. 304; g. glæpt, a fearful crime, Bs. ii. 117; g. úhlýðni, 112. grey-skapt, m. paltriness, Fms. ii. 61, Fs. 99, El. 580. 1, Al. 46.

grey-stóð, n. a couple of bounds, Akv. 11.

GRID, n. [a Scandin, word, found in the Saxon Chron, year 1011, and

in the A.S. poem Byrnoth, but in both passages it is a Danish, not a "GRIMMR, adj. [A.S., Engl., and Hel. grim; Dan. grim = ugly; in old Saxon word].

A. Prop. a domicile, bome, with the notion of service; segia mann af gridi, to give one notice to leave, Grag. i. 146; sa e-m grid, to get one a situation, id.; ef maot hefir sér eigi grid (if a man bas no bome, no livelibood), ok varðar þat útlegð, id.; koma til griðs, to come to (take up) service, 147; þiggja grið með e-m, to lodge with one, 160; taka grið með e-m, id., 149; vera í griði með e-m, to be in lodgings with one, N.G.L. i. 210; lög-grið, a lawful bome, id.; búi sínu eðr griði, one's bousebold or abode, Grag. i. 163; fara or grioi, to leave service, ii. 144. compds: grio-fang, n. the taking a dwelling, Grag. i. 20. griðfanga-dagr, m. = skildagi, Grág. ii. 468. grið-fastr, adj. baving a bome, Lex. Poët. griðka, u. f. = griðkona, Grett. 148 A. grið-kona, u. f. a bousemaid, Nj. 118, Fms. viii. 243, Fs. 51, Grett. 148 A, Hrafn. 25, Grág. passim. grið-lauss, adj. bomeless. grið-maðr, m. a 'bouse-man,' servant, lodger, Grag. i. 35, 242, ii. 143. grið-taka, u, f. a biring of servants, Grag. i. 153. grid-vist, f. lodging, Njard. 366.

B. In pl., metaph. a truce, peace, pardon; frior is the general word, grio the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum); rjúfa grið, spilla griðum, to break truce; setja grið, to make truce; halda grið, to keep truce; mæla fyrir griðum, to say the truce formula, etc., Grág. ii. 105 sqq.: the phrase, grið ok frið, fé-grið ok fjör-grið, truce for money and life, 168; segja i sundr griðum, to declare the truce to be at an end, Sturl. iii. 317; lifs grið ok lima, safety for life and limbs, Eb. 310; bidja grida, to sue for quarter (in battle), Nj. 45; beida griða Baldri fyrir allskonar háska, Edda 36; gefa e-m grið, to give one quarter (after a battle), Nj. 265; ganga til grida, to sue for (take) pardon, Fms. vii. 245; beir beiddu griða (truce) einn dag til heimreiðar, Eg. 279; kom hann þá griðum á ok því næst sættum, Fms. i. 81: a sanchuary, asylum, þeim er á grið kirkjunnar flýr, K. Á. 34. compos: griða-beiðandi, part. one who sues for peace, Grag. ii. 23. grioa-brok, n. pl. breach of truce, griða-gjöf, f. a granting truce (life), Orkn. 456, Fms. ix. Grág. ii. 22. 524. grioa-lauss, adj. truceless, Germ. vogelfrei, Edda 40, Fas. iii. 301: neut., er allt var griðalaust (truceless) með mönnum, Eb. 234. griðamark, n. a sign of truce, Edda 47. griða-mál, n. pl. truce formularies, 1sl. ii. 379, Grág. ii. 165 sqq., Fms. vii. 62. griða-rof, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22, Eg. 352, Fas. i. 72. truce, N. G. L. i. 177, Eg. 232. grið griða-sala, u, f. a granting grioa-setning and grio-setning, f. trucs-making, Sturl. ii. 159, Grett. ch. 77. g tuary, asylum, Edda 37, Gpl. 179, Fas. ii. 63. term of truce, Bret. grioa-tio, f. id., v. l. griða-staðr, m. a sancgriða-stund, f. a grið-bítr, m. a trucebreaker, Grág. ii. 166, O. H. L. 75. grið-níði a trucs-breaker, Grág. ii. 167, Nj. 102, Orkn. 430. grið-níðingr, m. a law term, grið-samr, adj. griö-spell, n. pl. breach of truce, peaceful, merciful, Fms. viii. 234. N.G.L. i. 254.

grioi, a, m. a borseman, servant, Fb. ii. 335.

grið-mál, grið-sala, grið-setning, etc., vide griða- above.

Grikkir, m. pl. Greeks; Grik-land, mod. Grikk-land, n. Greece; Grikkja-konungr, m. the Greek king; Grikklands-eyjar, f. pl. the Grecian Isles, 625. 64; Grikklands-haf, n. the Grecian Archipelago, Fms. passim.

grikkr, m. [prob. from Engl. grig, cp. Johnson on this word], a juggle (mod. word); göra e-m grikk, to play one a trick.
Grikskr, adj. Greek, passim; Griska, u, f. the Greek tongue; in old

writers usually by metathesis, girskr, etc.

grimd, f. grimness, fierceness; sakir grimdar eðr illvilja, Fms. i. 71; en eigi skorti hann spekt né grimd, 117; grimdar-andi, breathing wrath, Stj. 288; grimdar-mála dagar, days of wrath, Stj. 642. 2 Kings xix. 3; grimdar-náttúra, savage disposition, Mar. 604: grimdar-fullr, adj. savage, Fms. i. 207, Stj. 469: grimdar-hugr, m. fiery mood, Fms. v. 271. II. metaph. a biting frost; var grimd svá mikil at klæði þeirra freri, Fas. ii. 427; grimdar-frost, n. id., Bs. i. 381.

grimmask, d, (and að, Háv. 39), dep. to chafe, be furious; g. móti Guði, Fms. viii. 240; g. upp á heilaga kirkju, Thom. 6 (Ed.); hann byrsti sik ok grimmisk mjök (of a wild bear), Finnb. 248, Mar. 563; útan Þorbjörn, hann grimmask við hann fyrir allt saman, Háv. l. c.; hvárt mun þín reiði grimmask í gegn öllum mönnum, Stj. 329; grimmask á e-n, to rage against one, Pr. 402.

grimm-eygr, adj. fierce-eyed, Fms. ii. 20; better grunneygr, q. v.

grimm-hugaor, adj. in a grim, fierce bumour, Fas. i. 178, Stj. 187. grimm-leikr (-leiki), m. savageness, cruelty, Eg. 255, Nj. 176, Fms. x. 380, Hom. 42, Sks. 406, Stj. 256, Mar. passim.

grimm-leitr, adj. grim, stern-looking.

grimm-liga, adv. grimly, fiercely, sternly, esp. in the phrase, hefua g., to take a fearful revenge, Fms. i. 266, vii. 157, x. 221, Fas. i. 13; g. reidt, fearfully angry, Anal. 240; grata g., to 'greit' sorely, Skv. 3. 25. grimm-ligr, adj. 'grim-like,' fierce, Eg. 305, Nj. 104, Hkr. i. 10, Fms.

ii. 100, vi. 131: savage, Edda 19; g. atganga, a furious onslaught, Mar. 575; g. orrosta, Bret.; g. dómr, Fms. ii. 223: fearful, Fs. 17; g. gnýr, a fearful crash, Sl. 57.

grimm-lundaör, adj. of grim temper, Fagrsk. 24.

Icel. writers this word implies the notion of ferocity, sternness, wrath, but not of wanton cruelty, and seldom of ugliness as in Engl., Dan., etc.]:grim, stern, borrible, dire, sore; grimmt er fall frænda at telja, 'tis grim to tell of a kinsman's death, Stor. 10; grimt várumk hlið, a sore gap it was to me, 6; grata grimmum tarum, to weep grim, bitter tears, Hkv. 2. 43; fimm grimmar nætr, five grim, miserable nights, Korm. 184 (in a verse); grimm orð, lamentation, Gh. 1; hugðak mér grimt í svefni, I had a fearful dream, Bkv. 16. 2. stern, savage, Lat. ferox; hón var allra kvenna grimmust ok skaphörðust, Nj. 147; ákafa-maðr mikill í skapi, grimmr, úþýðr ok fátálr, Fms. i. 19; glaðmælt, undirhyggju-maðr mikill, ok hin grimmasta, 20; fyllask ens grimmasta hugar, to be filled with rage, 623. 25; g. híðbjörn, a grim bear, Grett. 100. svá var hón orðin grimm Brjáni konungi, at ..., she bated bim so much, tbat..., Nj. 269; hence in poët. phrases, baugum, vellum grimmr, fé-grimmr, hodd-g., bating, wasting gold, munificent, Lex. Poët.: neut., með grimmu, grimly, Fms. ii. 9; gjalda e-t grimmu, to take grim revenge, 223. II. metaph., 1. with the notion of ugly, bideous; ljótt andlit ok grimmt ok andstygt mannligu kyni, Sks. 539, (rare.) piercing, of cold; svá sem kalt stóð af Nissheimi ok allir hlutir grimmir, Edda 4.

grimm-uo, f. ferocity; grimm-uoigr, adj. furious, Fas. i. 32, Am. 55. GRIND, f., pl. grindr, a lattice door, gate; lek par grind & jarnum, Fms. v. 331; eru garðar hennar forkunnar háfir ok grindr stórar, Edda 18; forn er sú grind, en þat fáir vitu hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22; gest þú né geyja né á grind hrekir, Hm. 136, Am. 36, Fsm. 9; láta hlið á ok grind fyrir eðr hurð, Grág. ii. 228; nú ganga menn í gegnum garðs-hlið þá skal sá ábyrgjask er upp lýkr grindum, N.G.L. i. 41; hestrinn hljóp svá hart yfir grindina, at hann kom hvergi niðr, id.; var grind fyrir borghliðinu ok lokin aptr, þórr gékk á grindina ok fékk eigi upp lokit, há smugu þeir milli spalanna, 30; Hel-grindr, the gates of Hel, Edda 38; As-grindr, the gates of the Ases, id.; ná-grindr, the gates of death, COMPDS: grindar-hlio, n. a gate with a lattice, Fms. ii. 148. grindar-heell, m. a peg to keep the gate fast, Ghl. 383. sog, f. a saw (in a frame). grind-garor, m. a lattice fence, Fs. grind-hlið, n. = grindarhlið, Lv. 19. 183. II. an encloa. for ships, docks; liggia (of ships) i grindum, Hkv. I. 40: pens for catching whales, hence the Dan. grinde-bval, grinde-fangst, of catching whales by penning them in; esp. veida elgi (to catch elks) i gördum eda grindum, Gpl. 449: of store-bouses, folds, fullar grindir, full-stocked folds, Hm. 77; fé byrgt í grindum, sbeep penned, Eg. 375; honum var sagt at sé allt væri heilt í grindum ok úsakat, Fas. i. 71: lattice work, sjórar grindr lætr hann göra með fjórum hornum, ok níu reita rístr þrándr alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 183, 184; lét göra grind um útan um legsteininn, Fms. viii. 237: in compds, beina-grind, a skeleton; dun-grind, q.v.: a gridiron, grinda-braud, n. bread baked on a gridiron. Dipl., Vm.

grip, n. a grip, grasp; upp-grip, plenty to take, abundance; &-grip, q.v.; yfir-grip, compass: medic. spots on the skin, believed to be the finger-prints or marks of goblins or demons, Fél.

grip-deildir, f. pl. rapine, robbery, N.G.L. i. 20, Ghl. 473, Fms. i.

221, vi. 218.

gripla, ab, to grope; fara griplandi hendi eptir, Gbl. 46.

griplur, f. pl. groping; henda griplur til e-s, to grope after, Eluc. 22; griplur er sem hendi þá, Mkv. 2: gloves without fingers, mittens. name of an epic Rímur in parchment, a dimin. = Rímur af Hrómundi

GRIPR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [akin to gripa, to bold, seize, cp. A.S. gripe = manipulus]:-prop. anything possessed; nú hafa tveir menn veðmæltan einn grip báðir, Grág. i. 412; hross eðr skip eðr aðra gripi, 437; alla på gripi er menn eiga saman, hvårt sem þat er akr eða eng eða aðra hluti, Gþl. 505.

2. value, money's worth; hann kvað þó verra grip hluti, Gpl. 505. í (of less worth) enn hann ætlaði, Nj. 73; yðr er ekki happ at drepa hann, ok engi gripr at hafa hann brott, not worth one's while to drive him away, Fms. vii. 218; enn þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill gripr er í, Edda 15; epli þau er henni munu gripir í þykkja, 46; í gripum sæmiligum ok löndum, ... í þeim gripum er engi væri minna en tíu aura verdr, Sturl. iii. 293: gripa-tak, n. seizure of property, Grag. ii. 196, Gullh. 19. 3. esp. in pl. costly things, pretiosa; klædnaðr þóru ok gripir, Eg. 158; hann skyldi ok kaupa gripi til handa henni svá at engi jasnssjáð kona ætti betri gripi, Ld. 132; klæði, vápn, ok annars-konar gripi, Fms. vi. 182; hann gaf sinn grip hverjum þeirra, Gullh. 9, 19; húsbúnað ok klæðnað ok góða gripi, Fb. ii. 186; kost-gripr and kjörgripr, a costly thing, Fs. 43; dýr-gripr, a jewel; spilla gripum sínum, to spoil one's own things, 51: gripa-kista, u, f. a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 C: grip-audigr, adj. rich in precious things, Ld. 154. mod. usage esp. of cattle, stock; gangandi gripir, live stock, Bjarn. 22; stor-gripr, great cattle (cows, horses), opp. to small, small cattle III. a pr. name, Landn.

gripr, m. [Germ. griff], a vulture, bior. 92.
GRID, f. frantic eagerness; i grio, eagerly: grioar-liga (griou-

liga, Mag. 99, Ed.), adv. eagerly: gríðar-ligr, adj. eager.

II. mythol. Gríðr, f. a giantess; Gríðar-völr, m., Edda 60.

GRÍMA, u, f. [A.S. gríma; Dan. grime = a borse's balter], a kind

of bood or cowl covering the upper part of the face, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 304, pórð. 30; riðr Barði at Snorra Goða ok hefir grímu á höfði sér, Ísl. ii. 378, Mirm. 58. 

β. armour covering a borse's breast a poitrail. en utan yfir beisli ok um allt höfuð hestsins ok um háls framan ok til söðuls þá skal vera g. gör á panzara lund, Sks. 405: the beak on a ship, gyldar grímur, Gkv. 2. 16: grímu-eiðr, m. a Norse law term, a kind of oath taken by six compurgators, an aπ. λεγ., N. G. L. i. 56 (vide eior); the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps the compurgators had to appear in court in cowis: grimu-maor, m. a cowled man, a man in disguise, Fb. i. 509, Fas. iii. 321, N. G. L. i. 175. metaph. the night, poët., Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; óróar gríma, a night of woe, Stor. 18; so in the saying, hverf er haust-grima, shifty is the autumn night, Hm. 73: curious is the phrase, had renna a e-n tvær grimur, one wavers, is uncertain, það runnu á mig tvær grimur; the metaphor is either derived from a horse's halter or hood = doubly boodwinked or from the night = in double darkness. Grimr and Grimnir are names of Odin from his travelling in disguise, Edda: Grimr also is freq. a masc. pr. name, and in compds, por-grimr, Asgrimr, Stein-grimr, Hall-grimr, etc.; and of women Grima, Hall-grima, etc.; prefixed in Grim-kell, Grim-ulfr, etc.: a serpent is in poetry called grimr.

GRÍPA, greip, gripu, gripit, [Ulf. greipan = κρατείν, λαμβάνειν; A. S. gripan; Engl. grip, gripe, grapple; O. H. G. grifan; Germ. greifen; Swed. gripa; Dan. gribe]:—to grasp, seize:

1. with the notion of suddenness or violence; hann greip skjöld sinn ok sverð, O. H. 117; konungr greip til sverðs þess er stóð hjá honum, Fms. i. 16, vi. 159; Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, en greip sverðit ok brá, Eg. 215; Egill greip þá skjótt meðalkafla sverðsins, 379; síðan greip hann til Egils, 192; hann greip upp þórð ok keyrði niðr, id.; Ormr grípr þá í móti fleininum, Fb. i. 530; hann greip upp beiti-ásinn ok barði með, 491; hann greip til hans (the dog snaps at bim) um sinn ok reif kviðinn, Fms. ii. 174; hann gripr nárann, Anal. 122. 2. to capture, seize; gripinn, and gripinn höndum, captured, Hom. 131, Pass. 6. 12, 9. 1, β. to seize upon, rob; þat er mér sagt at þú farir heldr óspaklega ok grípir fyrir mönnum góðs sitt, Grett. 130 (grip-deildir). to grasp; hann greip á stafni, Hým. 27. 3. phrases, gripa gulli á við e-n, to coax one; at svá þykki (lest it shall seem) at ek grípa gulli á við þá, Nj. 6; ok gríp nú gulli á við konunginn, ok lát sem þú þykisk þar allt eiga er konungrinn er, Fms. xi. 112; gripa á kýlinu, to touch upon the sore place; Eysteinn konungt svarar, nú greiptu á kýlinu því er ek hugða at fyrir löngu myndi springa, vii. 121: gripa i tomt, to grasp the air (cp. when the bird is flown): gripa á e-u, to decide; hann kvaðsk ekki mundu svá skjótt gripa á slíku, be said be would take time to consider, 4. medic. of fits or sickness, to seize upon; bitt ged gripi, seize thy senses (of insanity)! Skm.; þá var hann gripinn af æði mikilli, 623. 12. II. metaph. to understand, very rare and borrowed from Lat. comprehendere, Sks. 559 C, Eluc. 21: in mod. usage, to grasp, encompass with the mind; but nema, to learn. III. reflex., grípask peir bû til (they grasped at one another) ok glima lengi, Fb. i. 530.

GRISS, m., pl. ir, gen. ar, Odd. 28, [Swed.-Dan. gris; Scot. grice], a young pig; gyltar griss, a suching pig, Fs. 107; gyltr ok griss, Gullb. 60, Fs. Vd. ch. 44, Grag. i. 504, Jb. 287, Sd. 163: the saying, grisir gjalda bess er gömul svin valda, cp. quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, Stj. 63; gnyðja mundu grísir ef þeir vissi hvat hinn gamli þyldi (ef galtar bol vissi, v.l.), Fas. i. 282: of a young wild pig, Fb. ii. 25: grisagyltr, f. a sow with pigs, Vm. 85; grisar-höfuð, n. a pig's bead, Odd. 28.

2. a pr. name, Landn.; cp. Grisar-tunga, name of a farm, II. [as in Norse, vide Ivar Aasen], gener. a pig; er gamlir grisir (old swine) skyldi halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); as also the Icel. gris-efidr, adj. strong as a gris (a bog?), i. e. prodigiously strong, of great muscular strength; this word however, which is freq. in mod. usage, is not recorded in old writers, but it occurs in Lex. Run.

GRJON, n. pl. [Swed.-Dan. gryn], groats, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 524:

grjóna-grautr, m. a porridge of groats. grjón-bakr, m. 'groat-back,' a nickname, Fms. GRJÓT, n. [A.S. greőt; Engl. grit; Hel. griot; O. H. G. grioz; Low Germ. grott = gravel; Germ. greis, meaning gravel, shingle, pebbles, or the like; cp. also Engl. to grout = to build a wall of rubble with liquid mortar poured in; the Icel. grautr (q. v.) and grútr (q. v.) are also kindred]:-stones, but chiefly with the notion of rough stones or rubble in a building, etc.; grjót, like Engl. grit, is a collective word, and is consequently never used in plur.; a single stone is called steinn, not grjót; velta grjóti, to roll stones, Gs. 12; nú er grjót þat at gleri ordit, Hdl. 10; grjót (quarry) þat er til kirkna þarf at hasa, N. G. L. i. 240; hann lét ok göra há-altarit með grjót, Bs. i. 830; telgt grjót, cut stones, Stj. 564; rata munn letumk grjót gnaga, Hm. 106; hljóp ofan skrida mikil med grjóti, Anal. 64; verda at grjóti, to be turned into stones, Edda 89; peir báru grjót á rótina, Gullp. 50; torf eða grjót, 🖟 með þeim Glúmi ok Esphælingum, Glúm. 348.

II. TGrág. ii. 262; þeir ruddu hitt ok báru þar í grjót (sinking a ship), Eg. 125; dys or grjóti, Ld. 152; berja grjóti, to stone, Gísl. 34; voru þau barin grjóti í hel, id.; sá engin líkindi Dana-virkis, nema grjótið, but the beaps of stones, Fms. i. 28; konungr hugði at grjótinu ok sá þar rautt allt, xi. 239; svá at pess mætti eigi sjá merki, nema þat eina er grjótið var rautt eptir, 241 (of the shingle on the beach); hvárt sem vill, af heitu grjóti eðr köldu, Sks. 421; límsett grjót, lime-set stones in a wall, Orkn. 352 (in a verse); lét jarl bera vatn i at kæla grjótið þat er brunnit var, id., (in a siege in order to make the walls crack, see Notes and Queries, Nov. 21, 1868); berjask með skotum ok grjóti (in a battle), Fs. 14; grjót ok skot, stones and missiles, Fms. vii. 82; peir höfðu borið at sér grjót ok báru á þá, bíða þess er grjótið eyddisk, Sturl. ii. 59: of bricks, Stj. 264: in poetry, ölna grjót, the stones of the wrist, = jewels; skýja-grjót, 'cloud-stones,' bail; grjót orða, munns, the stones of words, of the mouth, i. e. the teeth: giants are called griotnioaor, grjót-móði, grjót-öld, the stone people, people of the Stone Age, Lex. Poët.; Grjót-unn, name of a giantess (cp. Steinunn, a female name), whence Grjótunnar-garðar, a giant's castle, Edda: collectively in compds, -grýti, blá-grýti, stór-grýti, rough stones; hraun-grýti, lava. compds: grjót-berg, n. quarry, Fms. viii. 278, Bs. i. 890. grjót-björg, n. pl. rocks, Vsp. 52. grjót-björn, m. a pun, - Arinbjörn, Ad. grjótbrot, n. a stone boe, Vm. 92, 117. grjót-burðr, m. throwing showers grjót-fall, n. raining stones, Ann. of stones (in a fight), Sturl. ii. 136. grjót-flaug, f. a stone shower (in a fight), Fms. vi. 156, x. 361, Fas. ii. 449, Fs. 17, Al. 46, Bs. i. 412. grjot-flutning, f. carrying stones, Fms. viii. 279. grjot-garor, m. a stone fence, Grag. ii. 282, Jb. 242: a pr. name, Fms. grjót-hagl, n. stone-bail, Stj. 369. grjót-haugr, m. a beap of stones, a cairn, Stj. 364. Josh. vii. 26, 655 xiv. B. 2. grjót-hlað, n. a stone pavement, Hkr. ii. 5. grjóthlass, n. a load of stones, N.G.L. i. 415. grjót-hóll, m. a stone mound, stone beap, Hrafn. 21, Finnb. 314. grjót-hríð, f. a sbower of stones (in battle), Fms. ix. 514, xi. 95. grjót-hörgr, m. a stone altar (heathen, vide hörgr): a stone beap = grjothaugr, Sturl. ii. 223 C, where Ed. grjóthaugr. grjót-kast, n. throwing stones, Fas. iii. 243, grjót-klettr, m. a boulder, Bs. ii. 134. Bs. i. 412. grjót-ligr, adj. stony, flinty, Fms. x. 445, Mar. 609. grjót-meistari, a, m. a stone-mason, B. K. 124. grjót-möl, f. 'stone-grit,' gravel, pebbles, Stj. 67. grjót-páll, m. a stone boe: metaph., vera e-s g., to break stones for one, do a stone-breaker's work; þeir vóru knáligir menn ok vóru mjök grjótpálar fyrir búi Ósvífrs, Ld. 122; en Halli var grjótpáll fyrir málum hans, Valla L. grjót-skriða, u, f. a stone slip, Ann. 1337. Ann. 1337. grjót-smiðr, m. grjót-smíð, f. stone masonry. a stone-mason, B. K. 124, Bs. i. 830. grjót-starf, n. stone work, Stj. 562. grjót-sveinn, m. a stonemason's lad, D.N. grjót-sýsla, u, f. = grjótstarf, D. N. grjótugr, grjót-varði, a, m. a stone pile, obelisk, Dropl. 23. adj. stony, Barl. 18. grjót-varp, n. = grjóthríð, Lex. Poët.

grjúpan, n. a sausage, Orkn. (in a verse), still in use in the east of Icel., [cp. grupa = to batch or grind, Ivar Assen.]

grobba, ad, (grobb, n.), to boast: grobbari, a, m. a boaster.

Grotti, a, m. the mythical mill in Edda; whence Grotta-songr, m. name of a poem; also in local names Grotti, a current near to Reykjavik; akin to Engl. grit, groats, cp. also Ivar Aasen s. v. grötte (the nave in a mill-stone); the tale of the enchanted mill grinding gold and salt etc. at the bottom of the sea is common to all Teutons (vide Edda), and survives in popular tales of Germany, Norway, and Iceland: the sea is

called Skerja-grotti, Skerry-grinder, Edda (in a verse).

GROA, greri, groinn, pres. græ (græ), [A. S. growan; Engl. grow; Swed. gro; Dan. groe; cp. Lat. cre-scere, crev-i]:-to grow: grass, trees, vegetation; bá var grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4; viði gróin, grown with wood (of the earth), Edda 65 (in a verse); jörð græn, the earth grows, Eg. (in a verse), Isl. ii. 381; gras grær, grass grows; groandi grös, Sks. 728 B; þá grær gras á þeirri moldu er efst er á jörðunni, Edda 145 (pref.); gróa ok ávaxtask (of the earth), Stj. 38: absol. to grow, þann vetr var veðrátta góð, ok greyri snemma um várit, the winter was mild, and early crops in the spring, Fms. ii. 244; er illu korni nior sao, enda mun illt af gróa, Nj. 174. II. to grow together, to close; var einart bak a húsinu ok ekki gróit, a fresh thatch (of turf) and not yet set, Ld. 280; en um morguninn var hann groinn aptr sem áðr, the opening (in a cairn) bad grown together as before, Bárð. 180; ok æ sem annarr grær (unites, joins to) við meginland, þá kemr annarr hólmi í, Sks. 94; höfuð konungsins var gróit við bolinn, Nj. 275. 2. to be bealed, of wounds; sár hans gréru seint, Korm. 130; tóku sár þórólfs at gróa, Eg. 34; þat sár greri svá, at..., Fs. 153; en hann lá lengi í sárum ok greri seint, ok rifnuðu aptr þá er gróin vóru, Gullþ. 31: cp. the saying, betra heilt en gróit, better bale than bealed: absol., ok greyri begar fyrir stufinn, Nj. 275; grær fyrir tungu-stufinn, Fms. v. 152; İngólir lá í sárum vetr þenna, ok greri yfir at kalla, Ingolf's wounds were outwardly bealed, Fs. 67: mod. gen., gróinn sára sinna, bealed of one's wounds, Fms. iv. 164, Grett. 82: the phrase, gróa um heilt, to be quite bealed; pá skera peir af grandit allt at um heilt megi gróa, Al. 120: metaph. to be reconciled, at um heilt mætti gróa með þeim, Fms. xi. 57; héðan frá greri aldrei um heilt of Örvandil, Orion); cp. Swed. groda, Norse gro = a toad, paddock.

gró-andi, f. the growing one, poët. the earth, Alm. 11.

1. = gróðr; þess vöndr skyldi gróða taka, Post. 2. increase; þá skal gróði (swell, flood) koma bæði í gróði, a, m. 686 B. 13. sjú ok vötn (vatna-vöxtr), Rb. 104: mod. usage distinguishes between gróði, growth, and gróði, gain, increase of wealth. gróða-maðr, m. a prosperous, wealthy man.

gróðr, m., gen. gróðrar, [Dan. afgröde; Swed. gröda = crop], growth, a crop; þá fundu þeir Góibeytla ok annan gróðr (vegetation), Landn. 226; hverr maðr á gróðr á sínu landi, Grág. ii. 291, cp. Jb. 248 C. (Ed. vöxt); en at miðjum vetri blóta til gróðrar, Hkr. i. 13; gróðrum ok grænum grösum, Stj. 276: metaph., andlegs gróðrar, Hom. 45: summer, Edda (Gl.) gróðr-samr (gróðrsam-ligr, Barl. 10), adj. fertile, Sks. 40, Ver. 2.

gróðr-setja, tt, to plant; g. vingarð, Stj. 344, Greg. 10, Mar. 12. gróðr-vænligr, adj. bealable, Fas. iii. 139. GRÓF, f. [grafa; Ulf. gróba; Germ. grube], a pit, Nj. 153, Grett.

94; eld-grof, an asb-pit, Eb. 99 (v. l.) new Ed.; hnakka-grof, the pit in the nape of the neck; hljóp hann síðan með reykinum í gróf (gröf?) nokkura ok hvíldi sik, ok er þat síðan köllut Kára-gróf, Nj. 202.

grofr, adj. [from Germ. grob], coarse, of clothes, linen, (mod. and rare.) GROMB, m. (mod. grom, n.), grime, dirt; metaph. a blot, dirty spot; þá er menn hugðu at eið þeim, þótti sem g. (blot) hefði í verit, Grett. 161 A. COMPDS: gróm-lauss, adj. spotless, single-bearted, Greg. 19; heyrit ér hvat karlinn segir, eigi er hann grómlauss, be suspects something, Nj. grom-tekinn, part. soiled with dirt, of linen or the like.

gróna, 2d, to become green, Bb. I. 21.

gróp, f. a groove. GRÓPA, ad, to groove, a joiner's term.

gróska, u, f. [Germ. grüsch], a kind of barley, Edda (Gl.)

grufi, n. grovelling.

GRUFLA, ad, (græfla, Mar.), to grovel on all fours; Jónathas gruflaði heldr en gékk, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 13; gruflar hón af læknum, Ísl. ii. 340, Bs. i. 331, Pr. 412; Grimr gruflar eptir knettinum, Fas. iii. 530: ganga gruflandi að e-u, to go grovelling, groping after a thing.

grugg, n. *mud, dregs.* grugg-óttr, adj. *muddy*, Fas. i. 142. GBUNA, að, *to suspect*; þá mun Hrútr hlæja, ok mun hann þá ekki gruna þik, Nj. 33; vera grunaðr um svik, Fms. i. 59; engi maðr frýr þér vits en meirr ertú grunaðr um græsku, Sturl. i. 105; grunaðr var hann um þat at hann mundi blóta mönnum, Fs. 28; Grettir grunaði hann, G. trusted bim not, Grett. 138 A; ætla ek at þeir hafi grunat mik, nann, c. russea nim nor, cirett. 138 A; ætia ek at peir han grunat mik, Lv. 81; eigi skulu þér gruna oss, 656 C. 39; þá var móðir grunað, Hom. 56; nú grunar hann þat at þeir vill eigi heilar sáttir við hann, Grág. ii. 21; en eigi gruna ek þat, þótt..., Ísl. ii. 183; ætla ek at þeir han grunat mik, Lv. 81; sem þú skalt eigi g., as thou shalt not doubt, Fb. i. 34; ekki grunum vér (we doubt not) illvilja yðvarn, 412: en til þess at þú megir eigi gruna sögn mína hér um, Fms. i. 192; þorkell trefill grunar nokkuð hvárt þannig mun farit hafa, Ld. 58. impers., grunar mik enn sem fyrr, at..., Eg. 76; nú em ek at raun komin um þat er mik hefir lengi grunat, Nj. 17; en hann grunaði þó, at..., Ld. 306: with gen. of the thing, slíks grunaði mik, I suspected that, Lv. 81: with acc. of the thing, hvat grunar pik (what thinkest thou), hverr skóp Adam? Mirm.; grunar mik um (I doubt) hversu heilla-drjúgr hann verör, Grett. 72 new Ed.

grunan, f. suspecting one, Lv. 21; (grununa, qs. grununina.) grun-brusligr, adj. suspicious looking, ill-favoured, Finnb. 338 C. GBUND, f. [prob. to be derived from groa, qs. groandi, and different in etymology from grunn and Engl. ground, etc.]:—a green field, grassy plain; á grundunni, Sd. 165; þar heitir Haugsnes er bardaginn var ofan frá á grundinni, Sturl. iii. 84, Clar. 134; nú setjask þeir niðr á grundina, Gisl. 107: poët. the earth, the green earth, grund groin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4, Vpm. 16, Haustl. 15: the name of a farm, Grenfield, Sturl., Landn.

2. [Germ. ergründen], grunda, ab, = gruna, to suspect, Gisl. 133. to meditate, (rare and mod. in that sense.)

grundan, f. meditation, Fas. iii. 247.

grundr, n. = grunr; in the phrase, grafa grund at e-u, to enquire into a thing; því gref ek svá mikinn grund hverr þú ert, Konr. (Fr.); hann lét mjök grund at grafa (Ed. gefa) um eptirleitina, Fas. iii. 300.

grund-valla, að, to found, Fms. i. 139, Mar. 12, Stj. 26, Fb. i. 513. grund-völlr, m. [cp. Goth. grunduvaddjus = θεμέλιον; mid. H. G. gruntwal; Dan. grundvold]: 1. prop. ground marked out for a building, marka grundvöll til húss (kirkju), Ld. 298, Fms. i. 203, Korm. 8, Sks. 110, Orkn. 286, Stj. 134. 2. metaph. ground-plan, Mar. 12; setja grundvöll Kristni sinnar, Hom. 147; túlf postular eru grundvöllr undir várri trú, Mar. 12; er lítillæti sannr grundvöllr undir öllum mannkostum, id.; Kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf góðra verka, Gþl. viii. (pref.); þann grundvöll, er upphaf er allrar speki, Sks. 4; af þessum grundvöllum timbrask enar mestu höfuð-úgæfur, 26; orð eðr erendi, er tekin eru af mannvits grundvelli, wbich are founded on good sense, 438; reisa hús af grundvelli, to raise a building from the ground, Fms. vi. 440. grundvallar-maör, m. a founder, Anecd. 66.

Gros or Gro, f. 2 pr. name, Landn., cp. Edda 58 (the giantess mother 🕆 grun-lauss, adj. unsuspecting; grunlaust zoi, a guileless mind, Ad. 2; eigi er mér þat grunlaust, I am not without misgivings, Grett. 159 A, Fas. i. 129; trua Gudi grunlaust, to put one's trust in God, O. T. 37; vera

grunlauss af e-u, to be unsuspected, above suspicion, Mar.
GRUNN, n. [A. S. grund; Engl. ground; Germ. grund, whence mod. Swed.-Dan. grund]:—a shallow, shoal; & grunn, aground; en er þeir Erlendr vóru mjök svá komnir at landi, þá réru þeir á grunn, Fms. i. 212; skip Gregorii sveif upp á grunn; hann kom akkeri í skip þeirra ok dró þá af grunninu, vii. 264, 265; gengu skipin mikinn út yfir grunnit, O.H. 17; ok er þeir komu út yfir grunn öll, undu þeir segl, Grett. 94 A; standa grunn, to be aground, Stj. 59, Grug. ii. 358; ganga a grunn, to come to an end (metaph.), Fms. xi. 439; silfr þat gekk aldri á grunn, Fær.; fundning bessi reis af gömlu grunni villunnar, Karl. 548.

grunn-eygr, adj. goggle-eyed: mod. úteygor, 'out-eyed,' opp. to innevgor, 'in-eved,' Fms. ii. 20.

grunn-fall, n. a breaker on a sboal, Nj. 267, Eg. 405, Bs. i. 453, ii. 50. grunn-fastr, adj. fast aground, Bs. ii. 48.

grunn-firi, n. sboals left by the ebb tide, Nj. 124 (Lat. Ed.), v. l. grunn-færi, n. pl. anchor-tackle, a cable; draga upp g., to weigh anchor, Fms. ii. 17; þurfti hit mikla skip góðra grunnsæra, vi. 310; skip þau er fest vóru með grunnfærum, x. 68.

grunn-hygginn, adj. sballow-minded, silly, Fas. ii. 337.

grunn-hyggni, f. silliness, Fas. ii. 354.

grunn-lauss, adj. boundless; grunnlaust grepps zoi, a boundless poetical mind, (or grunlaust, q. v.), Ad. 2.

grunn-lendi, n. a thin or shallow soil, Barl. 18. grunn-mal, n. sballow soundings in the sea.

grunn-mið, n. pl. fish marks upon shoal places or near the shore.

GRUNNR, m. [the Goth. form would be grundus; Ulf. afgrundiba = άβυσσος; akin to grunn, n.]:—the bottom of sea or water; draga e-n til grunns, to drag one to the bottom, Al. 174; for öngullinn til grunns, Edda 36; langskipin sukku í grunn niðr, Anal. 203: plur., síðan fór hann niðr til grunna, then be sank down to the bottom, Bs. i. 355; en jafnskjótt er hann kom til grunna, id.; niðr á grunnum í sjálfu sjávar-djúpinu, Stj. 288; hann kafaði niðr til grunna, Eg. 142; sökkva til grunna (metaph.), to come to naught, Symb. 19; segja menn at hann lysti af honum höfuðit við grunninum, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 170, is a false reading instead of við hrönnunum (Ub.), cp. hlusta grunn við hrönnum, Hd. (Edda 54), of which poem the prose is a paraphrase.

grunnr, adj., compar. grynnri (gryðri), superl. grynnstr, [Swed.-Dan. grund], sballow; vaðil-sund nokkut grunnt, Eg. 362; sögðu hafit bæði grunnt ok myrkt, Al. 170; gryðra, s*ballower*, Bs. i. 342; vatnföll tvau hvártki gryðra en tók í miðja síðu, 349: metaph., standa grunnt, *to be* sballow; vinátta okkur stendr grunnt, Eg. 520; grunuðu at vinátta þeirra mundi vera heldr grunn, Fms. xi. 108: in local names, Grunna-vík, f. whence Grunn-vikingr, m. a man from G., Landn.

grunn-alóðir, f. sboals.

grunn-stiglaor, part. bard frozen, Fhr. 36: mod. botn-frosinn.

grunn-sæliga, adv. foolisbly, Fms. vi. 295. grunn-sæligr, adj. sballow-sigbted, foolisb, Hkr. iii. 112.

grunn-sær, adj. sballow-witted, foolisb, Bjam. 39; opp. to djúpsær. grunn-sævi, n. sballow water, Fas. ii. 316, Nj. 124, Fb. i. 539, 541.

grunnungt, m. [Germ. gründling; Ivar Aasen grunnung; from grunnt]:—a groundling, a fish that lives in shoal water, Edda (Gl.); in mod, usage called para-fiskr.

grunn-úðigr, adj. sballow-minded, Ísl. ii. 339.

grunn-úðligr, adj. tbin-witted, Niðrst. 7.

grunn-yogi, f. sballowness, credulity, Fas. ii. 354, Am. 70.

GRUNE, m., pl. ir, [the forms grundr (q. v.) and grunda (q. v.) seem to indicate a double final, viz. grunnr and grunna; as to the sense, suspicion may be metaph, derived from a shoal or ground, and grunr may be akin to grunn, grunnr; else phrases such as grafa grun could scarcely be explained: no special word answering to grunr appears in the Saxon or Germ.]:—suspicion, Grág. i. 263, Ld. 262, Lv. 21, Fms. i. 58, ii. 87, x. 335, Hkr. ii. 267: the phrase, grafa grun & um e-t, to 'dig the ground' for a thing, to suspect, Bs. i. 871

grun-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), suspicious looking, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 2; g. medferð, Mar. 34.

grun-samr, adj. suspected; hafa e-n grunsaman, Fms. vi. 20. grun-semő (-semi), f. suspicion, H. E. i. 506, Magn. 484, Orkn. 162, Bs. i. 871, Str. 8, 13. grunsemoar-lauss, adj. free from suspicion,

grúa, d, to swarm; in the phrase, það úir af grúir af e-u, it swarms and

GRUFA, O, [Swed. grufva; Ivar Assen gruva; and metaph. the Dan. gru = borror, cp. Germ. graulich = sbocking]:—to grovel, crouch or cower down, lie on one's face; hann grust at eldinum, Fs. 100; hann grust niðr at þorgrími, Háv. 56; látum oss ei sem gyltur grusa, let us not grovel as swine, let us go upright, Bb. 3. 92; Dagon grufði ú gólfi frammi fyrir örkinni, Stj. 435. I Sam. v. 3: denoting fear, to crouch, cower, heidingjar allir hrökkvask saman, ok grufa í skjöldu sína, and cowered beneatb their shields, Karl. 246; grufz þeir niðr undir hjálma sína ok brynjur, T 188; tóku þeir at grúfa undir hjálmum ok skjöldum, 296.

grufa, u, f., in the phrase, a grufu, to lie grovelling, to lie face down, on one's belly; symja á grúfu, to swim on one's belly, Sks. 177, Eg. 107, Fms. vii. 250, Fas. iii. 573, N. G. L. i. 80, Stj. 435, v. l., Art. 73, opp. to opinn (mod. upp i lopt, face up); liggr á grúfu ok horfir upp nef, a riddle of a 'ladle;' opinn eða á grúfu, Karl. 259. 2. [cp. gruvesten = beartbstone, gruva = the hearth, chimney, and gruve-bynna = the chimney-corner, Ivar Aasen]: whence ös-grui, an asb-pit, Fas. i. (in a verse).

GRÚI, a, m. [grúa], a crowd, swarm, prob. akin to grúfa; metaph. from ants, insects, maggots, or the like: in compds, mann-grui, a crowd of men. grutr, m., gen. ar, thick gruel-like oil.

grybba, u, f. an ugly bag: grybbuligr, adj. gryfia, u, f. a bole, pit, Sturl. i. 83 C, þorst. Siðu H. 176.

grylla, t, to see dimly, as through a cloud, had gryllir til lands: impers.

to, recollect dimly, mig gryllir til pess.
grynna, t, [grunnr], impers. to become shallow; grynnir dalinn (acc.), the dale became shallow, less deep, in advancing higher up in a dale, Bard. 1.73: reflex., id., Bs. i. 355; þá er grynntisk yfir at landinu, Fms. viii. 170: metaph, kostr okkarr grynnisk, Bs. ii. 133: in mod. usage freq. act. and absol., það grynnir, fer að grynna. grynningar, f. pl. sboals, sballows, Sks. 224.

grýfa, ð, = grúfa, Fms. viii. 332.

gryfi-liga, adv. [grufa; Germ. gräulich; Dan. gruelig; Swed. grulig; Ivat Aasen gruvaleg]:-prop. 'grovellingly,' metaph. sbockingly, Fb. ii. 26. grýja, o, [Swed. grya; Dan. grye = to dawn], to dawn: in Icel. the verb grýja is not used, but can be supposed from the following grýjandi; cp. the Germ. der tag graut, Göthe's Faust.

grfj-andi, f. [Dan. gry = dawn; Swed. gryning], dawn, the first grey of daylight; i grýjandina, in the grey of morning, an απ. λεγ., Fms.

(Sverr. S.) pref. xxii. to p. 398.

GRYLA, u, f. an ogre, answering to the Gr. μορμώ, Lat. lamia, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children—over the good she has no power: the songs Grýlu-kvæði, n. (vide Snót 286-298, 2nd Ed.), are great favourites in popular lore: in olden times grýla was sometimes described as a fox with many tails; the fox is in Edda (Gl.) called gryla; a giantess also in Edda (Gl.) is so called; cp. the rhymes in Sturl. ii. 59, hér fer Grýla í garð ofan | ok hefir á sér hala fimtán; and the mod.,-Grýla reið fyrir ofan garð, hafði hala fimtán | en í hverjum hala hundrað belgi, en í hverjum belgi börn tuttugu, etc. II. a bugbear: ekki hirði ek um grýlur yðrar, þórð. 26 new Ed.; þótti þeir hafa gört sér grýlur um sumarit, Sturl. iii. 244; hví mun ek eigi fara hina skemri leiðina ok hræðask ekki grýlur Bruna, Fas. ii. 118; kölluðu menn því enn fyrra hlut (of a book) grýlu, at margir töluðu at þá efnaðisk nokkurr ótti eðr hræðsla, . . . en mundi skjótt niðr falla ok at alls engu verða, Fb. ii. For the mod. popular tales of Grýla see esp. Isl. Þjóðs. i. 218-221.

GRYTA, tt, [grjot], to stone; g. e-n, to stone one to death, Landn. 236, Fms. v. 222, vi. 408, Stj. 256; g. at e-m, & e-n, to pelt one with stones, Fs. 36, 37, Eg. 581, Fms. i. 218, vii. 82, Hom. 26, Stj. 402.

gryta, u, f. [griot; Dan. gryde; Swed. gryta], a pot (earthen), Stj. 317, Fms. vii. 232; the MS. Gloss. 1812 renders the Lat. olla by gryta. grýtu-ker, n. = grýta, Greg. 34, Hom. 83.

gryting, f. a pelting with stones, stoning, 415. 13, Mar. 17. grýttr, adj. stony, Hrafn. 4.

græð, f. [grár], malice, Sturl. ii. 178.

GRÆÐA, dd, [gróðr]: I. to make grow, to plant, Barl. 99; græða tönnina í hundinn, Bs. ii. 148: to produce, jörð sú er græddi þorna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; marga mjök góða hluti græðir heimr sjá til várra nytja, 677. 11. 2. to gain, make money; hann græddi þar brátt mikit fé, Ld. 100, 102, Band. 1, Grett. 61 new Ed.; þá græddi hann fé, 3. reflex. to increase; Guð lét alla hans eigu mikilliga græðask, Stj. 198; græddisk heldr vindrinn, the wind increased, Grett. 113 new Ed.; hafdi mikit a grædsk (the money had much increased) meðan hann var í brottu, Nj. 10, Fs. 131: in mod. usage also absol. græða, to make money: a dairy term, græða and græða sik, to give more milk; or adding the measure, hon (the cow) hefir grætt mörk. to beal; konungr lét g. menn sína er lífs var auðit, Eg. 34; g. sjúka, Post. 686 B. 1, Niðrst. 2; síðan græddi Þórðr Bersa, Korm. 132, Fms. viii. 120, x. 263: reflex. to be bealed, Greg. 15: græðandi, part. bealable, Fms. viii. 120.

græð-ari, a, m. a bealer, saviour, Fms. iii, 166, x. 374, Hom. 36, 52, Mar. 2, Stj. 144, 241.

græðgi, f. greediness, gluttony, Stj. 161.

græði-fingr, m. the leech-finger, digitus medicus.

græði-ligr, adj. bealable, Bs. ii. 182,

greeding, f. growth, Hom. 24: a bealing, cure, Greg. 20, 45, H. E. i. 476; ný-græðingr, the green crop in the spring.

greeði-súra, u, f., botan. the plantain, plantago.

græðsla, u, f. cure, bealing, Grett. 73.

greefr, adj. [grafa], fit to be buried (according to the eccl. law), K. A. 48; kirkju-græft, baving a right to burial at a church.

greens, d, to paint green, N. G. L. i. 104.

græn-fáinn, part. green-stained, Sks. 188 C. græn-gola, að, to be yellow-green, of deep water; grængolandi hylr.

grænka, ao, to make green, Lex. Poët.: to become green, freq. green-leikr, m. greenness, verdure, Orkn. 172.

Green-lendskr, adj. of or belonging to Greenland; vide Green.

græn-ligr, adj. greenish, Sks. 499. GRÆNN (i. e. grænn), adj. [not recorded in Ulf., as Luke xxiii. 31 and Mark vi. 39 are lost; A. S. grêne; Engl. green; Hel. grôni; O. H. G. kruoni; Germ. grün; Swed.-Dan. grön; derived from gróa, to grow]:green, of verdure; grænn laukr, a green leech, Vsp. 4; er haugt hans ávallt grænn vetr ok sumar, Landn. 86; græn jörð ok fögr, Edda 44; grænt sumar, a green summer, Anal. 217; grænir dalar, green dales, Karl. 266; grænt klæði, H.E. i. 492; grænn sem sjór, Rb. 354. 2. fresb; grænt kjöt, fresh meat, Stj. 403; grænn fiskr, fresh fish, piðr. 70, Bs. ii, 144. II. metaph. green, hopeful, good; þá er hóf at, ok væntum at nokkut grænt mun fyrir liggja, then it is well, and let us hope that some green spot may lie abead, Fs. 24; sá mun nú grænstr (the most hopeful choice) at segja satt, Finnb. 226; flyt þú mik aptr til eyjar minnar, ok mun sá grænstr, and that will be the best thou canst do, 258; peir leitadu brott, sidan peir sá engan annan grænna, Karl. 212. III. in local names, síðan þeir sá engan annan grænna, Karl. 212. Græna-land, n. the green land, Greenland, 1b. ch. 6, whence Greenlendingar, m. pl. Greenlanders, i. e. the Norse or Icel. settlers; but in mod. usage the Esquimaux, who only came into Greenland about the 14th century: Green-lenzkr, adj. of Greenland; Atlamal hin Greenlenzku, Atlakviða hin Grænlenzka, the names of two poems, prob. from their being composed in Greenland; the name is not to be derived from the Norse county Grenland, as the old writers make a strict distinction, using the adjective Grenskr of the Norse county.

grænska, u, f. verdure, Stj. 29. græn-tó, f. a green spot, Gisl. 158.

green-tyrfa, d, to cover with green turf, pjal. 36. greeaka, u, f. [grar], malice, Sturl. i. 105. v.l.; Sighvatr tok undir í gamni, ok með nokkurri svá græsku (mockingly), ii. 178. græskulauss, adj. without malice: in the phrase, græskulaust gaman, a sport without malice.

GRÆTA, tt, [gratr], to make one 'greit' or weep, distress one, Fas. ii. 174, Stj. 323; þú lézt grætta Gunnlöðu, Hm. 110; grættr, grieved, Sl. 26. græti, n. pl. tears, sorrow, Hom. I, Skv. 3. 61, Gkv. 2. 10.

græti-liga, adv. sadly.

GRÖF, f., gen. grafar, [Ulf. graba = xápaf, Luke xix. 43], a pit, bole dug; settr í gröf, put into a pit, Grág. ii. 131; þar var undir gröf djúp, Eg. 234; illvirkja grof, a den of thieves, Greg. 40. Matth. xxi. 13; or hellum ok gröfum, 623.58: in the saying, sér grefr gröf þó grafi, Sams. 19, Kveldv. ii. 193; ef blindr leiðir blindan þá falla þeir báðir í gröfina, Matth. xv. 14: a charcoal pit, Grág. ii. 297; kola-gröf, a coal pit, peat pit, Vm. 156; mógröf, torf-gröf; grafar-görð, burning charcoal, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 239, Dipl. v. 3; grafar-menn, pitmen, Hkr. ii. 249: freq. as a local name, Gröf and Grafir, prob. from charcoal pits. grafar-lækr, m. a brook which has dug itself a deep bed, a bollow brook, Sturl. iii. 257. II. [Engl. grave; Germ. grabe; Dan. grav; Swed. graf], a grave, Ld. 286, and in num-berless instances. grafar-bakki, 2, m. and grafar-barmr, m. the verge of the grave: in the phrase, vera kominn a grafar-bakkann, to stand on the edge of the grave.

gröftr (and gröptr less correctly), m., gen. graftar, dat. grefti, the mod. with radical r in gen. and dat. graftrar, greftri, but acc. gröft (never gröftr); the ancients use both forms, graftrar, Eb. 176, Fms. vii. 174, viii. 236, x. 175, xi. 17; greftri, vi. 401; grefti, viii. 236, ix. 4; greftar, N. G. L. i. 345, 347, 368: [A.S. gräfi]:—a digging; fauska-g., Landn. 303: engraving, Stj. 45.

2. burial, Hom. 97, K. p. K. 24, passim (vide above): a tomb, Fms. xi. 307. COMPDS: graftar-dagr, n. a burial day, 625.194. graftar-kirkja, u, f. a church with a burying-ground, K. p. K. 24, Grag. i. 464, H. E. i. 474, N.G.L. i. 345. graftar-reitr, m. a burial-place, Stj. 134. graftar-staör, m. id., Stj. 411, N. G. L. i. 368. graftar-tiö, f. burial time, 1812. 48. II. medic. matter (of a sore); whence graftar-kýli, n. a running sore; graftar-nagli, a, m. the core in a boil.

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [mid. H. G. gran], the moustache; skegg heitir barð, grön eðr kanpar, Edda 109; líttú á ljúfan, legg þú munn við grön, Gkv. 1. 13; hann var ungligr madr svá at honum var ekki grön sprottin, Ld. 272; láttu grön sia, sonr, sip, sift it through the beard, my son, Edda 148: in the phrase, e-m bregor vá fyrir grön, a danger passes one's beard, i.e. one is startled, alarmed, Fms. viii. 350, 417, Grett. 165 new Ed.; ek læt yring skyra um grön, I sift the drink through my beard, Eg. (in a verse); ef maðr höggr nef af manni, ... en ef svá er at grön fylgir, N. G. L. i. 171; kúpu þeirri er gör var af grön jöfra, the cap which was made of kings beards, Fas. i. 284, cp. the tale in Tristr. S.; komað vín á grön mína, wine never wetted my beard, porf. Karls. 418: it is used in plur. denoting the beard of the upper and lower lips: in the saying, nú er eg svo gamall sem & grönum má sjá, in the nursery tale of the changeling, answering to the Germ. 'nun bin ich so alt wie der Westerwald,' see Grimm's Märchen: the phrase, bregon grönum, to draw back the lips, grin, so as to shew the teeth, Nj. 199; cp. granbrago. or bull; Egill hljóp þar til er blótneytið stóð, greip annarri hendi í granarnar en annarri í hornið, Eg. 508; Europa klappar um granar hans grana-hár, n. the whiskers (of Jove in the shape of a bull), Bret. 12. of cats and other beasts, Edda 73 (of an otter); in this sense still in use: of a beak, benmás granar, Höfuðl.

GRÖN, f., gen. granar, [Dan.-Swed. gran; Ivar Aasen gron], a pine-tree; hæri en grön er vex á hæsta fjalli, Hom. 152.

grön-sprettingr, m. = gransprettingr, Clem. 30, Róm. 308.

grösugr, adj. grassy, Hrafn. 27, Stj. 325.

gubba, ao, (gubb, n.), to vomit.

GUD, m.; the plur. used to render the Lat. dii is guoir; [for etymology

and changes of this word see p. 207]:-God.

A. Though the primitive form God rhymes with bod (bidding), stoo (belp), and many other words, the second form Guo rhymes with no single word, so that in hymns the poets are wont to use incomplete rhymes, as braud (bread), naud (need); and exact rhymes can only be obtained by the last syllables of derivatives, e.g. Idranin blidkar aptur Guð | ei verður syndin tilreiknuð, Pass. 40. 4; or Upphaf alls mesta ofognuðs | áklögun ströng og reiði Guðs, 3. 14; Svo er nú syndin innsigluð | iðrandi sála kvitt við Guð, 50. 14; but these rhyme-syllables can only occur in trisyllabic words (Gramm. p. xv):—the following are examples of incomplete rhymes, Vinir per enga veittu stoo svo vinskap sengi eg við sannan Guð, Pass. 3. 7; Föðurlegt hjarta hefir Guð | við hvern sem líðr kross og nauð, 3. 16; Herra minn þú varst hulinn Guð | þá hæðni leiðst og krossins nauð, 40. 16; as also in the hymn, Til þín Heilagi Herra Guð | hef eg lypt sálu minni | af hug og hjarta í hverri neyð | hjástoð treystandi þinni, Hólabók 108, rendering of Ps, xxv; Luther's hymn, Ein feste burg ist unser Gott, is in the Icel. rendering, Ovinnanlig borg er vor Guð | ágæta skjöldr og verja | hann frelsar oss af allri nauð, Hólabók 182; Fyrir valtan veraldar auð | set pína trú á sannan Guð | sem allt skapaði fyrir sitt boð, 208 (in Hans Sachs' hymn); hugsjúkir eta harma brauð | hollari fæðu gefr Guð | sér

húfum þá þeir sofa, 124, Ps. cxxvii. 2.

B. Phrases:—Guðs ást, Guðs elska, the love of God; Guðs gata, the way of God, 625. 87; Guds gæðska, Guds náð, the grace, goodness of God; Guds miskunn, Guds mildi, the mercy of God; Guds otti, the fear of God; Gubs gjöf, God's gift; Gubs frior, the peace of God; Gubs hus, the bouse of God; Guds musteri, the temple of God; Guds ord, the word of God; and in popular usage, Gudsorda-bók, 'God's wordbook,' i.e. a religious book, not only of the Bible, but generally of hymns, sermons, etc., opp. to historical or secular books, sögu-bækt; Guðs maðr, a man of God, Stj. passim; Guðs ríki, the kingdom of God; Gubs Kristni, the Church of God, 625. 82; Gubs vin, God's friend, Fms. i. 139; Guds þjónn, God's servant; Guds þræll, the thrall of God, Greg. 54, Bs. i. 638; Guds Sonr, the Son of God; Guds tru, faith in God; Guos bjónusta, Divine service (in Papal times the mass), K. A. 36; of the sacrament, Bs. i. 638; Guds akr, Germ. Gottes acker, 'God's acre,' a churchyard; Guos kista, God's chest, the temple-treasury, Mark xii. 41; Guðs líkami = Corpus Domini, K. A. 38; Guðs móðir, God's mother (the Virgin Mary):—in Papal times, Guos eign, God's property = church glabes; Guds log, God's law, i.e. the ecclesiastical law, as opp. to lands log, the law of the land, i.e. the secular or civil law, K. A. ch. 9, (for an interesting note upon this subject vide H. E. i. 133, note b); Guos réttr, God's right, i. e. ecclesiastical right, Fms. vii. 305; Guds pakkir, 'God's thanks,' charity, Grág. i. 222, K. p. K. 142, Hom. 34; whence the popular contracted form gustuk, a charity, pittance, in such phrases as, pad er ekki gustuk, 'tis no charity, 'tis a pity, e.g. of dealing harshly with the poor; gustuka-verk, a work of charity; göra e-t í gustuka skyni, to do a thing as a charity: in former times the phrases Guds pakkir and sálu-gjafir (soul's gifts) were synonymous, including not only gifts to churches, clergy, and the poor, but also the building of bridges, erecting hostelries, especially in desert places, and the like, whence the words, sælu-brú, soul's bridge; 2. in Icel. many sayings referring to the name sælu-hús, soul's bouse. of God are still household words, e.g. in entering a house, as a greeting, her sé Guo, God be bere! (from Luke x. 5): in returning thanks, Guos ást, God's love! Guð laun or Guð laun' fyrir mig, God's reward! Germ. ver-gelt's Gott! or gefið þið í Guðs friði! to which the reply is, Guð blessi pig, God bless thee I (which is also the answer to a greeting or to thanks); Guos frioi! or vertu i Guos frioi, be in God's peace! is the usual farewell; and the answer is, Guo veri med ber, God be with thee! Guo hjalpi ber, God belp thee! Germ. belf Gott! Engl. God bless you! (to one sneezing); Guð varðveiti þig, God ward thee! (to one playing with dangerous things); biddu Guð fyrir þér! (denoting wonder), pray God! gáðu að Guði, beed God! take beed! fyrir Guðs skuld, for God's sake! ef Guð lofar, proncd. as one word (ef-guologar, changing f into g), God willing, a common phrase when speaking of plans for the future, eg skal koma á morgun, ef-gudlogar, I will come to-morrow, God willing (from James iv. 13-15), occurs in Skálda (Thorodd) 165, as also, ef Guð vill, if God will (less freq.); Gudi sé lof, God be praised! Gud gæfi, God grant! Guðs mildi, by God's grace; það var mesta Guðs mildi hann slasaði sig | mological sense, however, was lost, probably because the root vowel had

2. esp. in plur. the lips of a cow ckki; Guð gefi þér góðan dag, Guð gefi þér góðar nætr, whence abbreviated góðan dag, good day; góðar nætr, good night: the sayings, sá er ekki einn sem Guð er með; and þann má ekki kefja sem Guð vill hefja, Fb. iii. 408; eitthvað þeim til líknar legst, sem ljúfr Guð vill bjarga. guða, að, to sbout 'God;' in Icel. it is the custom for a stranger arriving at a house at night after 'day-set' (dagsetr, q.v.), instead of knocking at the door, to climb to the louvre and shout, her se Guo, God be bere! this is called ab guba; the dialogue is well given in a ditty of Stefan Ólafsson, Hott, hott og hæ! Hér sé Guð í bæ! sælt fólkið allt mér er sárkalt.-Svöruðu heima-hjú, Hvað heitir þú?-Eg heiti Jón, Jóhanns þjón, etc.; or in another ditty, Hér sé Guð á góðum bæ l gestr er á ljóra | andsvörin eg engin fæ | ekki vaknar þóra; or Guðað er nú á glugga | góðvinr kominn er, Jónas 119. guo-blior, adj. godlike, of the sun, Edda (in a verse): of Christ, Lb. 24. guðdóm-liga, adv. divinely, Karl. 341, passim. guðdóm-ligr, adj. godlike, divine, Sks. 601, passim. Guð-dómr, m. Godbead, Divinity, Rb. 338, Gpl. 40, Fagrsk. 11, Clem. 54. compps: Guodoms-afi, n. godlike, divine power, hom. 66. Guodoms-kraptr, m., id., isl. i. 386, Mar. 5. Guodoms-sol, f. the sun of the Godbead, Hom. 47. Guodoms-veldi (-vald), n. the kingdom of God, Mar. guð-dóttir, f. a god-daughter, K. A. 216. Guo-Drottinn, m. God the Lord, Grag. ii. 167, Mar. 613, Sighvat. guð-faðir, m. [A. S. godfæder], a godfatber, Fs. 96, Hallfred. guð-feðgin, n. pl. god-parents. guð-fjón, f. ungodliness, Orkn. (in a verse). guð-fræði, f. theology, divinity, guð-fræðingr, m. a theologian. guð-gefinn, part. given by God, inspired, Bs. ii. 179. guð-gjöf, f. a gift of God, Mar. guð-hræddr, adj. God-fearing, Fbr. 89, Bs. i. passim, Fms. xi. 221, Barl. 32. guð-hræðsla, u, f. fear of God, Fms. iii. 168, Rb. 80, Sks. 477, Mar. 484, passim. guðhræðslu-leysi, n. contempt of God, Mar. 472. guð-lasta, að, [Germ. Gott lästern], to blaspbeme, Bs. i. 16, Mar. 39, Stj. 320, Fb. i. 371. guð-lastan, f. blaspbemy, 625. 49, Bs. i. 10, 450, Stj. 14. guð-latr, adj. ungodly, Bs. ii. 160. guð-lauss, adj. godless, reckless, cruel. guð-leiðr, adj. God-forsaken, Lex. Poët. guð-leti, f. godlessness, impiety, Stj. 51. guð-leysi, n. godlessness, recklessness, cruelty, Fms. ii. 162. guð-liga, adv. after a godly sort, Stj. 250 passim: cbristian-like. guð-ligr, adj. godlike, divine, Sks. 559, Stj. 45, 189, Bs. passim; 6-guðligr, ungodly. guð-móðir, f. a godmotber, K. Á. 216. guð-mæli, n. Divine saying, word of God, Sl. 47. guð-níðingr, m. a traitor to God, a renegade, Nj. 272, Fms. i. 84, viii. 308, xi. 41, 274, Fs. 173; e.g. Julian the Apostate is rendered by Julianus Guðníðingt. guðníðings-skapr, m. apostacy, Fms. iii. 89. guð-réttligr, adj. 'God-right,' righteous, Fms. v. 219, viii. 258, xi. 279. guð-rifl, n. wickedness, Sks. guð-rúnar, f. pl., poët. the doom of the gods, Gisl. (in a verse). guðræki-liga, adv. recklessly, Mar. 561. guðræki-ligr, adj. [reka], driving God away, ungodly, wicked; g. glæpr, Stj. 385. Judges xx. 13, Mar. 147. guð-rækinn (qs. guð-rækinn, from rækja), adj. God-serving, pious. guðrækni, f. piety, freq. in mod. usage. (\*) Neither of the two words is recorded in old writers; on the other hand, in mod. usage guðrækilegr =wicked is disused, to avoid a painful ambiguity. guð-rækr, adj. wicked; guðrækir menn, 623. 30; g. glæpamaðr, Mar. 431: g. manndrápari, 434; enn kunngi ok enn goðræki, 623.11. guð-sefl, 2, m. a gossip, godfatber, N. G. L. i. 392, Str. 15. guð-sifja, adj. god-relatives; guðsifja þrír eigu ór dómi at rísa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 47; but guðsifjar, 158. guð-sifja, u, f. a female gossip, godmother, N.G.L. i. 16, 350. guð-sifjar, f. pl. [A.S. godsebi, whence Engl. gossip; O.H. G. gotsip; eccl. Lat. cognatio spiritualis]:--sponsorsbip; veita e-m gudsifjar, eiga, göra g. við e-n, Grág. i. 50, N. G. L. i. 16, 350, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 130, Fs. 115, Hkr. guosifja-spell, n. incestuous connection of god-relatives, Fr. guð-sifjask, að, dep. to enter into sponsorsbip with one, N. G. L. i. 426. guð-skírsl, n. ordeal, N. G. L. i. 211. guð-spjall, n., the form goðspill, Greg. 24; guðspillum, 656 A. i. 10: [A. S. godspell; Engl. gospel, i. e. goð spell, a translation of the Gr. εὐ-αγγέλιον; Ormul. godd-spell—goddspell onn Ennglissh nemmmedd iss god (i. e. good) word and god tibennde, god errnde... goddspell annd forrbi mazz itt wel, god errnde ben zehatenn, Introd. 157 sqq.; (the form godd-spell, not godspell, shews that at the time of the Ormulum the root vowel had become short in Engl. pronunciation.) The word was in Icel, borrowed from English missionaries, and Icel, remains the only Scandin. country where the Evangel is called Gospel; Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, use the Greek word. The true etybecome short in Engl. by the time that the word was transplanted to Icel., so that gudspjall was understood to mean not good spell, but God's spell]: -gospel; í þann tima er lokið var guðspjalli, Ó. H. 119 (the gospel in the service-book); pistlar ok guðspjöll, epistles and gospels, Vm. 1; með COMPDS: guðtíu laga bodorðum ok fjórum guðspjöllum, Mar. 13. spjalla-bók, f. [Ormul. goddspellboc], a 'gospel-book,' evangelistarium, Vm. 6, 7, Dipl. v. 18, K. Å. 88, Mar. 1 passim, Barl. 31. guöspjallskross, m. 'gospel-cross,' Vm. 66, 73, 109. guðspjalla-lektari, a, m. a 'gospel-stand,' lectern, Vm. 108. guðspjalla-maðr, m. a 'gospelman, an evangelist, Stj. 144, Barl. 49, Sks. 562; at frásögn Mathias (Johannes, Markus, Lukas) guðspjallamanns, Mar. 1; still used so in Icel. guðspjalls-historia, u, f. guðspjalla-saga, u, f. the gospel history. guðspjalla-skáld, n. a 'gospel-poet,' evangelist, Clem. 52; Johannes Postuli guðspjallaskáld, Johann. 11; (this word is not used.) guð-spjallari, 2, m. a gospeller, evangelist, Játv. 18. guðspjall-ligr, adj. evangelical, Hom. 39, 655 vii. 2, Bs. ii. 91; guð-

spjallig kenning, Skálda 210. guð-vefr, m., old form goðvefr, [A. S. godweb; O. H. G. cotaweppi and gotoweppi]:-good or costly weaving, i.e. velvet; ok góðbornir smugu í goðvefi, Hom. 17; gulli ok guðvefjum, Ghv. 16; purpura ok tvílitaðan guðvef, Stj. 307. Exod. xxv. 4 (purple and scarlet); eina festi af guovef, funiculus coccineus, 351. Josh. ii. 15; kantara-kapa af guðvef, Vm. 68; tvö pells altaris-klæði ok hit þriðja hvers-dagligt með guðvef, 80; skikkju nýskorna af hinum dýrasta guðvef, Fms. vi. 52; silki ok pell ok guðvef, xi. 385; vefa guðvef, iii. 178; á dúni ok á guðvefi, x. 379; var kistan sveipo pelli ok tjaldat allt guðvefjum, O.H. 229; guðvefr, of a cloak lined COMPDS: guðvefjar-hökull, m. a cape of with grey fur, Rekst. 30. guðvefjar-klæði, n. a suit of clothes of g., Ld. 28, Fas. guövefjar-möttull, m. a manile of g., Stj. 355. Josh. vii. 21 (a goodly garment). guövefjar-pell, n. a pallet of g., Fms. v. 274, vi. 2, Fas. i. 274, Karl. 470. guövefjar-poki, a, m. a bag of g., Ld. 188. guðvefjar-skikkja, u, f. a kirtle of g.; þá skal dóttir taka í arf móður sinnar ef bróðir lifir, klæði öll nema guðvefjar-skikkjur ok 6-skorin klæði öll, þat á bróðir, N. G. L. i. 210, Stj. 363, Fms. vi. 186. guð-

GUFA, u, f. [gov and gova, Ivar Aasen; Scot. gow], vapour, stam; peir leggja eld í viðinn, en þeir vakna við gufuna er inni eru, Fas. i. 135; annarr reykr stóð í lopt upp við annan, ok svá mikil gufa varð af þeim ókyrrleik, að varla sá þá hæstu turna borgarinnar, Konr. 35: as a nickname, Landn.: in local names, Gufu-nes, Gufu-dalr, Gufu-skálar, prob. from the steam of hot wells; in mod. usage also, gufu-skip, -bátr, m. a steam-boat, -maskína, -vél, f. a steam-ngine. 2. metaph. a slow fellow, a gow, creeping about like a mist, hann er mesta gufa.

vefjar-taug, f. a cord of g., funiculus coccineus of the Vulgate, Stj. 377.

gugginn, part. quailing.

gugna, ao, to quail, Sturl. i. 2, Fas. ii. 59.

GULA, u, f. yellowness, medic. jaundice, and gulu-sott, f. id., Fms. xi. 202.

gula (gola), u, f. a fair breeze, metaph. opportunity, Al. 99.

Gula, n. and Guley, f. 2 local name in central Norway (Sogn): Gula-bing, n. the parliament in Gula; Gulabings-bók, f. the code of laws for Gula; Gulabings-lög, n. pl. the law of Gula, N.G. L., Eg. ch. 57, Fms. passim; Gulabings-menn, m. the men of Gula; Gulabings-mens, m. the place of G., Gpl. 6.

gul-brúnaðr, adj. yellow-brown, þiðr. 181. gul-grár, adj. yellow-grey, Ld. 272.

gul-grænn, adj. yellow-green, Ld. 272.

GULL, n., in the oldest MSS. spelt goll, Eluc., Hom., and this is the rhyming sound in old poets; bollan, golli, Sighvat; fingr-goll, trollum, Kormak; golls and polli, id.: [Ulf. gulp; A.S., Engl., Germ. gold; Dan. guld: Swed. and Norse gull]:—gold; var hár hans golli keypt, Eluc. 48; or silfri eða ór golli, Hom. 138, Al. 116; it gjalla gull, Fm. 20, Vsp. 8: gold as payment, told by weight, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vii. 235, xi. 77; rautt gull, red gold; bleikt gull, yellow gold, v. 346; gull brennt, refined gold, Dipl. iii. 4; skírt gull, hreint gull, pure gold, Stj. 563: allit., gull ok gimsteina, Al. 170, Bs. i. 134; gull ok gersemar (freq.); in the saying, það er ekki allt gull sem glóir, tis not all gold that glitters: gulls-litr, m. gold colour, Fms. vi. 143, Magn. 514:—as to the value or course of gold, atta merkr gangsilfrs er mörk gulls, þrem tigum sinna skal blásilfr vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skirt silfr móti gulli, 732. 16, Fs. 8-10, passim: metaph., grípa gulli á við e-n (vide gripa):=fingr-gull, Ulf. fingra-golp, a finger ring, Stj. 254, Bs. i. 877, Nj. 16, 146:—in plur. jewels, pretiosa, cp. gull-hús, a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108: barna-gull, playthings:—in metaph. phrases, mikit gull ertu, what a jewel thou art l COMPDS: gull-aldr, m. the gull-ari, a, m. the banner of Charlemagne, Karl. golden age, Edda 9. passim. gull-auðigr, Fas. iii. 284, Clar. 130. gull-audigr, adj. rich in gold, Edda 49, Fms. vii. 145, 146, gull-auor, m. wealth in gold, Fms. vii. 145. gull-augu, n. pl. golden eyes, Fas. iii. 384 (in the tale of the giant, similar to the Greek tale of Polyphemus). gull-band, n. a golden beadband, Lv. 21, Edda 21, Isl. ii. 206. gull-baugr, m. a gold ring, Edda 72, 75, Gullb. 23, Fas. iii. 44.

nickname from wearing gold lace, Orkn. 418 old Ed. gull-berg, n. a gold mine, Stj. 85. gull-beri, a, m. gold-bearer, a nickname, Landn.; or perh. = goldkind in the German tales (?). gull-bitlaör, gull-bitull, m. a bit part. gold-bitted (a horse), Hkv. 1. 41. gull-bjartr, adj. bright as gold, Hbl. 30. of gold, Hkv. 2. 34. gull-borði, 2, m. gold lace, Vm. 21. gull-bóka, 20, to embroider gull-bóla, u, f. a gold boss, Konr. 57: golden in gold, Gkv. 2. 14. Fms. viii. 301. gull-brá, f. gold-brow, nickname Gullbrár-skáld, n. the poet of Gullbrá, a nickname, bull, bulla aurea, Fms. viii. 301. gull-brynja, u, f. a golden coat of mail, Skv. 3. 45. búinn, part. ornamented with gold, Eg. 180, 726, Karl. 226. gull-böllr, m. a golden ball, Karl. 474. gull-dálkr, m. a gold buckle, Gísl. gull-dreifar, n. pl. a golden chain, MS. 4. 32. gull-dropi, a, m. drops of gold, Bret. 14. gull-epli, n. a golden apple, Bret. 30, 40. gull-falligr, adj. fair as gold, charming. gull-faxi, a, m. gold-mane (name of a horse), Edda. gull-fágaðr, part. stained with gold, Fas. ii. 370. gull-fæstr, f. a gold chain, El. 99. gull-fingr, m. = fingr-gull, D. N. gull-fjallaör, part. golden, woven, dyed in gold, Nj. 46, Fas. ii. 239. a code of laws, Fms. viii. 277. 9. gull-fjöör, f. gold-quill, name of gull-fugl, m. a bird of gold, Karl. 441. gull-goor, adj. of pure gold, Fas. i. 316, Fb. i. 347. gull-görð, f. a golden girth, Karl. 312, Bær. 2. gull-gorr, part. made of gold, Str. 4. gull-hagr, adj. skilled in working gold, Bs. i. 325. gullhamrar, n. pl., in the phrase, slá e-m gullhamra, to work one with golden bammers, i. c. to flatter one. gull-hálsar, m. pl. gold-necks, lordlings, Fms. vii. 127, viii. 230. gull-harr, adj. golden-baired, Fas. gull-hella, u, f. a bar of gold, Fas. iii. 10. gull-hirala, u, f. a gold treasury, Hom. 58. gull-hjalt, n. a bilt of gold, Karl. 286. gullhjálmr, m. a golden belmet, Edda 36, Fms. i. 44: a nickname, Gisl. gull-hlao or gull-lao, n. gold lace, esp. to tie up the hair with, Nj. 35, Ld. 272, Hkr. ii. 28, Orkn. 370; altara-klæði með gullhlöðum, Vm. 26; kross með gullhlað, altaris-dúkr ok er þar á g., höfuðlín með g., 36; altara-klæði fjögr ok á einu stórt g., 54. gull-hlaðinn, part. laced altara-klæði fjögr ok á einu stórt g., 54. gull-hlaðinn, p with gold, Nj. 169. gull-hnot, f. a golden nut, Fas. iii. 227. hringr, m. a gold ring, Nj. 10, 35, Fms. i. 51, Boll. 356, passim. gullhús, n. a treasure bouse, Fms. x. 172: a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 (of a lady), Stj. 438. I Sam. vi. 15. gull-hyrndr, part. golden-borned, Hkv. gull-höttr, m. gold-bat, a nickname. Hjörv. 4. (-kalikr), m. a golden chalice, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 52, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 4. kambr, m. a golden comb, Fas. iii. 480. gull-kalfr, m. the golden calf, Stj. Exod. xxxii. gull-ker, n. a golden vessel, Symb. 22, Karl. 323, Stj. gull-kista, u, f. a gold chest, Fms. vii. 249, xi. 85: in peroration of popular tales, þar vóru gullkistur um gólf dregnar, Ísl. Þjóðs. kitni, f., Bs. i. 818 (dubious). gull-knappr, m. a gold button, Eg. 516: a gold knob, Fms. iii. 136: a nickname, Hard. S. gull-knappaor, part. gold buttoned, Eg. (in a verse). gull-knútr, m. a gold knot, Nj. gull-knöttr, m. a gold ball, Fms. iii. 186. gull-kóróna, u, f. a golden crown, Fas. iii. 213, Stj. 206. gull-krans, m. a golden gull-kroppr, m. gold-body, a nickname, Fms. ix. garland, D. N. gull-kross, m. a golden cross, Nj. 256, Fms. x. 15. leggja, lagði, to lace with gold, Fms. vii. 245, ix. 276, x. 120, Vm. 66, 139, Boll. 356. gull-ligr, adj. golden, 1 ms. i. 15, Sks. 39. mál, n. pl. ornaments of gold, þiðr. 110, cp. 30, 364. gull-málmr, m. gold ore, Bret. gull-men, n. a gold necklace, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. gull-merktr and gull-merksör, part. i. 216, vi. 271, Stj. 203. gull-munnr (-muor), m. goldmarked with gold, Karl. 415. gull-nagli, a, m. a gold mouth, Chrysostom, Fas. iii. 592, Mar. 37. gull-nisti, n. a locket of gold, Al. 44. nail, Stj. 563. I Kings vi. 21. gull-ofinn, part. gold-woven, Stj. 206, Fms. ii. 254, iii. 194, v. 280, Karl. 288, Ld. 188. gull-ormr, m. a golden serpent, 655 ii. 7. ingr, m. a gold penny, piece of money, Fms. i. 1, v. 319, Rb. 508, Grett. 203 new Ed., Bret. 4. gull-rekendi, n. a gold chain, El. gull-203 new Ed., Bret. 4. gull-rekendi, n. a gold chain, El. gull-rekinn, part. inlaid with gold or gilded (of weapons, spear-heads, axes, etc.), Eg. 726, Nj. 103, Ld. 112, Fms. xi. 28, Fb. ii. 238. part. id., Fas. i. 138. gull-reyfi, n. a golden fleec gull-rendr, gull-reyfi, n. a golden fleece, Hb. 732. 17. gull-roðinn, qs. gullgull-ritinn, part. written in gold, Symb. 56. hrodinn, part. [A.S. breodan = pingere], gilt (of helmets, shields, etc.), Eg. 736, Ld. 78, Fms. i. 43, vi. 194, Orkn. 74. gull-sandr, m. gold sand, Rb. 350. gull-saumaor, part. embroidered with gold, Eg. 516. Fs. 7, Fms. x. 329, Vm. 83. gull-settr, part. laid with gold, gilded. Karl. 173 (impers. as in Icel., or else settr applies to gems). skál, f. a gold basin, Bret. 59. gull-skeggr, m. gold-beard, a nickname, Fagrsk., Sturl. iii. 111 C. gull-skillingr, m. a gold sbilling. gull-skotinn, part. woven with gold, Fms. iii. 136, iv. 164, x. 16, Konr. 33, Mar. 458, Clar. 135. gull-skór, m. a gold sboe, Sturl. iii. 291: name of a ship, Ann. 1300. gull-skrift, f. a gull-skrin, m. a gold sbrine, Lex. Poët. gilded tablet, Rom. 382. gull-smeittr, part. gold-enamelled (of a shield), Str., Karl. 226. smeltr, part. id., Fas. iii. 610, Karl. 516, Mag. 7 (Ed.) gull-smiðr, gull-beinar, m. pl. gold-legs, a m. (pl. gollsmidar, 655 ii. 7), a goldsmith, Fms. ii. 129, xi. 427, Bs. i.

134: a gold-beetle, lady-bird (opp. to jarnsmill, a black beetle). amio, f. the goldsmith's art, working in gold, Bs. i. 483. gullsmíðligr, adj. belonging to the g., Karl. 286. gull-spánn, ornament on ships, O. H. L. 67: a golden spoon, Mött. 3. sport, 2, m. a gold spur, Fas. i. 185, Karl. 334. gull-sp gull-spánn, m. a gold gull-sproti, a, m. a gold sceptre, Karl. 395. gull-spuni, a, m. gold-spinning, Bret. gull-spong, f. a gold spangle, Rb. 384, Stj. 284. stafaor, part. gold-striped, woven with gold, Clar. gull-stafr, m. a golden letter, Greg. 75, Fms. vii. 156, viii. 448.
golden stoup or cup, Fas. i. 175. gull-stein
Karl. 283. gull-stoll, m. a gold chair, Fas. i. 3 gull-staup, n. a gull-steindr, part. gold-stained, Karl. 283. gull-stóll, m. a gold chair, Fas. i. 36, Karl. 471. stúka, u, f. a golden sleeve, Karl. 405, Art. gull-stóng, f gull-stong, f. a bar of gold, Bárð. 179. gull-sylgja, u, f. a gold brooch, Nj. 167, Sturl. gull-tafla, u, f. a gold brick (used in playing), Edda 44, Fas. ii. iii. 122. gull-tanni, a, m. gold-tootb, a nickname, Fms. iii. 74. gull-m. a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. gull-toppr, m. gold-tuft, name teinn, m. a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. of a mythical horse, Edda 10, 17. gull-vafor, part. wound with gold, Gull-varta, u, f. a local name, the Golden Horn in Constantinople (?), Fms. vii. 94. gull-veggr, m. a golden wall, Fms. Gull-veig, f. 2 mythical proper name, Vsp., prop. Goldix. 466. drink,' Gold-thirst, cp. Lat. auri fames. gull-viðjur, f. pl. gold withies, gull-vippaor, part. whipped or wrapped in gold, Dipl. iii. 4. gull-vægr, adj. 'gold-weighty,' precious, dear. gull-vondr, m. a gold wand, Fms. viii. 193, 623. 23. gull-práor, m. gold thread, Dipl. iii. 4. gullinn, adj. golden, hardly used save in poetry; gullnar töflur, Vsp. 60; gullin ker, Gm. 7; gullnum stóli á, seated in a golden chair, Hm. 105; of gullna sali, the golden balls, Fsm. 5; g. gunnsani, Hkv. 2. 17; gullin simu, golden thrums, I. 3 (the thrums of the Norns). COMPDS: gullin-bursti, a, m. gold-mane, name of the hog of Frey, Edda, gullin-horni, a, m. golden-born, name of an ox, Edda; the ancients used to ornament the horns of the finest of their cattle (metfé), vide Sturl. i. 106; ganga hér at garði gullhyrndar kýr, yxn alsvartir, þkv. 23, Hkv. Hjörv. 4. gullin-kambi, 2, m. golden-comb, 2 mythol. cock, Vsp. gullin-stóla, u, f. rendering of the Gr. χρυσόθρονος, Od. gullintanni, a, m. gold-teeth, name of the god Heimdal, Edda. gullin-toppa, u, f., botan. gold-tuft, the sea-pink or thrift, statice armeria. gul-maora, u, f., botan. galium vernum.

GULR, adj. [A.S. geolu; Engl. yellow; Germ. gelb; Dan.-Swed. guul], yellow; gult silki, hár, Fms. vii.69, 239, x. 381, Ld. 272, Orkn. (in 2 verse). gul-ond, f. a kind of duck.

gum, n. exaggeration, fuss; gumari, a, m. a fop.

guma, ao, in the phrase, guma yfir e-u, to make a great fuss about a bing, exaggerate. II. [geyma], guma at e-u, to take beed to a thing, exaggerate.

thing; eg hefi ekki gumað að því.

GUMI, 2, m., pl. gumar and gumnar, Hm. 14, 17, 31, 130; [Ulf. guma = drhp, Luke xix. 2, Nehem. v. 17, and gumein, adj. = αρρην, Mark x. 6; A.S. guma; Hel. gomo; O.H.G. gumo; Germ. in bräuti-gam; Dan. brud-gom; Swed. brud-gumme; the r in Engl. groom is corrupt, vide brúðgumi. The quantity is doubtful; the A.S. guma was prob. long, cp. Engl. groom; the Ormul. spells bridgume as having a long vowel: but the short vowel is favoured by the mod. Icel. pronunciation, as also mod. Dan.-Swed.; so in Lat. we have bomo and būmanus]:—a man; it scarcely occurs in prose: allit., Guðs hús ok guma, Grag. ii. 170; in the old Hm, it occurs about a dozen times as a common expression for man; heima glaðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, Hm. 102; því at færa veit, er fleira drekkr, síns til geðs gumi, II; glaðr ok reifr skyli gumna hverr, 14; því er gengr um guma, wbat passes among men, 27, 93; eptir genginn guma, 71; gumna synir, the sons of men, 130; at sa gengr gumi ok mælir við mik, 158: the saying, litil eru geð guma, little is the buman mind, 52; god ok guma, gods and men, Ls. 55: gumna-sættir, m. a peacemaker, Lex. Poët.: gumna-spjalli, a, m. a friend of men :- brúðgumi, a bridegroom; hús-gumi, a 'bouse-master,' busband, Rm.

gumpr, m. the bottom, Lat. podex, Stj. 436, 437. I Sam. vi. 5; svartr

g. sitr við eld ok ornar sér, a riddle of a pot.

gams, n. [cp. Swed. gumse = a ram], mockery, raillery, Nj. 220. gumaa, 20, to mock; g. ok spotta e-n, Glum. 327; gapa beir upp ok gumsa hart, ok geyma varla sin, Sörla R. i. 7.

gunga, u, f. [from gugna by way of metath.], a weakling.

gungu-legr, adj. faint-bearted. gungu-skapr, m. cowardice. gunn-fáni, a, m. a gonfalon, Hkv. 2. 16, Hbl. 38, Hkm. 2: in a

church for processions, Am. 76, D. I. passim.

GUNNE, f., older form guor, [A.S. gud; O.H.G. gundia], war, battle, only used in poetry, Lex. Poët, passim. COMPDS: gunnar-fúss, -gjarn, -örr, -tamör, adj. warlike, Lex. Poët. gunnar-haukr, m. gunn-blíðr, -bráðr, -djarfr, -fíkinn, -hagr, -hvatr, -mildr, -rakkr, -reifr, -snarr, -sterkr, -tamiör, -tamr, -borinn, -öfligr, -öröigr, adj. all laudatory epithets = valiant, Lex. Poët.: of weapons and armour, the shield is called gunn-blik, -boro, -horgr, -mani, -rann, -tjald, -veggr, n.; the sword and spear, gunn-logi, -seior, -sproti, -svell, -viti, n.; of the battle, gunn-el, -hrio, -hing, n.; the carrion crow, gunn-gjoor, -mar,-akari, -valr, n.; of the warrior,

gull- $\overset{\omega}{}$ gunn-nórungr,-slöngvir,-stærandi,-veitir,-viðurr,-þeysandi, n. etc., vide Lex. Poët. II. in pr. names; of men, Gunn-arr, Gunn-björn, Gunn-laugr, Gunn-ólfr, Gunn-steinn, etc.; of women, Gunn-hildr, Gunn-laug, Gunn-löö; and in the latter part, por-gunnr (-guðr), Hlað-gunnr, Hildi-gunnr, etc.

gurpr, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 5.

gusa, að, [gjósa], to gusb, spirt out, gusa, u, f. a spirt: blóð-gusa, a gusb of blood; vatns-g., a spirt of water.

gussa, 20, [gyss], to make a fuss and noise, porst. Sidu H. gusta, að, to blow in gusts, Sks. 230.

gust-filr, adj. gusty, chilly, metaph., Grett. 77 new Ed.

gust-kaldr, adj. gusty, cold, Fas. ii. 394.

gust-mikill, adj. making a great gust, gusty, Grett. 111.

gustr, m. a gust, blast, freq. in mod. usage, Edda 4, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 212. gustuk, n. a pittance, a charity, vide Guo.

gutla, ao, [gutl], to gurgle, used of the noise made by a liquid when shaken in a bottle.

gull, m. blown cheeks, puffing out cheeks. gul-sopi, a, m. a gulp.

gulpa, 20, to be puffed up, blown up. gulpr, m. a puff: also of wind, nordan-gulpr, a northern blast.

Gvendr or Gvöndr, m. a pet proper name from Guö-mundr: sanitary wells are in Icel. called Gvendar-brunnr, m., from bishop Gudmund's

consecrating wells, Bs. i. 450, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 27. Gvendar-ber, n., botan. equisetum arvense. Gvendar-grös, n., botan. a kind of weed. Győingar, m. [Pál Vídal. in Skýr. truly observes that this word is formed, not from Guo, but from Lat. Judaei, through the A.S. form Gjudeas]: -the Jews, Stj., Sks., etc. passim, as also in mod. usage. Gyðinga-lýðr, -þjóð, -fólk, Gyöinga-land, n. Jewry, Palestine. n. etc. the Jewish people. Gyðinga-veldi, n. the Jewish empire, Stj.,

Gyöing-ligr, adj. Jewisb. Győja, u, f. 1. [goo], a goddess, Edda passim. a priestess, Hdl. 12, Yngl. ch. 7; þá kreppi goð gyðju, Kristni S. (in a verse): in nicknames, purior gydja, Th. the priestess, Landn.: in compds, blót-gyðja, hof-g., a temple priestess.

gyfingr, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.)

GYGGJA or gyggva, prob. an old strong verb of the 1st class, but defect. to quail, lose the heart; ef vér nú gyggjum, in a verse written on a leaf of Cod. Ups. of Edda, prob. from the lost Skald Helga S.: impers. in the saying, sjaldan hygg ek at gyggi vörum, the wary seldom quails, Mkv.; oss gyggvir geigvænliga, er vér erum áðr óvarir, Hom. (St.) 49: part. gugginn, quailing, fainting, is still used in Icel., as also gugna, q.v.; akin perhaps is geggjask, q. v.

gylðir, m., poët. a wolf, Lex. Poët.

Gylfi, 2, m. the mythol. king. Gylfa-ginning, f. the Delusion of Gylfi, name of the mythol, tales of the Edda.

gylfinn, adj. a term of abuse, a dub. απ. λεγ., being a werewolf (?); kveðr hann vera konu níundu hverja nótt ok hefir barn borit ok kallar gylvin, þá er hann útlagr, N.G.L. i. 57; cp. gylfra.

gylfra, u, f. (gylfa), an ogre, a beast, a sbe-wolf (?); skal þá reyna hvárt meira má veita mér Pétr postuli ok hinn Helgi Hallvarðr, eðr hón gylfra in Gautska er þú trúir á, Fms. viii. 308, v. l. (the others read kýsla):-in the phrase, ganga gylfrum, to 'go to the dogs,' er hat helzt við orði, at gylfrum gangi vináttan, it is rumoured that your friendship is all gone to pieces, Band. (vellum MS.), where the Ed., ok er pat hætt við orði, at úmerkiliga þykki verða, 12 new Ed.

gyli-gjöf, f. [cp. Engl. gewgaw], gewgaws, showy gifts, Nj. (MS.) 142,

(Ed. sæmiligum gjöfum.)

GYLLA, 8 or t. [gull], to gild, Nj. 123, 125, Hkr. ii. 32, Fms. x. 320, xi. 128, Stj. 306; gylla holi, to flatter, Finnb. 340, Fms. iv. 103: metaph. of the sun's rays, Bb. 2. 30: part. gyldr, golden, Fs. 90, 122.

gylling, f. gilding, Vm. 47, Fb. i. 507: in pl. vain praise, Fær. 120. gyllini-&o, f., medic. bemorrboids, vena aurea, Fél.

GYLTR, f., mod. gylta, u, f., Bs. i. 417, [Old Engl. yelt]:—a young sow, Jb. 289, Grág. ii. 307, Landn. 206, Gullp. 17, 27.

gymbill, m. [gymbr], a be-lamb; Guos gymbill, agnus Dei, Hom. (St.); gymbill gúla þembir, Jónas 139. gymbing, f. mocking, Sturl. iii. 171.

GYMBB, f., pl. gymbrar, [North. E. and Scot. gimmer], a ewe lamb of a year old; g. sú er lamb leiðir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 147, Stj. 516, (one MS. spells gimbr, which is also the mod. spelling, but false); lamb-gymbr, Grág. i. 502. gymbr-lamb or gymbrar-lamb, n. a gimmer lamb, Gullp. 19, Stj. 129.

GYBDA, o or t, [A.S. gyroan; Engl. gird; Dan. gjorde: geroa (q.v.) and gyroa are kindred words, both formed from the Goth. gairdan, gard, gurdun; gerða, as also garðr (q. v.), from the pret.; gyrða from the participle]:—to gird oneself with a belt or the like; eptir pat gyrðir Klaufi hann svá fast (girded bis belt so tigbt) at hélt við meiðsl, Sd. 143; síðan gyrði mærin sik með einu ríku belti, El.; hann gyrði sik med dúki, Fms. x. 314; gyrðr í brækr, with breeks girt up, vii. 143; gyrða sik, to fasten the breeks, as the ancients used belts instead of braces; gyrða lendir sínar, to gird up one's loins, Hom. 84, Stj. passim; fésjóð er hann var gyrðr með, girt with a purse, from wearing the purse - fastened to the girdle, Fms. vii. T42. 

B. to girth or saddle a borse; hann hefir ekki'svá vel gyrt hest þinn, at þat muni duga, gyrtu þá betr, Ísl. ii. 340; þá setti hann söðul á hest sinn ok gyrði hann fast, Str. 47: to secure a cart load by girding it, með hlassi því er hann gyrðir eigi reipum, N.G.L. i. 379; g. hlass, taug eða reipi, 349; hann gyrði at utan, be girded it well, Fs. 66: Icel. say a horse is laus-gyrtr, fast-gyrtr, bas its girths loose or tight: edged, bordered, bolli gyrðr með silfri, Hkr. iii. 81. 

\*\*v. to gird oneself with a sword; konungr steypir brynju á sik ok gyrðir sik með sverðinu Kvernbít, Hkr. i. 155; hann gyrði sik með búnus verði, O. H. 31. 

\*\*II. part. gyrðr, girt with a weapon; g. saxi, Nj. 54, Fms. ii. 83, Grett. 126; g. sverði, Eg. 285, 374, Fms. ii. 111, iv. 58, x. 201, 415, O. H. 116; g. skálmum, Gkv. 2. 19.

gyröill, m. [A.S. gyrdels; Engl. girdle; O.H.G. kartil; Germ. gürtel]:—a girdle, purse, from being worn on the belt, Gisl. 149, Post. 656 C. 18. gyröil-skeggi, a, m. 'girdle-beard,' a nickname, Landn.

gyrja, að (?), to gore; spjót þat er g. mun granir þínar, an åπ. λεγ., Fas. ii. 29 (in a verse).

GYSS, m. mocking; gyss ok gabb, Fas. iii. 115; með mikinn gys, Bs. i. 427, ii. 147; göra gys at e-u, to mock at a thing, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. ix. 494; hungan gys, Mar.; cp. gussa.

gyzki, a, m. panic, Fas. i. 193; vide geiski.

GYGB, f. gen. sing., and nom. pl. gygjar, dat. and acc. sing. gygi; [cp. Scot. gow; gjure in the Norse tales, Asbjörnsen]:—an ogress, witch, Vsp. 34, Vpm. 32, Helr. 13, Hym. 14, Fsm. 29, Sæm. 33, Edda 8, 37, 58, 60, Fas. i. 333: freq. in poetry, vide Lex. Poët.; margygr, a mermaid: of a weapon, Rimmu-gygr, a war-ogre,' i.e. axe, Nj.; gygjar-sofl, f. 'a gow sun,' a mock sun, Sl. 51: in local names, Gygjar-fors, Gygjar-hamarr, etc., referring to popular tales.

gýgr, m. an abyss; eld-gýgr, a crater of a volcano: to this perhaps belongs the saying, vinna fyrir gýg, to labour in vain, answering to the Lat. 'oleum et operam perdere;' hvao gagnar svo fyrir gýg að vinna, Bb. 3, 98; og vann ei fyrir gýg, and got bis reward, Snót 319 (Ed. 1866); or is gýg (9s. gýgi), to labour for an ogre or witch, the metaphor being

taken from popular tales?

GÝLL, m., or perhaps gill, [gill, Ivar Aasen, akin to gjöll], a mock sun, parbelion, Scot. gow, conceived to be a wolf preceding the sun: when the sun is surrounded by mock suns he is said to be in 'wolf-stress,' úlfa-kreppa; the phenomenon is called gfla-ferð, f. 'wolf-gang;' cp. also the saying, sjaldan er gyll fyrir góðu nema úlfr eptir renni, a gill bodes no good unless followed by a wolf (a sign of weather), Isl. Þjóðs. i. 658, 659. Gýmir, m. name of a giant, answering to Gr. næarós, Edda.

GAEDA, dd, [góðr], to bestow a boon upon, endow, enrich; gæða e-n fé ok virðingu, Hkr. i. 253, Fms. x. 192; þú er rétt at hann gæði þær (the daughters) sem hann vill, then he may endow them at pleasure, Grág. i. 204; gædda ek gulli ok guðvefjum, Gh. 16; gæðask bókligum listum, Mar. 469; hann gæddi gjöfum góða menn, Fms. iv. 111, Bs. i. 815; þá gæddi hann (endowed) frændr sína með auðæfum, 269; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi hann því meir at auðræðum ok mann-virðingum, 137; alla lenda menn gæddi hann bæði at veizlum ok lausa-fé, O. H. 179; þá skal ek g. yðr hvern eptir sínum verðleikum, 209; bauð þrándr at gæða (to better) hluta Leifs með miklu fé, Fær. 180; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi svá hans virðing, at..., but God Almighty bettered bis reputation so that ..., Bs. i. 333. 2. in the phrases, gæða rás, ferð, reið, to quicken the pace; ba gæddi hann rasina, then be quickened bis pace, Eg. 378; en þegar hann sá björninn, gæddi hann ferðina, Fms. ii. 101, v. 165; konungs-menn gæða róðrinn, they quickened the stroke, pulled quicker, 180. β. adding å, svå mikit gæddi þetta å, it increased so much, went to such a pitch, Konr.; ok var þá nokkuru heimskari en áðr, ef á matti gæda, she was if possible sillier than before, i.e. though it could scarcely be worse, Gisl. 21; á mun nú gæða, Am. 71: in mod. usage, e-t á gæðisk, it increases, esp. in a bad sense, of sickness or the like.

gebli, n. pl. good things, boons; hann sló öllu við því er til gæða var (be spared no good things), at heir mætti báðir göfastir af verða, Bs. i. 129, Fb. i. 434; þat eru mest gæði (blessings) þeim er eptir lifa, Bs. i. 140:—wealth, profits, in trade, mikil gæði víns, hunangs, Sturl. i. 127; beir höfðu þaðan mörg gæði í vínviði ok berjum ok skinna-vöru, Fb. i. 546; kaupferða ok atflutninga þeirra gæða sem vér megum eigi missa, Fms. i. 284; hann fann þar stórar kistur ok mart til gæða, Fs. 5: emoluments, mörg gæði önnur lagði Gizurr biskup til þeirrar kirkju bæði í löndum ok lausa-fé, Bs. i. 67; var hann (the brook) fullr af fiskum, ... ráku þeir hann á brott, ok vildu eigi at hann nyti gæða þessa, Landn. 52; á kirkjan fugla, fiska ok allt þat er gæða er, í jörðu ok á, í þessu takmarki, Jm. 14; hafði hann þar mikinn ávöxt af sterkum trjám ok öðrum gæðum, Stj. 134; taka erfðir, ok þau gæði er því fylgja, Grág. i. 226; konungr vill þar veita í mót þau gæði af sínu landi, er menn kunna honum til at segja, O. H. 126; nema hann hafi keypt með öllum gæðum rekann af landinu, Grág. ii. 383; bað Skota-konungr hann fá þau gæði öll á Katanesi, er hann hafði áðr haft, Orkn. 388: so in the phrase, to buy a thing, með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, with scot and lot. gmoda-lauss, adj. void of good things; of a country, barren, Fb. i. 539. gmodindi, n. pl. good things, H. E. i. 526.

gæðingr, m., prop. a man of property; among the Norsemen in Orkney and Spetland gæðingr was used synonymously with lendir menn in Norway, landlords, barons, nobles, chiefs; góð gæðings ætt, the nobleman's fair daughter, Jd. (an Orkney poem); gæðinga-skip, a ship with Orkney chiefs on board, Ann. 232; þetta eru allt Jarla ættir ok gæðinga í Orkneyjum, Orkn. ch. 39; hurfu gæðingar mjök í tvá staði, 178, 380; adding the name of the liege-lord, þeir vóru allir gæðingar Páls jarls, 186; þeir vóru vitrir menn, ok mörgum öðrum gæðingum stefndi hann til sín, 232, 242, 262, 330; stallarar konungs ok aðrir gæðingar, Fms. vi. 442; á konungs borð ok hans gæðinga, x. 303: ríkisborinna manna ok gæðinga Jezraels-borgar, Stj. 600. I Kings xxi. 8 (\*to the elders and nobles'); gæðingar Gaze-borgar, 418, cp. 'the lords of the elders of Gilead'); gæðingar Gaze-borgar, 418, cp. 'the lords of the Philistines,' Judges xvi. 23; eigi gæðingar heldr undirmenn hans ok andligir synir, Mar. 203, passim.

II. mod. a raceborse.

gæðir, m. an endower, Lex. Poët.
gæðaka and gærka, u, f. goodness, kindness, mercy, Am. 100, Stj. 34,
Fms. x. 280; engi frýr þér vits en meir ertú grunaðr um gærku (better
græzku, q. v.), Sturl. i. 105: grace, boliness; Bs. i. 63; tign ok gærka,
65, Karl. 452; í réttlæti ok g., Stj. 54; esp. Guðs gærka, the grace, mercy
of God, eccl.: good things = gæði, Fms. vii. 285, x. 18, 418, Stj. 202, 203,
205, Sks. 181. compre: gærku-fullr, adj. full of goodness, graciosumerciful, Fms. x. 232. gærku-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), mercilsss,
cruel, Stj. 462, 464. gærku-samligr, adj. good, Bs. i. 75. gærku-

semi, f. grace, goodness.

GÆFA, u, f. [from gefa, as gipt], luck; par görði gæfu-muninn, Nj. 141: the sayings, annað er gæfa ok görvileiki; and gefr sér engi gæfn | gildr þó feginn vildi; bera gæfu til e-s, to bave luck in a thing; ok bar hann enga gæfu til at þjóna þér, Eg. 112; sagði, at þat var hans hugboð, at vér feðgar munum ekki bera gæfu til þessa konungs, 17; en þó þú sért vel búinn at hreysti ok atgörvi, þá hefir þú eigi til þess gæfu, at halda til jafns við Harald konung, 82; gipt ok gæfa, Bs. i. 132; reyndr at viti ok gæfu, Anal. 57; ef gæfa vill til, Fs. 131; eigi ertú nú einn at, því at konungs-gæfan fylgir þér, Fms. ii. 60; gæfumaðr ertú mikill, Sighvatr, er þat eigi undarlegt at gæfa fylgi vizku, hitt er kynligt sem stundum kann verða, at sú gæfa fylgir úvizkum manni, at úvitrlig ráð snúask til gæfu, O. H. 123; því at ek treystumk minni hamingju bezt ok svá gæfunni, Fms. vi. 165. compos: geofu-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fms. vi. 116. fatt, n. adj. unlucky, Fms. v. 170, Korm. 76. gestu-fero, f. a lucky geofu-fullr, adj. full of luck, Str. journey, Fbr. 234. hlutr, m. a lucky lot, sbare of good luck, Bs. i. 137. gesfu-lause, adj. luckless, Isl. ii. 97. gesfu-loysi, n. lucklessness, Grett. 128, Hrafn. genfu-litill, adj. baving little luck. gæfu-maðr, m. a lucky man, Nj. 129, Fms. ii. 73, Bs. i. 60, Fs. 7, 115, O. H. 123, passim; (ógzefumaðr, a luckless man.) gæfumann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as a lucky man, Fms. xi. 232. gesfu-mikill, adj. baving great luck, Fms. vi. gesfu-munr, m. a turn or shift of luck, Nj. 141. gæfu-raun, f. a trial of luck, Grett. 113 A, O. H. 74. gesfu-samliga, adv. luckily, Fms. iii. 53, xi. 32, Grett. 85 A. gæfu-samligr, adj. lucky, Grett. 119 A. geefu-skipti, n. a turn or change of luck, Fms. x. 213. geefuskortr, m. want of luck, Fas. iii. 563. gesfu-vant, n. adj. wenting in luck, Valla L. 222.

gesfast, 8, dep. to become quiet and calm, Bb. 2. 35. gesf8, f. meekness.

gæfi-ligr, adj., gramm. rendering of Lat. dativus, Skálda.

geofr, adj. meek, quiet, Sturl. iii. 71, Hrafn. 24, Grett. 107 A; hat er mer ok gæfast, that is pleasant to me, Fms. ii. 261.

genftir, f. pl. [gefa B], weather fit for fishing, fine weather.

gwgjaak, ö, dep. [gügsle, De Professer; Germ. gucken], to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep, Eb. 272, Bárð. 171, Grett. 114, 148; g. yfir herðar e-m, Konr.: ok þá hann gægðisk þar inn, John xx. 5. gwgjur, f. pl., in the phrase, standa á gægjum, to stand agog, a tiptoe.

geol, n. enticement; gæl of margt mun ek nú mælt hafa, MSS. 4. 9. GÆLLA (godla), d. [gala, gól; Ulf. góljan = xalpeur], to comfort, sootbe, appease; verð ek mik gæla af grimnum hug, Skv. 3. 9; þat gælir mik, Band.; gæla gjöfum ok fagrmæli, MSS. 4. 6; eigi mun hann gæla mega með sáttar-boðum, Fms. x. 221; gæla grættan, Sl. 26, (better than gala.)

geela, u, f. enticement, soolbing; esp. in pl. gælur, lullaby songs; barnagælur, nursery songs; hefir brag þenna ok barngælur, ort ófimliga Einar Fóstri, a ditty; frið-gælur, q.v.:—a breeze = gol, Edda (Gl.)

gæling, f. fondling, Barl. 55, 150; gælingar-orð, Fms. viii. 23.

G-ÆIR, adv., also spelt gor and gjar, esp. in Norse MSS., but also freq. in Fb., Stj., D. N. passim; [A. S. gestran, gestran dag; Engl. yesterday; O. H. G. gestar; Germ. gestern; Dan. gaar; Swed. gar; Lat. beri, besternus; Gr. χθέε; cp. also Engl. yore, answering to the form gör]:—yesterday; only with the prep. i, i gar, Fms. vii. 168, passim.

[Ulf. renders αύριον, Matth. vi. 30, by gestradagis, and that this is no mistake or corruption in the Gothic text is shewn by the fact that in the old Icel. or Scandin. poems gör occurs two or three times in the very same sense]:—to-morrow; in the phrases, nú eða í gör, now or by to-morrow; i dag eðr gör, to-day or to-morrow; hvárt skoðum nú.

eda i göt deyja, whether we are to die now or to-morrow, Hom. 31; T and varat mer radinn daudi i dag eda gör, I was not fated to die to-day or to-morrow, Landn. (in a verse composed in Icel. about the middle of the 10th century). Uppström, the learned Swedish editor of Ulfilas, has duly noticed the passage in Hom. as corroborative of the Gothic text.

GÆRA, u, f. a sheepskin with the fleece on, K. b. K. 148, Stj. 306, Sturl. iii. 189 C, Bs. i. 606, Rd. 240, Pr. 78, 625. 22. geeru-skinn, n. = gera. gær-dagr, m. (gjár-dagr, þiðr. 10), yesterday, Ísl. ii. 413, Hkr. ii. 137; gærdags, O. H. 87: mod. only with the prep., i gærdag.

gær-kveld, n. (gjár-kveld, Str. 4. 30, Fb. ii. 150), yesterday evening; í gærkveld, Ld. 44, Fms. vii. 168, Fas. ii. 284, Fbr. 63.

ger-morgin, m. yesterday morning.

ger-na, adv. = ger, Fms. vi. 254.

geslingr, m. [gás], a gosling, Fms. viii. 42, D. N. i. 7.

gesni, proncd. gesmi, f. [gás], silliness, Edda 110: mod., neut. a lean,

spectral person. genenis-ligr, adj. spectre-like.

GAETA, tt, (gjáta, Hom. 34, 156, esp. in Norse MSS.), [gæte=to tend sheep, Ivar Aasen] :- to watch, tend, take care of, with gen.; at geta eigna sinna, Fms. i. 245; gætum vandliga þessa burðar, viii. 8; Guð gæti mín, God protect me! ix. 482; gæta skipa sinna, 484; þá látum en hafit gæta vár, Orkn. 108; þeir létu myrkrit gæta sín, Fs. 85; þórir bað sína menn hlífa sér ok gæta sín sem bæt, Gullþ. 24; ok báðu hann gæta lífs sins, Orkn. 164; gjáta laga ok landsréttar, Hom. 34; þá er at gæta ráðsins, then take beed to the advice, Nj. 61; gæta dóma, to observe justice, Sks. 658:—to tend [cp. Norse gæte], gæta kúa, to tend cows, Fms. vi. 366, Ld. 98; gæta hesta, to tend borses, Fb. ii. 340, Fs. 88; hón gætir dura í Valhöllu, Edda 21; Móðguðr er nefnd mær sú er gætir brúarinnar, 38; hann sitr þar við himins-enda at gæta brúarinnar fyrir bergrisum, 17; gzta segls, to take care of the sail, Fms. vii. 340 (in a verse); gzta skips, gæta segis, to take care of toe sait, rms. vii. 340 (in a verse); gæta skips, Anal. 191:—absol., stofan gætti (guarded) at baki þeim, Eg. 91; því at rekendrnir gættu fyrir utan, Fms. vii. 184; gættu (take care) ok vinn eigi á Kálfi, Fb. ii. 360; gæta sín, to be on one's guard. β. with prep., gæta til, to take care of, mind; var eigi betr til gætt en svá, at..., Orkn. 210; svá gættu þeir til, at ekki varð at, Nj. 57; gætið hér til Önundar húsbónda yðvars, at eigi skiti dýr né fuglar hræ þeirra, Eg. 380; hann skyldi til gæta at eigi skægisk aptr líði: Ó H. 215; é at vil okke gætis Skeyðdi i gæta at eigi slægisk aptr liðit, O. H. 215; sá er til saka gætir, Sks. 28, Rb. 396; ef þú kannt til at gæta, if thou behave well, Eg. 96; mun ek þá ekki taka af þér eignir þínar, ef þu kannt til gæta, id., Fms. ii. 178: in mod. usage also, gæta að e-u, to observe a thing: to beed, Guds vegna að þér gæt II. reflex., porleikt kvaðsk ekki mundu hafa min sál, Pass. 8, 16. mikit fé, því at úsýnt er hversu mér gætisk til, because it is uncertain bow I may keep it, Ld. 300: cp. geta A. IV. III. [cp. geta with gen., signif. B], getask um e-t, to deliberate or take counsel about . . .; ok um þat gættusk, hvárt ..., and took counsel togetber, whether ..., Vsp. 6, 9, 27, 29; gætask e-s, to tell of, mention a thing; gættisk ok Glaumvör, at væri grand svefna, G. told that she had dreary dreams, Am. 20; gættisk bess Högni, at árna ánaudgum, H. spoke of interceding for the bondsman, IV. part. gestandi, a keeper, Edda 94.

gæti-liga, adv. beedfully, Al. 147, Fms. viii. 201.

getinn, adj. beedful, Hm. 6; 6-gætinn, beedless; ad-gætinn, beedful.

gestir, m. a keeper, warder, Lex. Poët.

gestni, f. beedfulness; ad-gætni, circumspection; nær-gætni, equity. gætr, adj. good, Sks. 633 B; á-gætr, good; fá-gætr, rare; nær-gætr. gætr, f. pl. [from gát, q. v.], in the phrase, gefa gætr at e-u, to mind a thing, beed, Ld. 204, Hkr. iii. 203.

gætti, n. pl. [gátt], door-posts, Rm. 2, Fms. ii. 161, O. H. 154, Fas. iii. 20; dyri-g., q. v. geetti-tré, f. a door-sill, N. G. L. i. 38.

gezka, vide gzóska.

gezla, u, f. watch, keeping, Grag. i. 147, Fms. xi. 246; svina-g., tending swine, Fs. 71: metaph., Fms. vii. 187, Sks. 675. COMPDS: gesluengill, m. a guardian angel, Nj. 157. maid-servant, Str. 75. geozlu-lauss gezlu-kerling, f. an old geszlu-lauss, adj. unguarded, Fas. ii. 467. gezlu-leysi, n. carelessness. gezlu-maor, m. a keeper, Grag. i. 443, Fms. x. 469, xi. 402, Sks. 273, 472. gentu-sott, f. s that requires guarding, lunacy, Grág. i. 287; 20-gezla, attention. gæzlu-sótt, f. sickness

GÖFGA, að, [göfigt; cp. Ulf. gabigjan = πλουτίζειν], to bonour: of God (or gods), to worship; pau guð er þú göfgar, Fms. i. 97; eigi eru goð mannlíkun þau er þér göfgit, Blas. 44; hann göfgaði hof þau, er..., 623. 11; nú skulum vér fyrir því g. einn Guð, Sks. 308; engum guði skal ek blót færa þeim er nú g. menn, Fagrsk. 11; Guð at g. ok Jesum Krist, Barl. 1; hann er síðan göfgaðr í kirkju heilags Laurentii, Rb. 368; honum var göfgat skurgoð þat er Bal heitir, 400. bonour, bless; svá hefir Drottinn göfgað hann, at hann görði hann höfðingja Kristni sinnar, 655 iii. 4; honum þótti því betr er sleiri tignuðusk ok göfguðusk af honum, Bs. i. 141.

gofgan, f. wor.bipping, 677. 9, 655 ix. 2, 623. 12, Fb. i. 408. gofgi, f. nobility; ætt-g., noble extraction.

göfug-kvendi, n. a noble woman, lady, Eb. 18, Ld. 334.

göfug-latr, adj. worshipful, generous, Fms. viii. 2, Fas. ii. 105: as the

göfug-ligr, adj. worsbipful, glorious; fagr ok g. álitum, Hkr. í. 10, 223, Fms. vii. 63, x. 234, 289, 294, Th. 22: magnificent, Edda 12; kirkja g., Bs. i. 645; g. veizla, a grand banquet, pidr. 220; g. sigr, a glorious victory, Stjörnu-Odd. 16.

göfug-menni, n. a noble, worsbipful man, Fms. vi. 269, viii. 136, x. 323, Landn. 278, Eb. 14, Fs. 20, porf. Karl. 364.

göfug-mennr, adj. with many worshipful men, Mirm.

GÖFUGR, adj. [Ulf. gabigs = πλούσιος], worshipful, noble; göfugt madr, a worsbipful man, by birth, etc.; til göfugs manns er Skeggi het, Nj. 270; g. maðr ok stórættaðr, Eg. 16, 97, freq. in Landn.; Herrauðr Hvita-ský var g. maðr, 156; Hrasn enn Heimski hét g. maðr, 59, 213, 244, 277, 283; þessir landnáms-menn eru göfgastir í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, 167; at Erlingr Skjálgsson hafi verit maðr ríkastr ok göfgastr í Noregi, O.H. 184, Fms. i. 61; ríkr maðr ok g., Hkr. i. 136; sjau prestar ok allir göfgir, Bs. i. 79; enum göfgasta konungi, Post. 656 C. 33; g. maðr ok ágætr, Eg. 98; vóru þeir Björgólfr í gildinu göfgastir menn, the foremost men, 22; Hrasn var gösgastr sona Hængs, 102; því heldr er gösgari vóru, Bs. i. 129; góðir menn ok göfgir, Grág. ii. 168; Ingólfr var göfgastr allra landnáms-manna, Fnis. i. 241, (Laudn. 36 l. c. frægastr); at þeir mætti báðir sem göfgastir af verða, Bs. i. 129:—of things, göfugr bær, Eg. 477; g. sýsla, Hom. 4.

göll, f. a sbriek, Edda (Gl.) 110.

GÖLTR, m., gen. galtar, dat. gelti, [Swed. and Dan. galt]:—a boar, bog, Grág. i. 427, Landn. 177, Sks. 113, Fas. i. 87, 88, iii. 405; sónar-göltr, a sacrificial bog, i. 331, 332. 2. an old dat. gjalti only occurs in the old metaph. phrase, veroa at gjalti, to be turned into a bog, i. e. to turn mad with terror, esp. in a fight; stundum æpir hón svá hátt at menn verða nær at gjalti, Fms. iv. 56; sá kraptr ok fjölkyngi fylgði þeim Nor, at úvinir þeirra urðu at gjalti þegar þeir heyrðu heróp ok sá vápnum brugðit, ok lögðu Lappir á flótta, Orkn. 4; en er hann sá at þeir ofruðu vápnunum glúpnaði hann, ok hljóp um fram ok í fjallit upp ok varð at gjalti, Eb. 60; urðu göngu-menn næsta at gjalti, Gísl. 56; en þér ærðisk allir ok yrðit at gjalti, Fs. 43,-cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6, where this power is attributed to Odin; gjalti glikir verða gumna synir, Hm. 130; Nero hljóp burt frá ríki ok varð at gjalti, Post. 656 C. 39; at konungr mundi ganga af vitinu ok at gjalti verða, Rb. 394 (of king Nebuchadnezzar); þeir menn er geltir eru kallaðir, Sks. 113 sqq. a bog's back or ridge between two dales; in local names, Galtar-dalr, Galtardals-tunga, n., of farms situated at the foot of such a ridge.

göltra, að, to rove about in cold and blast, from göltr (2) göndull, m. a clue; það er komið í göndul, of entangled things. gong, n. pl. [gangr], a passage, lobby; en or kastala voru gong upp i kirkju, Fms. ix. 523: freq. in mod. usage, of a narrow passage, babstofugong, esp. when leading from the door to the sitting-room: metaph., gefa

e-m göng, to give one free passage, xi. 283; kunna göng at orostu, to know the ways of fighting, vi. 387.

göngull, adj. strolling; mér verðr göngult, Lv. 33; nær-göngull, neargoing, exacting; hus-gongull, strolling from bouse to bouse

gonur, f. pl. [gana], wild wanderings, eccentricities; in the phrase,

hlaupa út í gönur, to rove wildly about.

GÖR and ger, n. a flock of birds of prey; par var hrafna gör, Höfuðl, 9; hræva gör, carrion crows, Merl. 2. 68, (in both passages rhyming with a word having ø for root vowel); opt er fiskr i fugla geri, there are often fish where gulls gather, Hallgr. in Snot 212 2nd Ed. (for the gulls guide the fishermen to the shoals of fish); þá fylgir því gör mikit ok áta, Sks. 140. GÖB- (also spelt gjör-, ger-, geyr-); the complete old form is görv-,

which remains in görv-allr, q.v. [cp. görva below; mid. H. G. gar, garwe; O. H. G. garo; N. H. G. gar]:—as adverb. prefix, quite, altogether: gor-auor, adj. quite empty: gor-beenn, adj. begging bard, importunate, Sighvat, Fb. ii. 80: gor-eyoa, dd, to lay quite waste: gor-farinn, part. quite gone, quite lost, of a game, Fms. vii. 219: gor-hugall, adj. very beedful, mindful, Eg. 14: gör-kólfr, m. = for-kólfr, q.v.: gör-slokinn, part. quite slaked, Hólabók 103: gör-spiltr, part. quite corrupt.

GÖRA, ö, also spelt görva, giörva, geyra, giora, gera: prop. gera, not gera (the ø was sounded nearly as y or ey), so that the g is to be sounded as an aspirate, however the word is spelt; and the insertion of i or j (giöra, gjöra), which is usual in mod. writing, and often occurs in old, is phonetic, not radical, and göra and gjöra represent the same sound. The word in the oldest form had a characteristic v, and is spelt so on the Runic stones in the frequent Runic phrase, gaurva kubl, Baut, and Danske Runemind. passim; but also now and then in old Icel. MSS., e. g. the Kb. of Sæm. (cited from Bugge's Edit.), gorva, Am. 75, Skv. 1. 34, 3. 20, Hm. 123, Og. 29; gerva, Am. 64, Bkv. 3; giorva, Rm. 9; giorfa, 28; gorvir, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; gorvom, Hym. 6; gorviz, Am. 35; gerviz, Merl. 2. 89:—this characteristic v has since been dropped, and it is usually spelt without it in MSS., gora, Hym. 1, Og. 23, Ls. 65; gera, Am. 85; gorir, Hm. 114: the pret. always drops the v. gorpi, Hým. 21; gorðo or gorþo, fecerunt, Hm. 142, Am. 9; gorðumz, Hðm. 28; gerþi, Am. 74; gerbit, 26: - with i inserted, Rm. 9, 22; giordu, 11; in the Mork. name of a king (=great), Yt. 25.

freq. giavra. The ö is still sounded in the east of Icel., whereas gera is the gofug-leikr (-ki), m. worsbipfulness, Fms, i. 295, x. 280: bigbness, 310. poets and in the laws is monosyllabic görr; with suffixed negative, görr-a, Hkr. i. (in a verse); mod. bisyllabic görir, which form is also the usual one in the Sagas:—the old part. pass. was görr or gerr, geyrr, Fms. ix. 498, x. 75, where the v was kept before a vowel, and is often spelt with f, gorvan, gorvir, and gorfan, gorfir: dat. so-goro or so-guru adverbially = sie facto: the mod. part. gjörör, gerör, görör, as a regular part. of the 2nd weak conjugation, which form occurs in MSS. of the 15th century, e. g. Bs. i. 877, l. 21. [This is a Scandin. word; Dan. gjöre; Swed. göra; Old Engl. and Scot. gar, which is no doubt of Scandin. origin, the Saxon word being do, the Germ. bun, neither of which is used in the Scandin.; the word however is not unknown to the Teut., though used in a different sense; A. S. gervan and gearvjan = parare; O. H. G. karvan; Germ. gerben, garben, but esp. the adj. and adv. gar, vide above say gör.] To make to do: the Leal includes both these senses.

s. v. gör-.] To make, to do; the Icel. includes both these senses.
A. To make:

I. to build, work, make, etc.; göra hi I. to build, work, make, etc.; göra himin ok jörð, 623. 36, Hom. 100; göra hús, to build a bouse, Fms. xi. 4, Rb. 384; göra kirkju, Bjarn. 39; göra skip, N. G. L. i. 198; göra langskip, Eg. 44; göra stólpa, Al. 116; göra tól (=smíða), Vsp. 7; göra (fingr)-gull, Bs. i. 877; göra haug, to build a cairu, Eg. 399; göra lokhvílu, Dropl. 27; göra dys, Ld. 152; göra kistu (coffin), Eg. 127; göra naust, N. G. L. i. 198; göra jarðhús, Dropl. 34; göra veggi, Eg. 724: also, göra bók, to urrite a book, İb. 1, Rb. 384; göra kviðling, to make a song, Nj. 50; göra bref, to draw up a deed (letter), Fms. ix. 22; göra nýmæli, to frame a law, lb. 17.

2. adding prep.; göra upp, to repair, rebuild, restore, Fb. ii. 370; göra upp Jórsala-borg, Ver. 43; göra upp skála, l.d. 298; göra upp leiði, to build up a grave.

II. to make, prepare, get ready; göra veizlu, drykkju, brúðkaup, erfi, and poët. öl, öldr, to make a feast, brew bridal ale, Fs. 23, Fms. xi. 156, Dropl. 6, Am. 86; görz seid, blot, to perform a sacrifice, Ld. 152; göra bú, to set up a bouse, Grág. i. 185, Ld. 68; göra eld, to make a fire, Fs. 100, K. p. K. 88; göra rekkju, to make one's bed, Eg. 236; göra upp hvílur, Sturl. ii. 124; göra graut, to make porridge, Eg. 196, N.G.L. i. 349; göra drykk, to sake a drink, Fms. i. 8; göra kol, or göra til kola, to make charcoal, III. in somewhat metaph. phrases; göra ferð, to make a journey, Fms. x. 281; görði heiman för sína, be made a journey from bome, Eg. 23; göra sinn veg, to make one's way, travel, Mar.; göra uppreisn, to make an uprising, to rebel, Rb. 384, Fms. ix. 416; göra úfrið, to make war, 656 C. 15; göra sátt, göra frið, to make peace, Hom. 153, Bs. i. 24; göra féskipti, Nj. 118; göra tilskipan, to make an arrangement, Eg. 67; göra ráð sitt, to make up one's mind, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 21; göra hluti, to cast lots, Fms. x. 348.

2. to make, give, pay, yield; göra tíund, to pay tithes, Hom. 180; hann skal göra Guði tíunda 21; göra hluti, to cast lots, Fms. x. 348. hlut verdsins, id.; göra ölmusu, to give alms, 64; göra ávöxt, to yield fruit, Greg. 48; gefa né göra ávöxt, Stj. 43; göra konungi skatt eða skyld, Fms. xi. 225. 3. to contract; göra vináttu, félagskap, to contract friendship, Nj. 103, Eg. 29; göra skuld, to contract a debt, Grag. i. 126: göra ráð með e-m, to take counsel with, advise one, Eg. 12; göra ráð fyrir, to suppose, Nj. 103, Fms. ix. 10; göra mun e-s, to make a difference, i. 255, Eb. 106. 4. to make, make up, Lat. efficere; sex tigir penninga göra eyri, sixty pence make an ounce, Grág. i. 500, Rb. 458. to grant, render; görz kost, to make a choice, to grant, Nj. 130, Dropl. 6, Fms. xi. 72, (usually ellipt., kostr being understood); vil ek at her gerit kostinn, Nj. 3; ok megit þér fyrir því göra (grant) honum kostinn, 49, 51; göra e-m lög, to grant the law to one, 237; göra guðsifjar, to make gossip' with one, to be one's godfather, Fins. ii. 130. 6. special usages: göra spott, háð, gabb, ... at e-u, to make sport, gibes, etc. at or over a thing, Fms. x. 124; göra iðran, to do penance, Greg. 22; göra þakkir, to give thanks, Hom. 55; göra róm at máli e-s, to cheer another's speech, sbout bear, bear t var gört at máli hans mikill rómt ok góðt, bis speech was much cheered, Nj. 250,-2 parliamentary term; the Teutons cheered, the Romans applauded (with the hands), cp. Tacit. Germ. prepp.; gera til, to make ready or dress meat; lata af (to kill) ok göra til (and dress), K. p. K. 80, Isl. ii. 83, 331, Fs. 146, 149, Bjarn. 31, Finnb. 228; göra til nyt, to churn milk, K. p. K. 78; göra til sverð, to wash and clean the sword, Dropl. 19; mattu heir eigi sja, hversu horvaldr var til gerr, bow Tb. got a dressing, Nj. 19. 

B. göra at e-u, to mend, make good, put right (at-görð), ek skal at því gera, Fms. xi. 153, Eg. 566, Nj. 130: to beal, Baro. 171, Eg. 579, Grág. i. 220; göra at hesti, K. p. K. 54, Nj. 74: göra við e-u, vide B. II.

8. adding acc. of 8. adding acc. of an adj., part., or the like; göra mun þat margan höfuðlausan, Nj. 203; göra mikit um sik, to make a great noise, great bavoc, Fb. i. 545, Grett. 133, Fms. x. 329; göra e-n sattan, to reconcile one, Grag. i. 336; sér e-n kæran, to make one dear to oneself, Hkr. i. 200; göra sik líkan e-m, to make oneself like to another, imitate one, Nj. 258; göra sik góðan, to make oneself good or useful, 74, 78; güra sik reiðan, to take offence, 216; göra sér dælt, to make oneself at bome, take liberties, Ld. 134, Nj. 216; göra langmælt, to make a long speech, Sks. 316; göra skjót-kjörit, to make a quick choice, Fms. ii. 79; göra hólpinn, to 'make holpen,' to belp, x. 314; göra lögtekit, to make a law, issue a law, xi. 213, Bs. i. 37; hann gerði hann hálshöggvinn, be bad bim bebeaded, Fms. ix. 488,

vöskustu ok beztu menn efu görlir handteknir, 41. 

B. göra sér mikit um e-t, to make much of, admire, Eg. 5, Fms. x. 254, 364; göra e-t at ágætum, to make famous, extol a thing, vii. 147; göra at ordum, to notice as remarkable, Fas. i. 123; göra at álitum, to take into consideration, Nj. 3; göra sér úgetið at e-u, to be displeased with, Ld. 134; göra vart við sik, to make one's presence noticed, Eg. 70; göra sér mikit, lítið fyrir, to make great, small efforts, Finnb. 234; göra sér í hug, to brood over; hann gerði sér í hug at drepa jarl, Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar lund, to fancy, think: göra af sér, to exert oneself, ef þú gerir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, Edda 32; hvárt hann var með Eiríki jarli, eðr görði hann annat af sér, or what else be was making of himself, Fms. xi. 157. 9. phrases, gera fáleika á sik, to feign, make oneself look sad, Nj. 14; esp. adding upp, gera sér upp veyki, to feign sickness, (upp-gerð, dissimulation); göra sér til, to make a fuss, (hence, til-gerð, foppishness.)

B. To do: I. to do, act; allt þat er hann gerir síðan (whatever be does), þat á eigandi at ábyrgjask, Ghl. 190; þér munut fátt mæla eðr gera, áðr yðr munu vandræði af standa, i.e. whatsoever you say or do will bring you into trouble, Nj. 91; göra e-t með harð-fengi ok kappi, 98; ger svá vel, 'do so well,' be so kind! 111; gerit nú svá, góði herra (please, dear lord!), þiggit mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 157: and in mod. usage, gerið þér svo vel, gerðu svo vel, = Engl. please, do! sagði, at hann hafði með trúleik gört, done faithfully, Eg. 65; göra gott, to do good; göra illt, to do evil, (god-görd, ill-görd); ok þat var vel gört, well done, 64; geyrda ek hotvetna illt, I did evil in all things, Nidrst. 109; hefir hann marga hluti gört stór-vel til mín, be bas done many things well towards me, I have received many great benefits at bis bands, Eg. 60: with dat., svá mikit gott sem jarl hefir mér gert, Nj. 133; þér vilda ek sizt illt göra, I would least do barm to thee, 84: göra fúlmennsku, to do a mean act, 185; göra vel við e-n, to do well to one, Fs. 22; görz stygð við e-n, to offend one, Fms. x. 98; göra sæmiliga til e-s, to do well to one, Ld. 62, Nj. 71; göra sóma e-s, to do bonour to one, Fins. vii. 155; göra e-m gagn, to give belp to one, Nj. 262; göra e-m sæmd, skömm, to do (sbew) bonour, disbonour, to one, 5, Fms. x. 43; göra háðung, xi. 152; göra styrk, to strengthen one, ix. 343; göra e-m skapraun, to tease one; göra ósóma, Vápn. 19; göra skada (scathe), Eg. 426; göra óvina-fagnad, to give joy to one's enemies, i. e. to do just what they want one to do, Nj. 112; gora til skaps e-m, to conform to one's wishes, 80; gerum ver sem fadir var vill, let us do as our father wishes, 198; vel må ek gera þat til skaps föður míns at brenna inni með honum, id.; göra at skapi e-s, id., 3; var þat mjök gert móti mínu skapi, Fms. viii. 300; gera til saka við e-n, to offend, sin against one, Nj. 80; gera a hluta e-s, to wrong one, Vigl. 25; göra illa II. adding prep.; göra fyrir sér, to behave badly, Fms. vii. 103. til e-s, to deserve a thing (cp. til-görð, desert, behaviour); hvat hafðir þú til gört, what hast thou done to deserve it? Nj. 130; framarr en ek hefi til gört, more than I have deserved, Fms. viii. 300; ok hafit her Danir heldr til annars gört, ye Danes bave rather deserved the reverse, xi. 102. Hom. 159:—göra eptir, to do after, imitate, Nj. 90:—göra við e-u (cp. vio-göro, amendment), to provide for, amend, ok mun úhægt vera at göra við forlögum þeirra, Ld. 190; er úhægt at göra við (to resist) atkvæðum, Fs. 22; ok mun ekki mega við því gera, Nj. 198:--göra af vid e-n (cp. af-görd, evil doing), to transgress against one, ek hefi engan hlut af gört við þik, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 241; ok iðrask nú þess er hann hefir af gert, 300; göra af við Guð, to sin against God, 2. special usages; göra . . . at, to do so and so; spurði, hvat hann vildi þá láta at gera, be asked what be would have done, Nj. 100; hann gerði þat eina at, er hann átti, be did only what be ought, 220; peir Flosi satu um at rengja, ok gatu ekki at gert, F. tried, and could do notbing, 115, 242; ber munut ekki fá at gert, fyrr en .. 139; Flosi ok hans menn fengu ekki at gert, 199; mikit hefir þú nú at gert, much bast thou now done (it is a serious matter), 85; er nú ok mikit at gert um manndráp síðan, 256; hann vildi taka vöru at láni, ok göra mikit at, and do great things, Ld. 70; Svartr hafði höggit skóg ok gert mikit at, Nj. 53; slíkt gerir at er sölin etr, so it bappens with those who eat seaweed, i. c. that (viz. thirst) comes of eating seaweed, Eg. β. göra af e-u, to do so and so with a thing; hvat hasið ér gert af Gunnari, Njarð. 376; ráð þú draumana, vera má at vér gerim af nokkut, may be that we may make something out of it, Ld. 126; gor af drauminum slikt er ber bykkir likligast, do with the dream (read it) as seems to thee likeliest, Isl. ii. 196: göra við e-n, to do with one; þá var um rætt, hvað við þá skyldi göra, wbat was to be done with them? Eg. 232; ærnar eru sakir til við Egil, hvat sem eg læt göra við hann, 426; eigi veit ek hvat þeir hafa síðan við gört, 574: göra fyrir e-t, to provide; Jón var vel fjáreigandi, ok at öllu vel fyrir gört, a wealthy and well-to-do man, Sturl. iii. 195; þótt Björn sé vel vígt maðr, þá er þar fyrir gört, því at ..., but that is made up, because ...: fyrir göra (q. v.), to forfeit.

216; göra langmælt, to make a long speech, Sks. 316; göra skjót-kjörit, to make a quick choice, Fms. ii. 79; göra hólpinn, to 'make holpen,' to skulum vér ganga allir á vald jarlsins, því at oss gerir eigi annat, nothing belp, x. 314; göra lögtekit, to make a law, issue a law, xi. 213, Bs. i. 37; hann gerði hann hálshöggvinn, be bad bim bebeaded, Fms. ix. 488, v.l.; ok görðu þá handtekna alla at minsta kosti, Sturl. i. 40; várir vill þat eigi, því at mér gerir þat eigi (it will not do for me) at þér gangit

her upp, x. 357; þat gerir mer ekki, at þer gangit á Orminn, ... en hitt må vera at mér komi at gagni, ii. 227; hóttisk þá vita, at honum mundi ekki gera (it would do notbing) at biðja fyrir honum, Fb. i. 565; engum gerði við hann at keppa, 571; ekki gerði þeim um at brjótask, Bárð. 10 new Ed.; sagða ek yðr eigi, at ekki mundi gera at leita hans, Sks. 625; hvat gerir mér nú at spyrja, Stj. 518; ekki gerir at dylja, no use biding it, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; ætla þat at fáir þori, enda geri engum, Band. 7; bæði var leitað til annarra ok heima, ok gerði ekki, but did no good, 4; hét hann þeim afarkostum, ok gerði þat ekki, but it did no good, Fms. ii. 143.

II. to send, despatch, cp. the Engl. to 'do' a message; hann gerði þegar menn frá sér, Eg. 270; hann hafði gört menn sex á skóginn fyrir þá, 568; þá gerði Karl lið móti þeim, Fms. i. 108; jarl gerði Eirík at leita Ribbunga, ix. 314; hann gerði fram fyrir sik Álf á njósn, 488; hann gerði menn fyrir sér at segja konunginum kvámu sína, x. 10; hleypi-skúta var gör norðr til pråndheims, vii. 206; jafnan gerði jarl til Ribbunga ok drap menn af peim, ix. 312; vilja Osvífrs-synir þegar gera til þeirra Kotkels, despatch them to slay K., Ld. 144; skulu vér nú göra í mót honum, ok láta hann engri njósn koma, 242:-göra eptir e-m, to send after one, Nero bað göra eptir postulunum ok leiða þangat, 656 C. 26; nú verðr eigi eptir gört at miðjum vetri, Grág. i. 421; frændr Bjarnar létu göra eptir (Germ. abbolen) líki hans, Bjarn. 69; síðan gerðu þeir til klaustrs þess er jómfruin var i, Fms. x. 102: gera e-m ord, njósn, to do a message to one; hann gerði orð jörlum sínum, Eg. 270; ætluðu þeir at göra Önundi njósn um ferdir Egils, 386, 582; voru þangat orð gör, word was sent thither, Hkr. III. with infin. as an auxiliary verb, only in poetry and old prose (laws); ef hón gerði koma, if she did come, Völ. 5; gerðit vatn vægja, Am. 25; gramr gørr-at sér hlífa, be does not spare bimself, Hkr. i. (in a verse); gerout vægjask, id., Fs. (in a verse); hann geroisk at höggva, Jb. 41; görðir at segja, Bkv. 15; görðisk at deyja, Gkv. 1. 1: in prose, eigi gerir hugr minn hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 122; góðir menn göra skýra sitt mál með sannsögli, 677. 12; Aristodemus görði eigi enn at trúa, Post.: esp. in the laws, ef þeir göra eigi ganga í rúm sín, Grág. i. 8; ef godinn gerr eigi segja, 32; ef hann gerr eigi i ganga, 33; ef þeir göra eigi hluta meðr sér, 63; ef dómendr göra eigi dæma, 67; ef dómendr göra eigi við at taka, id.; ef goðinn gerr eigi (does not) nefna féráns-dóm, 94; nú göra þeir menn eigi úmaga færa, 86; ef þeir göra eigi nefna kvöðina af búanum, Kb. ii. 163; ef þeir göra eigi segja, hvárt..., Sb. ii. 52; nú gerr sá eigi til fara, Kb. ii. 96; göra eigi koma, 150; ef hann gerr eigi kjósa, § 113. IV. a law term, göra um, or gera only, to judge or arbitrate in a case; fékksk þat af, at tólf menn skyldu göra um málit, Nj. 111; villt þú göra um málit, 21; bjóða mun ek at göra um, ok lúka upp þegar görðinni, 77; mun sá mála-hluti várr beztr, at góðir menn geri um, 88; málin vóru lagið í gerð, skyldu gera um tólf menn, var þá gert um málin á þingi, var þat gert, at . . . (follows the verdict), 88; vil ek at þú sættisk skjótt ok látir góða menn gera um..., at hann geri um ok enir beztu menn af hvárra liði lögliga til nefndir, 188; Njáll kvaðsk eigi gera mundu nema á þingi, 105; þeir kváðusk þat halda mundu, er hann gerði, id.; skaltú gera sjálfr, 58 fyrr en gert var áðr um hitt málit, 120; ek vil bjóðask til at göra milli ykkar þórðar um mál yðar, Bjarn. 55; þorsteinn kvað þat þó mundi mál manna, at þeir hefði góða nefnd um sættir þótt hann görði, 56; nú er þegar slegit í sætt málinu með því móti, at Áskell skal göra um þeirra í milli, Rd. 248; er nú leitað um sættir milli þeirra, ok kom svá at þeir skulu göra um málin Þorgeirr goði frá Ljósa-vatni ok Arnórr ór Reykjahlíð, sú var görð þeirra at..., 288; svá kemr at Ljótr vill at Skapti görði af hans hendi, en Guðmundr vill sjálfr göra fyrir sína hönd, skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; eigi hæfir þat, leitum heldr um sættir ok geri borgeirr um mál bessi, Lv. 12; var jafnt gört sár bórðar ok sár Þórodds, Eb. 246; þær urðu mála-lyktir at Þórðr skyldi göra um..., 24; ok vóru þá görvar miklar fésektir, 128; var leitað um sættir, ok varð þat at sætt, at þeir Snorri ok Steindórr skyldi göra um, 212; bit erut gerfir héraðs-sekir sem íllræðis-menn, Fs. 58: göra görð, Sturl. i. 63, 105: adding the fine, to fix the amount, hat er gerd min, at ek geti verð húss ok matar, I fix ibe amount of the value of the bouse and (stolen) stores, Nj. 80; gerði Njáll hundrað silfts, N. put it at a bundred silver pieces, 58; margir mæltu, at mikit væri gert, that the amount was bigb, id.; slíkt fégjald sem gert var, 120; vilit ér nokkut héraðs-sektir göra eða utanferðir, 189; hann dæmdi þegar, ok görði hundrað silfrs, 61; síðan bauð Bjarni Þorkatli sætt ok sjálfdæmi, görði Bjarni hundrað silfrs, Vápn. 31; ek göri á hönd þóri hundrað silfrs, Lv. 55; ek göri á hönd þér hundrað silfrs, id.; vilit þér, at ek göra millum ykkar? síðan görði konungr konuna til handa þórði ok öll fé hennar, Bjarn. 17; Rafn kvað hann mikit fé annat af sér hafa gört, at eigi þætti honum þat betra, Fs. 30; Gellir görði átta hundrað silfrs, Lv. 97; fyrir þat gerði Börkr hinn digri af honum eyjarnar, B. took the isles from him as a fine, Landn. 123: adding the case as object, Gunnarr geroi geroina, G. gave judgment in the case, Nj. 80; fyrr en gert var aor um hitt malit, till the other case was decided, 120; þá sætt er hann görði Haraldi jarli, that settlement wbich be made for earl Harold, Fms. viii. 300: Flosi var görr utan ok allir brennu-menn, F. was put out (banished) and all the burners, Nj. 251 : done, dressed; sva gurvir, so 'geared,' so trussed, Am. 40.

metaph., nema bau vili annat mal a gera, unless they choose to settle is otherwise, Grag. i. 336. 2. in the phrase, göra seko, to make a case of outlawry, Grag. i. 118; eigi um görir seko manns ella, else the outlawry takes no effect; en hann um görir eigi ella sekõina, else be cannot condemn bim, 110. 3. to perform; eptir-gerðar þeirrar sem hverr nennti framast at gera eptir sinn náung, Fms. viii. 103; en þat grunaði konung, at hann mundi ætla at göra eptir sumar sættir, i.e. that be had some back door to escape by, Orkn. 58 (cp. O. H.); allt bat er ber gerit nú fyrir beirra V. special usages, to make allowance for; gera foor til fjar, to make an arbitrary allowance for, Isl. ii. 138; hence, to suppose, en ef ek skal göra til fyrir fram (suggest) hvat er hón (the code) segir mér, þá segi ek svá, at . . ., Fms. ix. 331; gera sér í hug, Fs. 112; göra sér í hugar-lund, to fancy; göra e-m getsakir, to impule to one; gera orð á e-u, to report a thing; þat er ekki orð á því geranda, tis not worth talking about; eigi þarf orð at göra hjá því ('tis not to be denied), sjálfan stólkonunginn blindaði hann, Mork. 14 (cp. Fms. vi. 168, l.c.); gera sér lett, to take a thing lightly, Am. 70; göra ser far um, to take pains; göra sér í hug, hugar-lund, to suppose.

D. IMPERS. it makes one so and so, one becomes; hann görði fölvan í andliti, be turned pale, Glúm. 342; leysti ísinn ok görði varmt vatnið, the water became warm, 623. 34; vedt görði hvast, a gale arose, Eg. 128; hríð mikla gerði at þeim, they were overtaken by a storm, 267; þá gerði ok á hríð (acc.) veðrs, 281; féll veðrit ok gerði logn (acc.), and became calm, 372; görði þá stórt á firðinum, the sea rose high, 600; til þess er veðr lægði ok ljóst gerði, and till it cleared up, 129; um nóttina gerði á zői-veðr ok útsynning, 195; görir á fyrir þeim hafvillur, they lost their course (of sailors), Finnb. 242; mér gerir svefnhöfugt, I grow sleepy, Nj.

264; þá görði vetr mikinn þar eptir hinn næsta, Rd. 248.

E. KEFLEX. to become, grow, arise, and the like; þá görðisk hlátr, then arose laughter, Nj. 15; gördisk bardagi, it came to a fight, 62, 108; så atburðr görðisk, it came to pass, Fms. x. 279; þau tíðendi er þat hörðu görzt, Ld. 152; gerðisk með þeim félagskapr, they entered into fellowsbip, Eg. 29; gerðisk svá fallit kaup, Dipl. ii. 10; Sigurðr konungr gerðisk (grew up to be) ofstopa-maðr ..., görðisk mikill maðr ok sterkr, Fms. vii. 238; hann görðisk brátt ríkr maðr ok stjórnsamr, xi. 223; Unnr görðisk þá mjök elli-móð, U. became worn with age, Ld. 12; sár pat er at ben görðisk, a law term, a wound which amounted to a bleeding wound, Nj. passim:-to be made, to become, görask konungr, to become king, Eg. 12; ok görðisk skáld hans, and became bis skáld, 13; görðisk konungs hirðmaðr, 27; görask hans eigin-kona, to become bis wedded wife, Fms. i. 3; at hann skyldi görask hálf-konungr yfir Dana-veldi, 83; vill Hrútr görask mágr þinn, Nj. 3; hann gerðisk síðan óvarari, be became less cautious, Fms. x. 414. 2. with the prep. svá, to bappen, come to pass so and so; svá görðisk, at ..., it so bappened, that ..., Nj. 167; görðisk svá til, at ..., Fms. x. 391; þá görðisk svá til um síðir, at ..., at last it came to pass, that ..., 392; enda vissi hann eigi, at þingför mundi af görask, in case be knew not tbat it would entail a journey to parliament, Grág. i. 46: with at added, to increase, ba gördisk bat mjök at um jarl (it grew even worse with the earl) at hann var úsiðugr um kvenna-far, görðisk þat svá mikit, at..., it grew to such a pitch, that ..., Hkr. i. 245; hence the mod. phrase, e-b á-görist, it increases, gains, advances, esp. of illness, bad habits, and the like, never in a good sense. 3. impers. with dat., honum gerðisk ekki mjök vært, be felt restless, Ld. 152; næsta gerisk mér kynlegt, I feel uneasy, Finnb. 236. 4. to behave, bear oneself; Páll görðisk hraustliga í nafni Jesu, Post. 656 C. 13. 5. to set about doing, be about; fam vetrum síðan görðisk hann vestr til Íslands, Fms. x. 415; maðr kom at honum ok spurði, hvat hann gerðisk, wbat be was about, O. H. 244; görðisk jarl til Ribbunga, Fms. ix. 312, v.l.; tveir menn görðusk ferðar sinnar, two men set out for a journey, x. 279; görðusk menn ok eigi til þess at sitja yfir hlut hans, Eg. 512; at þessir menn hafa görzk til svá mikils stórræðis, Fms. xi. 261; eigi treystusk menn at görask til við hann, Bárð. 160. 6. (mod.) to be; in such phrases as, eins og menn nú gerast, such as people now are; eins og flestir menn gerast.

F. PART. PASS. görr, geyrr (Fms. ix. 498, x. 75), gjörr, gerr, as adj., compar. görvari, superl. görvastr; [A.S. gearu; gare, Chaucer, Percy's Ballads; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar]:—skilled, accomplished; vaskligt, at sér görr, Ld. 134; vel at sér görr, İsl. ii. 326, Gísl. 14; gerr at sér um allt, Nj. 51; hraustir ok vel at sér görvir, Eg. 86; at engi maor hafi gervari at sér verit en Sigurðr, Mork. 221; allra manna snjallastr í máli ok görvastr at sér, Hkr. iii. 360: the phrase, leggja görva hönd á e-t, to set a skilled band to work, to be an adept, a master in a thing; svá hagr, at hann lagði allt á görva hönd, Fas. i. 391, (á allt görva hönd, iii. 195.) ready made, at band; in the saying, gott er til geyrs (i.e. görs, not geirs) at taka, 'tis good to bave a thing at hand, Hkm. 17; ganga til görs, to have it ready made for one, Ld. 96; gör gjöld, prompt punishment, Lex. Poët .: with infin., gerr at bjooa, ready to offer, Gh. 17; gervir at eiskra, in wild spirits, Hom. 11; görvar at ríða, Vsp. 24: with gen. of the thing, gerr ills hugar, prone to evil. Hým. 9; gerr galdrs, prone to sorcery, pd. 3; skulut II. [cp. görvi, Engl. gear], pess görvir, be ready for that ! Am. 55.

adverb. phrases, so-gurt, at soguru, so dons; verða menn þat þó so-gurt at 🌱 freq. ; kirkja á messu-bók ok görninga, Ám. 4. hafa, i. e. there is no redress to be bad, Hrafn. 9; hafi hann so-gurt, N. G. L. i. 35, Nj. 141; kvad eigi so-gort duga, 123, v. l.; at (med) so-guru, this done, quo facto, Skv. 1. 24, 40; freq. with a notion of being left undone, re insecta, Germ. unverrichteter sache, Eg. 155, Glum. 332, Ö. H. 202; enda siti um so-gort, and now let it stand, Skalda 166; við so-gurt, id., 655 vii. 4; á so-gurt ofan, into the bargain, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36, Fas. i. 85.

görandi, a, m., part. doer, Rb. 4: gramm. nominative, Skálda. GÖBÐ, görð, gerð, f. [göra]: 1. used of making, building, svorkmansbip; görð ok gylling, Vm. 47; kirkju-görð, church-building; húsa-g., bouse-building; skipa-g., sbip-building; gato-g., fence-making: -of performance, vigslu-g., inauguration; messu-g., saying of mass, divine service; pjonustu-g., embættis-g., id.; pakkar-g., thanksgiving; bænar-g., prayer; lof-g., praise; ölmusu-g., alms-giving; frid-g., peacemaking; sættar-g., settlement, agreement, arbitration: - of working, akrg., tillage; ú-gerð, bad workmansbip, patchwork; við-gerð, mending:of yielding (of duties), tiundar-görð, tilbe; leiðangrs-g., paying levy:cookery and the like, öl-görð, ale-making, brewing; matar-g., cooking; braud-g., baking: sundr-gerd, show: til-gerd, whims: upp-gerd, dissimu lation : eptir-görð, q.v.: í-görð, suppuration. 2. a doing, act, deed; the phrase, orð ok görðir, words and deeds, Fms. iii. 148; ef þú launar svá mína görð, Ísl. ii. 141, Stj. 250, 252, Dipl. i. 7: so in the phrase, söm pin gerð, as good as the deed (in declining a kind offer); góð-görð, velgörð, a good deed, benefit; ill-görðir (pl.), evil doings; mein-görðir, transgressions: in gramm. the active voice, Skalda 180. II. a law term, arbitration; the settlement was called sætt or sættar-görð, the umpires görðar-menn, m., Grág., Nj. passim; and the verdict gerð or görð, cp. göra C. IV:—the technical phrases were, leggja mál í görð, to submit a case to arbitration, passim; vóru málin í gerð lagin með umgangi ok sættarbodum gódgjarna manna, Eb. 128; or slá málum í sætt, Rd. 248, Eb. ch. 56; leggja mál undir e-n, Lv. ch. 27: nefna menn til görðar (ch. 4), or taka menn til görðar, to choose umpires; vóru menn til gerðar teknir ok lagör til fundr, Nj. 146: skilja undir gerð (sátt), or skilja undan, to stipulate, of one of the party making a stipulation to be binding on the umpire (as e.g. the award shall not be outlawry but payment), en þó at vandliga væri skilit undir görðina, þá játaði þórðr at göra, Eb. 24, cp. Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63; göra fé slíkt sem hann vildi, at undan-skildum hérað-sektum ok utanferðum, var þá handsalat niðrfall af sökum, Fs. 74; lúka upp gerð (to deliver the arbitration), or segja upp gerð, to pronounce or to give verdict as umpire; skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; hann lauk upp gerðum á þórsness-þingi ok hafði við hina vitrustu menn er þar vóru komnir, Eb. 246; þeir skyldi upp lúka görðinni áðr en þeir færi af þingi, Bjarn. (fine); Þorsteinn kvaðsk ekki mundu görð upp lúka fyr en á nokkuru lögþingi, Fs. 49:—as to the number of umpires,—one only, a trustworthy man, was usually appointed, Eb. ch. 10 (Thord Gellir umpire), ch. 46, Lv. ch. 27 (Gellir), Valla L. ch. 6 (Skapti the speaker), Rd. ch. 6 (Askell Godi), Sturl. 2. ch. 103 (Jón Loptsson), Sturl. 4. ch. 27 (Thorvald Gizurarson), Bjarn. 17 (the king of Norway), Flóam. S. ch. 3, Hallfr. S. ch. 10, Bjarn. 55: two umpires, Rd. ch. 10, 16, 18, 24, Valla L. ch. 10 (partly a case of sjálfdæmi), Bjarn. (fine): twelve umpires, Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124 (six named by each party): the number and other particulars not recorded, Vd. ch. 39, 40, Nj. ch. 94, Rd. ch. 11, 13, Eb. ch. 27, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 12, 30, Glum. ch. 9, 23, 27, etc.:—even the sjálfdæmi (q. v.), self-judg-12, 30, Grum. cn. 9, 23, 27, etc.:—even the spandarun (q. v.), say youngwag, was a kind of arbitration, cp. Vápn. 31, Vd. ch. 29, 34, 44, Lv. ch. 17,
Band. pp. 11-13, Olk. ch. 2-4: curious is the passage, ck vil at vit takim
menn til görðar með okkr, Hrafnkell svarar, þá þykisk þú jafn-menntr mér, Hrasin. 10: görð is properly distinguished from dómr, but is sometimes confounded with it, voru handsöluð mál í dóm ok menn til görðar nefndir, Lv. 13; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gerðum upp á Þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; as also Nj. (beginning), where lögligir dómar no doubt refers to görð. A section of law about görð is contained in the Grag. at the end of Kaupa-battr, ch. 69-81 (i. 485-497), where even the curious case is provided for of one or all the umpires dying, or becoming dumb or mad, before pronouncing their verdict. This was a favourite way of settlement at the time of the Commonwealth, and suited well the sagacious and law-abiding spirit of the men of old: nor did the institution of the Fifth Court make any change in this; the görð was even resorted to in public matters, such as the introduction of Christianity in A.D. 1000. Good and leading men acted the part of public peacemakers (e.g. Njál in the 10th, Jón Loptsson in the 12th century); until at last, in the 13th century, the king of Norway was resorted to, but he misused the confidence put in him.

görla (gerla, gjörla), adv. quite, altogether, clearly, Nj. 5, 104, passim. görliga, adv. = görla, Skv. 1. 36.

GÖRN, f., old pl. garnar, Grág. ii. 361, 371, usually and mod. garnir, [akin to garn, yarn], the guts, Landn. 217, Grág. ii. 361, Jb. 320, Ls. 50. GÖRNING (gjörning, gerning), f. (in mod. usage masc. -ingr, Sturl. i. 217):—a doing, deed, act, Sturl. l.c., Hom. 106; god-g., well-doing a good deed; mis-g., a mis-deed: a written deed, freq.: in plur., Postulanna Görningar or Gjörninga bók, the book of the Acts of the Apostles, prop. to mean bidden treasures, board.

II. only in plur, sorceries, witchcraft, Fs. 37, Fms. ii. 134, v. 326, x. 136, Hom. 53, 86, N. G. L. i. 351, passim; esp. in the allit. phrase, galdrar ok g. COMPDS; görninga-hríð, f., -veðr, n. a witch storm, Fs. 56, Fas. iii. 279. görninga-sótt, f. sickness caused inga-maðr, m. a sorcerer, Js. 22. görninga-stakkr, m. an enchanted jacket, by sorcery, Fas. i. 324. görninga-vættr, f. a witch, Grett. 151 B, Fs. 166. Fs. 33.

gör-óttr, adj. empoisoned, Sæm. 118.

görr, vide gær. gör-ráðr, adj. arbitrary.

gör-ræði, n. a law term, an arbitrary aet; taka skip manns at görræði sinu, Grág. ii. 396.

gör-samliga, adv. altogetber, quite, Bs. i. 322, Fms. vii. 11, Magn. 466, Fas. i. 287, Hom. 44, Sks. 327, 347, passim.

gör-samligr, adj. all together.

gör-semi, gör-symi, giavr-simi, f., Mork. 61, 64; but usually gersemi, f. indecl. sing., but pessarar gersemar (gen.), Fms. vi. 73; [old Dan. görsum; gersuma in A. S. laws is a Scandin. or Dan. word, from gör- and sama, what beseems; or perhaps better from gör- and sima, costly wire, coils of wire being used as money]:—a costly thing, jawel; gersemi ertú (what a treasure thou art?), hversu þú ert mér eptirlétr, Nj. 68; skjöld, ok var hann en mesta gersemi, Eg. 698; gullhring ok nokkrar gersimar, Bs. i. 130; gaf keisarinn honum margar gersimar, Fms. xi. 328; eina digran gullhring ok var þat g. sem mest, Fær. 6; með stórum gersemum ok fjár-hlutum, Fms. x. 417: of a living thing, þeir hafa drepit yxn (osen) mitt er mest gersemi var, Sd. 158; var þat dyr en mesta gersemi þess-kyns, Fms. vi. 298 sqq.; konungs-gersemi, a 'king's jewel,' of a dwarf,—such a man being the 'king's plaything:' allit., gull ok gersimar, passim:—Hnoss and Gersemi were the daughters of Freyja, Edda. gör-simligr, adj. costly, Edda 21, 151.

gör-tæki, n. a law term, any unlawful seizure or bolding of another man's property without positive intention of stealing, therefore not felony: it is thus defined, ef maðr tekr þat er annarr maðr á, ólofat, ok á maðr at færa þat til görtækis er pennings er vert eðr meira, Grág. ii. 188; þjófsök and görtækis-sök are distinguished in 190; the penalty was the payment of twice its value, as fixed by the neighbours, and a fine of three marks, i. 401, ii. 188, 396: pilfering could be prosecuted either as thest or as görtæki, i. 430, ii. 295, and passim.

görva, gjörva, gerva, geyrva, adv.; compar. görr, gjörr, gerr; superl. gorst, gerst: [A. S. gearve, gearu; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar]: -quite, clearly; ef þú görva kannar, if thou searchest closely, Hm. 101. Ls. 52; muna g., to remember clearly, Am. 78; reyna g., 77; vita g., to know exactly, O. H. 62, Sturl. iii. 220 C: compar., seg enn görr, tell it plainer, speak out l Nj. 13; þvíat nú vita menn görr en fyrr hvat göra skal, Bjarn. 58; um þá hluti er ek hann görr at sjá en þér, Ld. 186; þó veiztu görr ef þú ræðir þetta mál fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 82: more, farther, ok skilja þeir þat eigi gört en svá, Grág. i. 136; þá á hann eigi görr at neyta, en fjögurra missera björg sé eptir, not beyond that point, 235; lögsögu-maðr skal svá görla (so far, so minutely) alla þáttu upp segja, at engi viti einna miklogi görr, 2; görr meir, still more, H. E. i. 48: superl., ek veit görst (I know best) at per pursit bryningina, Ld. 240: sá veit görst er reynir, a saying; sauða-maðr fór ok sagði Gunnart sem görst (be told G. minutely) frá öllu, Nj. 104; er þat bæði, at ek þykkjumk svá görst vita hverr þú ert, Fms. ii. 269; þóttisk hón þá görst vita, hvernig honum mun farask, Rd. 246.

görv-allr, adj. wbole, entire, quite all, = Gr. &was, Hm. 147, Grág. i. 262, Fms. vi. 444, viii. 261, xi. 67, 186, Ld. 202, Sks. passim, both in old

and mod. usage.

görvi, giörvi, gervi, f. indecl. sing., pl. görvar, [A. S. gearwe; Engl. gear, garb; Hel. gerui; Germ. garb]:—gear, apparel; kraptr er görvi hugar, 'virtus est animi habitus,' Hom. 27; fóru hendr hvítar hennar um pessar gervar, Fas. i. (in a verse); brautingja-gervi, a beggar's gear, Hbl. 6; kaupmanna-g., a merchant's gear, Fms. v. 285; far-görvi, luggage; handa-gervi, 'bands' gear,' gloves, Sd. 143, 177, Fbr. 139; eykja-görvi, borse barness, Yt. 10; at-görvi (q.v.), accomplishment. görvi-búr. n. a store-bouse, Ld. 134, porst. Siou H. 7, Fs. 40.

görvi-leikr (-leiki), m. accomplishments, Grett. 113, Fms. iv. 178. gorvi-ligr, adj. accomplished, doughty, able, Eg. 3, 98, Nj. 72, Fms.

i. 4, 61, Fas. i. 58, Bs. i. 130, passim.

görvir, m., poët. a doer, maker, Lex. Poët.

götóttr, adj. [gat], full of boles. GOTVA, ab, [akin to gata, a way dug or bored through; the characteristic v is preserved in Goth. gatvo = platea]:-- vo dig, bury; götvaðe (part.), buried (in a cairn), Isl. ii. 280; götva þeir hann þar í grjótinu, they cast stones over him, Gisl. 72, Gkv. 18: in mod. usage, upp-götva, to discover, (freq.)

götvaör, m. one who buries, i. e. a slayer, Bkv. 10, (dub.) götvan, f., in upp-götvan, discovery, (freq. in mod. usage.)

götvar, f. pl. [A. S. geatwe, Grein], a board (?); geirrotu götvar, the treesure of Bellona, armour, weapons, Edda (in a verse), Yt. 21: götvar seems



H (há) is the eighth letter. In the old Runic alphabet it was represented by | and |, which are used indiscriminately (but never | or B): H and H both occur on the Golden horn, the former once, the latter twice. This Rune was no doubt borrowed from the Greek or Latin. In the later common Runic alphabet this character was replaced by \* (rarely \*), which we may infer was taken from the Greek x (the g of the old Runic alphabet) marked with a perpendicular stroke down the middle, market white applicable of the Latin (see Ritschl's essay in the Rheinisches Museum, 1869, p. 22); yet the old form | is now and then found on the oldest of the later monuments, e.g. the stones from Snoldelöv, Höjetostrup, and Helnæs (Thorsen 15, 17, 335), on which monuments the \* is used for a: in some inscriptions \* serves both for b and soft g. The name of the Rune b was Hagall or Hagl, an Anglo-Saxon form, explained as meaning bail, hagl er kaldast korna (bail is the coldest of grains), in the Norse Runic poem; cp. bägl byð hwitust corna in the Anglo-Saxon poem, which is the prototype of the Norse. These names in the Anglo-Saxon and Norse poems are in no way derived from the form of the Rune, but are merely alike to the modern rhymes in English ABC books,—'B is a Baker' or the like. The Hagall was the first of the second group of Runes, Hn; as, which was therefore called Hagalszett, the family of Hagal (ep. introduction to F).

A. PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING.—H is sounded as in English bard. bouse: the aspirate is still sounded in bl, br, bn much as in the Welsh ll, rb: the bu is in the west and north of Icel, sounded as ku; but in the south and east the distinction is kept between by and ky (hver a kettle and kver a quire, hvölum whales and kvölum torments), as also in writing; and by is sounded like wb in Northern English; in a small part of eastern Icel. it is sounded like Greek x (hvalr as xalr, hvad as xao), and this is probably the oldest and truest representation of the bu II. the b is dropped, 1. in the article inn, in, it, for hinn, hin, hit, which is often spelt so in old MSS. B. in the personal pronoun hann, hún if following after another word, e. g. ef 'ann (ef hann), ef 'ún (ef hún), þó 'onum (þó honum), látt' 'ann vera (láttu hann vera), sego' 'enn' ao koma (segou henni ao koma); this is the constant pronunciation of the present time, but in writing the b is kept: whereas, at the beginning of a sentence the b is sounded, e.g. hann (hón) kom, be (she) came, but kom 'ann? (if asking the question). y. in a few words such as álfa and hálfa, óst and hóst (cp. hósta), ökulbrækr and hökul-2. in the latter part of such compounds as have nearly become brækr. inflexions, as ein-aror for ein-haror: in -úô, -ýôgi, -ygô (Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. 1); elsk-ogi, var-ugi, öl-ogi, from hugr; örv-endr, tröll-endr, gramendr, from hendr; litar-apt = litar-hapt: in -ald = hald, handar-ald, haf-ald; lík-amr = lík-hamr, hár-amr = hár-hamr; skauf-ali, rang-ali, from hali; at-zen = at-hzen, and perhaps in aud-cen, or-cen, from hof or hoen; and-cena = and-hoefa, to respond; hnapp-elda = hnapp-helda: in pr. names in -arr, ralli, -eior, -ildr, for -harr = herr, -halli, -heior, -hildr, (Ein-arr, bor-alli, Ragn-eiðr, Yngv-ildr, etc.) In a few words, as hjúpr, and derivatives from jupr, hilmr and ilmr, hopa and opa, b seems to have been added. In some of the cases above cited both forms are still heard, but the apocopate are more usual, III. b is neither written nor sounded as final or medial, and has in all such cases been absorbed by the preceding vowel or simply dropped (see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1). some MSS., especially Norse, use a double form gb and tb to mark a soft or aspirate sound, e.g. sagha and saga, thing and bing; especially in inflexive syllables, -itb=-it, etc.

V. a curious instance of V. a curious instance of spelling (as in Welsh) rb for br is found occasionally in Runes, e.g. Rhruulfr for Hrúlfr, Thorsen 335; to this corresponds the English spelling wb for bw, in white, wheat, whale, where, whence, why, whelp, whine, whet, whirl, wharf, wheel, while, whim, = Icel. hvitr, hveiti, hvalr, hvar, hvaðan, hvé, hválpr, hvína, hvetja, hvirfill, hvarf, hvel, hvíld, hvima, etc.

B. REMARKS, CHANGES, ETC.—In Icel. b is used as an initial letter most largely next to s; in modern Teutonic languages it has been greatly reduced through the dropping of the aspiration before the liquids l, n, r, and before v, whereby all words in bl, bn, br, and bv have been transferred to the liquids and to  $\nu$  (see Gramm. p. xxxvi, signif. II.  $\beta$ ); the b in these words is essential to the etymology, and was in olden times common to all Teutonic languages, but in Scandinavia it was lost about the 11th or 12th century, so that not a single instance of bl, bn, br is on record in any MS. written in Norway; though old Norwegian poets of the 10th century used it in alliteration, so it must have been sounded at that time; b in bl, bn, br is therefore a test of a MS. being Icelandic and not Norse. In modern Icel. pronunciation the b aspirate has been lost in two or three words, as leiti for hleyti, a part, a word which was borrowed from Norway about the 14th century; rót = hrót, a roof: it is a matter of course that the b is dropped in words which were borrowed from the English not earlier than the 12th century, e. g. lavaror, Early Engl. lauerd (lord), but A. S. blaford.

b has been added in a few words to which it does not rightly belong, viz. in hneiss and hneisa for neiss and neisa; hnysa for nysa; hreifr (glad) for reifr; hniðra (to lower) for niðra (niðr); hlykkr (and hlykkjóttr), a curve, for lykkr (cp. lykkja, a noose); hrjóta for rjóta, to snort; hlað, a lace, cp. Lat. laqueus: hnestla for nestla, a loop. B. in a few instances both forms are used to form double words, in hrifa and rifa, Lat. rapere: hrase and rasa, to stumble; rata (= Goth. vraton), to find the way, but hrata, to 2. the b seems to be a subfall (cp. Vsp. 52); hrjá and rjá, to vez. a. for an old v, in hrekja, to toss about, to wreck, akin to Goth. vrekan, Icel. reka: in hreibr, a nest, Dan, rede, cp. Engl. wreath, Goth.  $\beta$ . in modern pronunciation b is a substitute for g in the words hneggja, hnegg, for gneggja, gnegg; bver-hnipt for bver-gnipt. hnifr, hnúi, hnefi, hnöttr, hnútr, hnörr, hnakkr, hnjúkr, hnoða, hnappr, for knifr, knui, knefi . . . , knoba, knappr; this spelling is found in MSS. of the 15th century, e. g. the Hrokkinskinna passim (see letter K). In all these cases the b is etymologically wrong; in some of the words above (as in hneisa) it is found even in very old MSS., e. g. the Mork.; but the true etymology is seen from the alliteration in old poems, e. g. Hm. 48, 140, Hom. 26 (raut, reginkunni); Stor. 13 (Nysumk hins | ok hygg at því); Edda 105 (reifr gékk herr und hlífar | hizig...); but not so in modern poets, e. g. Hröktu því svo og hrjáðu þig | Herra minn ilsku-þjóðir, Pass, 9. 9; Forvitnin holdsins hnýsir þrátt | í Herrans leyndar-dóma, 21. 2; Nær eg fell eðr hrasa hér | hæstur Drottinn vill reiðast mér, 5. 6. the Gothic has a special sign for bv, viz. w, which thus answers to wb in 2. when followed by an o or u, the u in English, e. g. wan = wben. bu is dropped, e. g. hot booting, hote to boot, cp. Goth. wota and wotjan; as also in hot = hvat what, holl from hvall, hiol and hvel, holf and hvalf, horfinn, hurfu, hyrfi for hyorfinn, hyurfu, hyyrfi,

C. Interchange.-Latin c and Greek & answer to the Teut. and Icel. b; thus Lat. caper, caput, canis, carbasus, centum, cervus, cor (cord-), collum, corvus, cūtis, = Icel. hafr, höfuð, hundr, hörr (hörv-), hundrað, hjörtr (hirtu) and hjarta, háls (hals), hrafn, húð; calæ, cp. hæll; cardo, cp. hjarri; claudus, cp. haltr; clivus, cp. hlíð; corpus, cp. hræ (hræv-); cērebrum, cp. hjarni; crāter, cp. hurð; cōs, cp. hein; clāmo, cp. hljómr; cēlo, cp. hylja and Hel; coelum, cp. holr (bollow); căpio (-cipio) = hefja; prin-cipium = upp-haf; ceteri, cp. hindri; coand con-, cp. hjá; cttra, cp. héðra (hér is a contracted form); clūnis, cp. hlaun; clino, cp. hlein, Engl. to lean; căleo, cp. hlé-, hlý-r; côlo, cp. halda; custodio, cp. hodd, Engl. to board; cella, cp. hellir; carcer, cp. hörgr; circus, cp. hringr; corium, cp. hörund; curvus, cp. hverfa (to turn round): Gr. καλλίον, κάλλιστος, = Icel. hellri, hellztr (hölztr); κάλαμος, κεφάλή, κέρας, κύον, καρδία, = Icel. hálmr, höfuð, horn, hundr, hjarta; κώνοε, cp. húnn; κλήροε, cp. hlutr; κυκλόε, cp. högl-d, hvel, hjól; κοιλοε, cp. holr; κόραξ, cp. hrafn; κρέαε, cp. hræ; κρανίον, cp. hjarni and hvern or hvörn (the two pebble-like bones in a fish's head), cp. also Goth. wairnis; κρίδε, cp. Icel. hrútr; κράτοε, κράτεροε, cp. harðr, hraustr; κείρω, cp. herja; κάλύπτω, cp. hylja; κλίνω, cp. hlin, hlein; κλύω, cp. hlyda; κρίζω, cp. hrikta; κρηπίε, cp. hriflingar, hrifla; κώμη, cp. heimr; κῦμα, cp. húm; κοινόε, cp. hjú-, hjú-n: Lat, quis = hverr; qui = hve; quies, cp. hvil-d, etc.: some of these words may be dubious, but others are evident.

Haðar, m. pl. the inhabitants of Hada-land, a Norse county, Fms. xii.

HADDA, u, f. (halda, Rd. 315, l. 14), [Ivar Aasen bodda, badde, bolle]:—a pot-book or rather pot-links, for the hadda was a chain of rings rather than a mere handle, as is seen from Hým. 34—en á hælum hringar skullu—compared with, heyrði til höddu þá er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168; hann kastaði katlinum svá at haddan skall við (ratled), Fms. vi. 364; hann dró á hönd sér höddu er ifir var bollanum, O. H. 135; ketill var upp yfir rekkjuna ok reist upp haddan yfir katlinum, ok vóru þar á festir hringar,... þá féll haldan á katlinum því at hann hafði komit við festina, Rd. 314, 315; hann krækti undir hödduna hinum minsta fingri ok fleytti honum (the kettle) jafnhátt ökla, Fb. i. 524; at konungr mundi gína yfir ketil-hödduna,... ok var haddan orðin feit,... konungr brá líndúk um hödduna ok gein yfir, Fms. i. 36.

HADDR, m. [Goth. bazds; A. S. prob. beard, v. infra], bair, only in poetry a lady's bair; haddr Sifjar, the gold-bair of the goddess Sif., Edda 69, 70; hár heitir lá, haddr þat er konur hafa, 109; bleikja hadda, to bleach, dress the bair, 75, Korm. 26, Gkv. 1. 15; bleikir haddar, Fas. i. 478; grass is called haddr jarðar, Bm.; hadds höll is the bead, Eb. (in a verse). haddsdr, part. bairy, Lat. crimitus; barr-h., barley-baired, an epithet of the earth; bjart-h., bright-baired; bleik-h., blond-baired, blond, Hornklofi. hadd-blik, n. bleaching the bair, 2dj. bright-baired, blond, Hornklofi. hadd-blik, n. bleaching the bair, Edda 77. Haddingr, m. a pr. name of a mythical hero, =comatus, cp. A. S. bearding, Goth. bazdiggs, Engl. Harding, Lex. Poët., Munch i. 217. Haddingja-skati, a, m. a nickname, Sæm.

a part, ry; rôt Lat. boedus], a young she-goat (one year old), Grág. i. 503, Bk. 20. compus: höönu-kiö, n. (=haòna), a young kid, Gullp. 19, Rd. 267. höönu-leif, f., poët. 'kid's food,' a withe or switch, used as a balter (?), II. the Yt. 12 (from goats feeding on branches and withes?)

HAF, n. [Swed. baf; Dan. bav; formed from hefja, to lift; a Scandin. Ψ viða um hafit, vóru þeir flestir innanborðs at á kom hafvilla, Ld. 74; word, which seems not to occur in Saxon or Germ.]:-the sea, Hdl. 38; esp. the bigh sea, the ocean; sigla i (a) haf, lata i haf, to put to sea, Eg. 69, Nj. 4; fimm (sex) dægra haf, five (six) days' sail, Landn. 26; koma af hafi, to come off the sea, i. e. to land, Eg. 392; en haf svá mikit millum landanna, at eigi er fært langskipum, Hkr. i. 229; hann sigldi norðr í haf um haustið, ok fengu ofviðri mikit í hafi, Ö. H. 26; sigldi þórarinn þá á haf út, 125; sigidu síðan á haf út þegar byr gaf, Eg. 125; en byrr bar þá í haf út, id.; en er sóttisk hafit, 126; liggja til hafs, to lie to and wait for a wind, Bs. i. 16; hann do i hafi, be died at sea, Landn. 264; þeir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, 56; veita e-m far um hafit, Eb. 196; fyrir austan mitt haf, beyond the sea (i. e. between Iceland and Scandinavia); en er inn sækir í fjörðinn þá er þar svá vítt sem mikit haf, Fms. vi. 296 (for the explanation of this passage see Aarböger for Nord. Oldk. 1868); útí fjarðar-kjapta þar til er haf tekr við, Bs. i. 482: in plur., ganga höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina, Hkr. (begin.); út-haf, regin-haf, the ocean; Islands-haf, the sea between Iceland and Norway, Fms. vi. 107, Band. 9; Grænlands-haf, the sea between Greenland and America, Fms. iv. 177; Englands-haf, the English Sea, i. e. the North Sea, between England and Norway, 329, x. 272, 398, xi. 201, Fzr. 88; Irlands-haf, the Irish Sea, i. e. the Atlantic, borf. Karl. 390; Alanz-haf, the gulf of Botbnia, Orkn. (begin.); Solundar-haf, the sea of the Sulin Island (Norway), Fms. x. 34, 122; Grikklands-haf, the Grecian Archipelago, vi. 134, 161, vii. 85, passim; Svarta-haf, the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. vi. 169; Jótlands-haf, the Cattegat, 264; Jórsala-haf, the sea of Jerusalem, i.e. the Mediterranean, x. 85, Fb. iii; Rauda-haf or Hafid Rauda, the Red Sea,' i. e. the Ocean (mythol.), nú heldr jörð griðum upp, en himininn varðar fyrir ofan, en Hafit Rauða fyrir utan, er liggr um lönd öll þau er ver höfum tidendi af, Grag. i. 166; in mod. usage the Red Sea = Sinus Arabicus; Dumbs-haf, the Polar Sea, Landn.; Midjardar-haf, the Mediterranean; Atlants-haf, the Atlantic; Kyrra-haf, the Pacific (these three in mod. writers only). COMPDS: hafs-afl, n. the main, Sks. 606, v. l. hafs-auga, n., see p. 33, col. 2 (5). hafs-botn, m. a gulf; firòir ok hafs-botnar, Sks. 199: of the Polar Sea, as the ancients supposed a continuity of land between Greenland and Europe, Fms. xi. 411; hafsbotn er heitir Svarta-haf, Hkr. i. 5. hafs-brun, f. the 'sea-brow,' the sea-line on the horizon, cp. lands-brún, s. v. brún, p. 84. flóð, n. a deluge, Rb. 444. hafa-geil, f. a sea lane, i.e. a narrow strait, Stj. 287. Exod. xiv. 22, 23. hafs-geimr, m. = hafsmegin. mogin, n. the main, the high sea; sakir hafsmegins, storma ok strauma Fms. i. 153; potti peim illt at eiga lengr vio hafsmegin, i. e. they longed for land, Eb. 120; allmikill harmr er þat, er vér eigum svá langt hingað at sækja, fyrst hafs-megin mikit, etc. (i. e. between Iceland and Sweden), haf-átt, f.=haf-O. H. 57. haf-alda, u, f. a roller, wave. gola. haf-bara, u, f. a wave, Stj. 26. haf-bylgia, f. id., Bs. haf-fugl, m. a sea-bird, Stj. 78. haf-færr and haffærandi, part. sea-going, sea-worthy, of a ship, Eg. 364, Hkr. ii. 183, Krók. 42. haf-főr, f. a sea voyage, Landn. 174. haf-gerðingar, f. pl. 'sea-fens,' portentous waves mentioned by old sailors in the main between Iceland and America, described in Sks. 171, Bs. i. 483; hann for til Grænalands ok hom í hafgerðingar, Landn. 319 (10th century), whence Hafgerðinga-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem (a votive poem composed during a tornado), Landn. 320. haf-gjálfr, n. the roar of the sea, Bs. i. 119, ii. 50, Róm. 369. haf-gola, u, f. a sea breeze, Eb. 8, Eg. 370, 373, Sturl. iii. 70. haf-gúfa, u, m. a mermaid, Sks. 138, Fas. ii. 249, Edda (Gl.) haf-hallt, adj. standing seaward, Fms. i. 62, 63. hrutr, m. a sea ram, Fms. viii. 373. haf-iss, m. 'sea-ice,' i. e. drift ice, Landn. 30, Bs. ii. 5, Eb. 292, Ann. 1233, 1261, 1275, 1306, 1319, 1375. haf-kaldr, adj., poët. cold as the sea, Lex. Poët. kongr, m. a kind of shell, Eggert Itin. haf-laudr, n., hafhaf-lauðr, n., poët. sea foam, Lex. Poët. haf-loio, f. standing seawards, Fms. i. 59. Haf-lioi, a, m. 'Sea-slider,' a pr. leiðis, adv. seawards, Hkr. i. 181. name, Landn. haf-ligr, adj. marine, Sks. 605. haf-nest, n. provisions for a voyage, Grett. 94 A, Eb. haf-nýra, n., poët. a 'sea-kid-ney,' a pearl, Hd. haf-reiö, f., poët. a sbip. haf-rek, n. a wreck, ney,' a pearl, Hd. haf-reið, f., poët. a sbip. Gbl. 519. haf-reka, adj. indecl. wrecked, tossed about, Ann. 1347. hafrekinn, part. sbipwrecked, Bs. i. 819. haf-rekstr, m. wreck, jetsum; með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, með flutningum ok hafrekstri, Dipl. iii.

10. haf-ræðr, adj. sea-wortby, able-bodied, of a sailor, B.K. 20. haf-roena, u, f. a sea breeze. haf-roenn, adj. blowing from the sea. haf-sigling, f. a voyage. hafsiglingar-maor, m. a seaman, mariner, haf-skip, n. a sea-going ship, Landn. 47, Grag. ii. 397, haf-skíð, n., poët. a sbip. haf-akrimal. Eg. 130, Fms. ii. 219. n. a sea-monster, Sks. 80.

haf-stormr, m. a storm at sea, Bret. 98, Sks. 227.

haf-strambr,

class 166 Ann. 1205.

haf-straumr, m. a n. a sea-monster, Sks. 86. haf-sleipnir, m. a sea-borse, poët. a sbip. sea current, Lex. Poët. haf-súla, u, f. a kind of bird, bassanus. haftyrðill, m. uria alla, a sea-bird, Edda (Gl.) haf-velktr, part. seatossed, Krók. 75. haf-viðri, n. a sea breeze, Landn. 225, Eg. 373, Bárð. 6 new Ed. haf-villr, adj. baving lost one's course at sea, Nj. 267, haf-villur, f. pl. loss of one's course at sea, Finnb. 242; rak þá höfð áðr svá fái gört, Edda 27; hafa mörg orð um e-t, Ld. 268; hafs

koma nú á fyrir þeim myrkr ok hafvillur, Fms. iii. 181, þorf. Karl. 372. haf-brunginn, part. sea-swoln, Mar.

B. Lifting; hann hnykkir upp steininum, syndisk flestum mönnum ullikligr til hass syrir vaxtar sakir, Finnb. 324; cp. Grettis-has, the lift of Grettir, of a heavy stone.

Grettir, of a heavy stone. II. beginning; upp-haf, principium.

HAFA, pret. hafði; subj. hefði; pres. sing. hefi (less correctly hefir), hefir, hefir; plur. höfum, hafit, hafa: the mod. pres. sing. is monosyllabic hefr or hefur, and is used so in rhymes—andvara engan befur | ... við glys heims galaus sefur, Pass. 15. 6, but in print the true old form hefir is still retained; the monosyllabic present is used even by old writers in the 1st pers. before the personal or negative suffix, e.g. hef-k and hef-k-a ek for hefi-g and hefig-a ek, see e. g. Grág. (Kb.) 79, 82, in the old oath formula, hef-k eigi, Hallfred; hef ek, Fms. iii. 10 (in a verse); but not so in 3rd pers., e.g. hefir-a or hefir-at, Grag. l.c.: imperat. haf, hafðu: part. pass. hafðr, neut. haft;—hafat is an απ. λεγ., Vsp. 16, and is prob. qs. hafit from hefja, to beave, lift: [Ulf. baban; A. S. babban; Engl. bave; Hel. bebben; Germ. baben; Dutch bebben; Dan. bave; Swed. bafva: it is curious the Lat. form babere retains the consonant unchanged, cp. the Romance forms, Ital. avere, Fr. avoir, Span. baber, etc. Hafa is a weak verb, and thus distinguished from hefja (to lift, begin), which is a strong verb, answering to Lat. capere, incipere; but in sundry cases, as will be seen below, it passes into the sense of this latter word; as also in some instances into that of another lost strong verb, hafa, hof, to behave, and hosfa, to bit :-- to bave.

A. To bave; hann hafði með sér ekki meira lið, Fms. i. 39; hafði hverr hirð um sik, 52; höfðu þeir áttján skip, viii. 42; Sverrir hafði tvau hundrað manna, ... þeir höfðu annan samnað á landi, 328; hann hafði mikit lið ok frítt, x. 36; þeir höfðu sjau skip ok flest stór, 102; hafa fjölmennar setur, Eb. 22; hann hafði menn sína í síldveri, Eg. 42; mun ek naut hafa þar sem mér þykkir hagi beztr, 716. 1. to keep, celebrate; hafa ok halda, Dipl. i. 6; hafa átrúnað, 10; hafa dóma, 12; hafa blót, Fms. iv. 254; hafa vina-veizlu, id.; hafa vina-boð, Nj. 2; hafa Jóla-boð, Eg. 516; hafa þing, Fms. ix. 449; hafa haust-boo, Gisl. 27; hafa drykkju, Eb. 154; hafa leik, Fms. x. 2. to bold, observe; hlydir bat hvergi at hafa eigi 201, passim. lög í landi, Nj. 149; skal þat hafa, er stendr..., Grág. i. 7; skal þat allt hafa er finsk á skrá þeirri..., id.; en hvatki es mis-sagt es í fræðum bessum, bá es skylt at hafa þat (to keep, bold to be true) es sannara reynisk, Ib. 3; ok hafða ek (I kept, selected) þat ór hvárri er framarr greindi, Landn. 320, v. l.

3. to bold, keep, retain; ef hann vill hafa hann til fardaga, Grág. i. 155; skal búandinn hafa hann hálfan mánuð, 154; ok hafði hvárr þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; hitt skal hafa er um fram er, Rb. 56; kasta í burt þrjátigi ok haf þat sem eptir verðr, 494. to bold an office; hafa lögsügu, to bold the office of lögsaga, 1b. passim; hafa jarldóm, konungdóm, passim; þat höfðu haft at fornu Dana-konungar, Eg. 267; þér berit konunga-nöfn svá sem fyrr hafa haft (bave bad) forfeðr yðrir, en hafit lítið af ríki, Fms. i. 52; hafa ríki, to reign, Hkr. pref. phrases, hafa elda, to keep a fire, cook, Fms. xi. 129; hafa fjárgæzlu, to tend sbeep, Eg. 740; hafa embætti med höndum, Stj. 204; hafa gæzlut & e-u, Fms. ix. 313; hafa ... vetr, to bave so many winters, be of such an age (cp. Fr. avoir ... ans), Îb. 15; margir höfðu lítið fátt þúsund ára. Ver. 7: hafa vörn í máli, Nj. 93; hafa e-t með höndum, to bave in band, Fms. viii. 280, ix. 239; hafa e-t á höndum, Grág. i. 38; hafa fyrir satt, to bold for true, Fms. xi. 10; hafa vio ord, to intimate, suggest, Nj. 160; hafa e-t at engu, vettugi, to bold for naught, take no notice of 6. with prepp. or infin., a. with prep.; hafa til, to Fas. i. 318. bave, possess; ef annarr þeirra hefir til enn annarr eigi, þá er sá skyldr til at få honum er til hefir, Grág. i. 33; ef annarr hefir til ..., id.; þér ætlið at ek muna eigi afl til hafa, Ld. 28. 

β. with infin.; hafa at varðveita, to bave in keeping, Eg. 500; lög hafit þér at mæla, you bave the law on your tongue, i. e. you are right, Nj. 101; hörð tíðindi hefi ek at segja þér, 64; sá er gripina hefir at halda, Grág. i. 438; hafa at selja, to bave on sale, III. to use; var haft til bess sker eitt, Eb. 12; ba höfdu beir til varnar skot ok spjót, Fms. vii. 193; er þín ráð vóru höfð, that thþy advice was taken, Fs. 57; Gríss hafði þessi ráð, Fms. iii. 21; ek vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, x. 249; þykki mér þú vel hafa (make good use of) þau tillög er ek legg fyrir þik, xi. 61; til þess alls er jarli þótti skipta, þá hafði hann þessa hluti, 129; tvau ný (net), ok hafa eigi höfð verit (which bave not been used), haf þú (take) hvárt er þú vilt, Hár. 46; þær vil ek hafa enar nýju, en ek vil ekki hætta til at hafa enar fornu, id.; önnur er ny ok mikil ok hefir (bas) til einskis höfð (used) verio, id.; buökr er fyrir húslker er hafor, Vm. 171; gjalda vápn þau er höfð eru, N.G.L. i. 75; þat hafði hann haft (used) fyrir skála, Edda 29; beir voru hafðir til at sesta með hús jasnan, Nj. 118; sá hólmr var hafðr til at..., Fms. i. 218; hann skyldi hafa hinn sama eið, x. 7; orð þau sem hann hafði (bad) um haft (used), Nj. 56; orð þau er hann 2. more special hafði (made use of) í barnskirn, K. þ. K. 14. phrases; hasa sagrmæli við e-n, to flatter one, Nj. 224; hasa hljóðmæli við e-n, to speak secretly to one, 223; allmikil fjölkyngi mun vera við

HAFA.

tvimedi & e-u, to discuss, doubt, speak diffidently of a thing, Lv. 52; "sigrinn or hendi, let not victory slip out of our hands, Fms. v. 294. hafa viormæli um e-t, to use mocking words, Nj. 89; hafa nafn Drottins i hegoma, to take the Lord's name in vain, Fms. i. 310; (hann var) mjök hafðr við mál manna, much used to, versed in lawsuits, Dropl. 8: hafa sik til e-s, to use oneself to a thing, i. e. to do a mean, paltry thing; peir er til pess vilja hafa sik, at ganga í samkundur manna úboðit, Gpl. 200; ef hann vill sik til pessa hafa, Fms. i. 99: hafa sik við, to exert oneself: skaltú ok verða þik við at hafa um þetta mál, ef þú getr þat af pér fært, Grett. 160: hafa e-n at skotspæni, to use one as a target, Nj. 222; hafa e-n at hlífi-skildi sér, to use one as a shield, 262; hafa e-n at ginningarfifli, auga-bragði, háði, hlátri, Hm. 133, Nj. 224, passim. to bave, bold, maintain, of a state or condition; hafa vinattu vio e-n, to maintain friendship with one, Sks. 662; hafa vanmatt, to continue sick, Eg. 565; hafa hættu-mikit, to run a great risk, Nj. 149; hafa vitfirring, to be insane, Grág. i. 154; hafa heilindi, to bave good bealth, 26, Hm. 67; hafa burdi til e-s, to bave the birthright to a thing, Eg. 479; hafa hug, áræði, hyggindi, to bave the courage..., Hom. 28; hafa vit (to know), skyn, greind ... á e-u, to bave understanding of a thing; hafa gaman, gledi, skemtun, ánægju af e-u, to bave interest or pleasure in a thing; hafa leida, óged, andstygd, hatr, óbeit á e-u, to dislike, be disgusted with, bate a thing; hafa elsku, mætr, virðing á e-u, to love, esteeem . . . a thing; hafa allan hug á e-u, to bend the mind to a thing; hafa grun á e-m, to suspect one; hasa otta, beyg as e-u, to fear a thing; and in numberless other phrases.

2. with prepp.;

a. hasa e-t frammi (fram), to carry out, bold forth; hafa frammi róg, Nj. 166; hafa mál fram, to proceed with a suit, 101; stefnu-för, 78; heitstrengingar, Fms. xi. 103; ok öll lögmælt skil frammi hafa, and discharge all one's official duties, 232; var um buit en ekki fram haft, all was made ready, but nothing done viii. 113; beini má varla verða betri en hér er frammi hafðr, xi. 52; hafðú í frammi (use) kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; margir hlutir, þó at hann hafi í frammi, Sks. 276. 

β. hafa mikit, lítið fyrir e-u, to bave much, little trouble about a thing; (hence fyrir-höfn, trouble.) hafa við e-m (afl or the like understood), to be a match for one, Fms. vii. 170, Lv. 109, Nj. 89, Eg. 474, Anal. 176; hafa mikit, litid vid, to make a great, little display; (hence vio-höfn, display, pomp); hann söng messu ok hafdi mikit vid, be sang mass and made a great thing of it, Nj. 157; þú hefir mikit við, thou makest a great show of it, Boll. 351; hann bað jarl leita, hann hafði lítið við þat, be did it lightly, Nj. 141; haf ekki slikt vio, do not say so, Ld. 182.

B. To take, carry off, win, wield, [closely akin to Lat. capere]: to catch, take, esp. in the phrase, hafa ekki e-s, to miss one; hann kemsk á skóg undan, ok höfðu þeir hans ekki, be took to the forest and they missed him, Nj. 130; ekki munu vér hans hafa at sinni, we sha'nt catch him at present, Fms. vi. 278; hafða ek þess vætki vífs, Hm. 101; beygi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95: in swearing, tröll, herr, gramir hafi pik, the trolls, gbosts, etc. take thee ! tröll hafi lif, ef..., Kormak; tröll hafi Tresót allan! Grett. (in a verse); tröll hasi þína vini, tröll hasi hól pitt, Nj.; herr hasi pori til slægan, confound the wily Thorir ! Fms. vi. 278, v. l. (emended, as the phrase is wrongly explained in Fms. xii. Gloss.); II. to carry, carry off, bring; hafdi gramir hafi bik! vide gramr. einn hjartað í munni sér, one carried the heart off in his mouth, Nj. 95; hann hafði þat (brought it) norðan með sér, Eg. 42; hafði þórólfr heim marga dýrgripi, 4; hann hafði með sér skatt allan, 62; skaltú biðja hennar ok hafa hana heim hingat, Edda 22; fé þat er hann hafði (bad) út haft (carried from abroad), Gullb. 13; á fimm hestum höfðu þeir mat, Nj. 74; bókina er hann hafði (bad) út haft, Fms. vii. 156; konungr hafði biskup norðr til Björgynjar með sér, viii. 296; biskup lét hann hafa með sér kirkju-við ok járn-klukku, Landn. 42; hann hafði með sér skulda-lið sitt ok búferli, Eb. 8; hann tók ofan hofit, ok hafði með sér flesta viðu, id.; ok hafa hana i brott, Fms. i. 3; tekr upp barnit, ok hefir heim með sér, Isl. ii. 20; hann hafði lög út hingat ór Noregi, be brought laws bither from Norway, Ib. 5; haf þú heim hvali til bæjar, Hým. 26; ok hafa hann til Valhallar, Nj. 119. III. to take, get; hann hafði þá engan mat né drykk, be took no food nor drink, Eg. 602; hann hafði eigi svefn, be got no sleep, Bs. i. 139. 2. to get, gain, win; öfluðu sér fjår, ok höfðu hlutskipti mikit, Eg. 4; eigi þarftú at biðja viðsmjörs þess, þvíat hann mun þat alls ekki hafa, né þú, for neitber be nor thou sball get it, Blas. 28; jarl vill hafa minn fund, be will bave a meeting with me, 40, Skv. I. 4: the sayings, hefir sá jafnan er hættir, be wins that risks, 'nothing venture, nothing bave,' Hrafn. 16; sá hefir krás er krefr, Sl. 3. phrases, hafa meira hlut, to get the better lot, gain the day, Nj. 90, Fms. xi. 93; hafa gagn, sigr, to gain victory, ix. 132, Eg. 7, Hkr. i. 215, Ver. 38; hafa bett, to get the better; hafa verr, midt, to have the worst of it, Fms. v. 86, porst. S. St. 48, passim; hafa mál sitt, to win one's suit, Grag. i. 7, Fms. vii. 34; hafa kaup öll, to get all the bargain, Eg. 71; hafa tafi, to win the game, Fms. vii. 219; hafa erendi, to do one's errand, succeed, pkv. 10, 11, Fas. ii. 517: hafa bana, to bave one's bane, to die, Nj. 8; hafa usigr, to be worsted, passim; hafa ufrio, to bave no peace; hafa gagn, sóma, heiðr, neisu, óvirðing, skömm, etc. af e-u, to get profit, gain, bonour, disgrace, etc. from a thing; hafa e-n í helju, to put one to death, Al. 123; hafa e-n undir, to get one under, subdue bim, Nj. 95, 128; hösum eigi 32: absol., viltú þess freista, ok vita þá hvat at hasi, wilt thou try and

get, receive; hann hafði góðar viðtökur, Nj. 4; hón skal hafa sex-tigi hund-1282, 3; skyldi Högni hafa land, 118; selja skipit, ef hann hafði þat fyrir (if be could get for it) sem hann vildi; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, hann kvaðsk vildu fyrir hafa land, 259; hafa tíðindi, sögur af e-m, to bave, get tidings of or from one, Ld. 28; hafa sæmd, metorð ovirding, to get bonour, disgrace from one's bands, Nj. 101; hafa bætr, to get compensation, Grag. i. 188; hafa innstæduna eina, id.; hafa af e-m, to bave the best of one, cheat one. IV. to carry, wear, of clothes, rnaments, weapons:

1. of clothes, [cp. Lat. babitus and Icel. höfn = gear]; hafa hatt á höfði, Ld. 28; hafa váskufl yztan klæða,... þú ornaments, weapons: skalt hafa undir (wear beneath) hin góðu klæði þín, Nj. 32; hann hafði blán kyrtil, ... hann hafði svartan kyrtil, Boll. 358; hafa fald á höfði, to wear a bood; hón hafði gaddan rautt á höfði, Orkn. 304; hann hafði um sik breitt belti, be wore a broad belt, Nj. 91; hafa fingr-gull & hendi, 146: to bave about one's person, vessa saman ok hasa i pungi sinum, Edda 27; hlutir sem mönnum var títt at hafa, Fms. xi. 128. weapons, to wield, carry; spjót þat er þú hefir í hendi, Boll. 350; hafa kylfu í hendi sér, to bave a club in one's band, Fms. xi. 129; hafa staf í hendi, to bave a stick in the band, Bard.; Gunnarr hafði atgeirinn ok sverðit, Kolskeggr hafði saxit, Hjörtr hafði alvæpni, Nj. 93; hann hafði öxi snaghyrnda, Boll. 358; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, be beld the lance V. here may be added a few special phrases; in rest, Eg. 532. hafa hendr fyrir ser, to grope, feel with the bands (as in darkness); hafa vit fyrir ser, to act wisely; hafa at ser hendina, to draw one's band back, Stj. 198; hafa e-t eptir, to do or repeat a thing after one, Konr.; hafa e-t yfir, to repeat (of a lesson): hafa sik, to betake oneself; hafa sik til annarra landa, Grett. 9 new Ed.; hann vissi varla hvar hann átti at hafa sik, be knew not where (whither) to betake himself, Bs. i. 807; hefir hann sik aptr á stað til munklífisins, Mar.

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C. Passing into the sense of hefja (see at the beginning); hafa e-t uppi, to beave up, raise : hafa flokk uppi, to raise a party, to rebel, Fb. ii. 89: hafa uppi færi, net, a fisherman's term, to beave up, take up the net or line, Hav. 46; Skarphédinn hafdi uppi (beaved up) öxina, Nj. 144: hafa uppi tafi, to play at a game, Vépn. 29; þar vóru mjök töfi uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, þorf. Karl. 406, v.l.: hafa e-n uppi, to bold one up, bring bim to light; svá máttu oss skjótast uppi hafa, Fær. 42: metaph. to reveal, vándr riddari hafði allt þegar uppi, Str. 10. the notion to begin; Bárðr hafði uppi orð sín (began bis suit) ok bað Sigridar, Eg. 26, Eb. 142; hafa upp stefnu, to begin the summons, Boll. 350; hasa upp ræður, to begin a discussion; ræður þær er hann hasði uppi haft við Ingigerði, Fms. iv. 144, where the older text in O. H. reads umræður þær er hann hafði upp hafit (from hefja), 59; cp. also Vsp., þat langniðja-tal mun uppi hafat (i.e. hafit) meðan öld lifir, 16, (cp. upphaf, beginning); þó at ek hafa síðarr um-ræðu um hann, better þó at ek hafa (i. e. hefja) síðarr upp ræðu um hann, though I shall below treat of, discuss that, Skálda (Thorodd) 168; er lengi hefir uppi verit haft síðan (of a song), Nj. 135; cp. also phrases such as, hafa á rás, to begin running, take to one's beels, Fms. iv. 120, ix. 490; næsta morgin hefir út fjördinn, the next morning a breeze off land arose, Bs. ii. 48: opp. is the phrase, hafa e-t úti, to bave done, finisbed; hafa úti sitt dags-verk, Fms.

xi. 431; hafa úti sekt sína, Grett. 149. D. Passing into the sense of a lost strong verb, hafa, hof (see at the beginning), to behave, do, act: I. with an adverb, hafa vel, illa, or the like, to behave, and in some instances to do well or badly, be bappy or a. to bebave; en nú vil ek eigi verr hafa en þú, Fms. iv. 342; þeir sögðu at konungr vildi verr hafa en þeir, 313; hefir þú illa or (malum or the like understood) haft við mik, Fs. 140; ólikr er Gísli öðrum í þolinmæði, ok hefir hann betr en vér, Gísl. 28. β, to do so and so (to be happy, unhappy); verr hafa þeir er trygðum slitu, Mkv. 3; illa hefir sá er annan svíkr, 18; vel hefir sá er þat liða lætr, 6; vel hefir sá (be is bappy) er eigi bíðr slíkt illt þessa heims, Fms. v. 145; hvílikt hefir bu, bow dost thou? Mar.; hafa hart, to do badly, to be wretched; at sál porgils mætti fyrir þær sakir eigi hart hafa, Sturl. iii. 292, Mar.; Ólafr hafði þá hölzti ílla, O. was very poorly, D. N. ii. 156; þykisk sá bezt hafa (bappiest) er syrstr kemr heim, Fms. xi. 248; þá hefir hann bazt af hann begir, i.e. that is the best he can do if he holds his tongue, Hm. 19; þess get ek at så hafi verr (be will make a bad bargain) er þik flytr, Nj. 128; úlfgi hefir ok vel, the wolf is in a bad plight, Ls. 39; mun sá betr hafa er eigi tekr við þér, id.; betr hefðir þú, ef . . ., thou y. adding sik; hafa sik vel, to wouldest do better, if ..., Akv. 16. II. with the prep. at, to do, behave well, Fms. x. 415, Stj. 436. act, (hence at-höfn, at-hæfi, act, doing); hann lét ekki til búa vígs-málit ok engan hlut at hafa, Nj. 71; en ef þeim þykkir of litið féit tekit, þá skulu þeir hafa at hit sama, to act in the same way, Grág. ii. 267; hvatki es þeir hafa at, Fms. xi. 132; hann tók af þér konuna, en þú hafðir ekki at, but thou didst not stir, didst take it tamely, Nj. 33; bædi munu menn petta kalla stórvirki ok illvirki, en þó má nú ekki at hafa, but there is no belp for it, 202; eigi sýnisk mér meðal-atferðar-leysi, at vér höfum eigi at um kvámur hans, i. e. that we submit tamely to his coming, Fs.

see bow it will do? Bjarn. 27; en nú skaltú fara fyrir, ok vita hvat at III. phrases, hafa hatt, to be noisy, talk loud, hafi, Bs. i. 712. Fms. i. 66; við skulum ekki hafa hátt (do not cry loud) hér er maðr á glugganum, a lullaby song; hafa lagt, to keep silent; hafa hægt, to keep quiet; hafa sik á (i) hófi, to compose oneself, Ls. 36; hafa í hótum við e-n, to use threatening (foul) language, Fb. i. 312; hafa i glett vid e-n, to banter one, Fms. viii. 289; hafa illt at verki, to do a bad deed, Isl.

El. Passing into the sense of the verb hæfa (see at the beginning), I. to bit; svá nær hafði hausinum, to aim at, bit, with dat.: at ..., the shot so nearly hit the head, that ..., Fms. ii. 272; hat sama forad, sem henni hafdi næst våda, those very precipices from which she bad so narrow an escape, Bs. i. 200, Fms. ix. 357; nær hafði nú, at skjótr mundi verða okkarr skilnaðr, Al. 124; nær hafði okkr nú, it struck near us, it was a narrow escape, Fms. viii. 281; kvaðsk svá dreymt hafa (bave dreamed), at beim mundi nær hafa, ix. 387, v.l.; ok er nær hafði at skipit mundi fljóta, when the ship was on the point of floating, Ld. 58; ok hafði svá nær (it was within a bair's breadth), at frændr porvalds mundu ganga at honum, Nj. 160; ok hafði svá nær at þeir mundi berjask, Ib. ganga at nonum, N). 100; ok hatol sva hær at peir minde berjask, 10.

11. cp. Bs. i. 21: the phrase, fjarri hefir, far from it I Edda (in a verse).

2. to charge; eigi em ek par fyrir sönnu hafðr, I am not truly aimed at for that, 'tis a false charge, Eg. 64; peim manni er fyrir sökum er hafðr, i. e. the eulprit, Grág. i. 29; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á e-u, to make a charge of a thing; pað varð ekki á því haft, they could not make a case for a charge of it.

II. metaph. to be the ground or reason for, (hence til-hæfa, reason, fact, foundation); til þess eth, vittir menn hat haft at Ísland sá Tile (i. e. Thule) kellað at ætla vitrir menn þat haft at Ísland sé Tile (i. e. Thule) kallað, at ..., learned men suppose that is the reason that Iceland is called Thule, that ..., Landn. (pref.); mikit mun til haft, er einmæli er um (there must be some reason for it, because all people say so), porgils segir, eigi er fyrir haft (there is no ground whatever for it), at ek mæla betr fyrir gridum en adrir menn, Isl. ii. 379; vér hyggjum þat til þess haft vera, at þar hafi menn sésk, we believe the substance of the story is that men bave been seen there, Fms. xi. 158; hvat er til þess haft um þat (what is the truth of the matter?), hefir sundr-bykki ordit med ykkr? Boll. 364: in the saying, hefir hverr til sins agætis nokkut, every one gets bis repu-2. to bappen, coincide; hefir svá til, tation for something, Nj. 115. at hann var þar sjálfr, Fms. xi. 138, v.l. β. the phrase, hafa mikit (litid) til sins måls, to bave much (little) reason for one's tale, i.e. to be much, little, in the right, Fms. vii. 221, xi. 138 (v. l.), Nj. 88: um penna hefir svå stórum, it matters so much with this man, (v. l. for mun stórum skipta), Fms. xi. 311.

F. REFLEX. to keep, dwell, abide, but only of a temporary shelter or abode, cp. Lat. babitare, (cp. also höfn, a baven); hann hefsk á náttartima niori i votnum, at night-time be keeps down in the water, Stj. 77: to live, beir höfdusk mjök i kaupferdum, they spent much of their life in travelling, Hkr. i. 276; hann hafdisk löngum i bænum, Bs. i. 353. prep. við; hér mun ek við hafask (I will stay bere) en þú far til konungs, Fb. ii. 125; hafðisk hann við á skógum eðr í öðrum fylgsnum, 302; því at hann hafðisk þá á skipum við, Fms. viii. 44; hvílsk heldr ok hafsk við í því landi, rest and stay in that land, Stj. 162; Asgeirt hafdisk við uppi í dalnum, landi, rest and stay in that tana, 313, 1025, Asgent manual Sd. 154; hafask lind fyrir, to cover oneself with a shield (?), Vsp. 50; hafask 21, 154; hafask 22, hafask 24, to do, bebave (cp. D. above); vóru þeir þá svá móðir, at þeir máttu ekki at hafask, Fms. ii. 149; en síðan skulut þér at hafa slíkt sem ek kann fyrir segja, i. 158; þat eitt munu við at hafask, at ek mun betr göra en þú, Nj. 19; Lambi sá hvat Steinarr hafðisk at, Eg. 747. 3. hafask vel. to do well, thrive; vaxa ok vel hafask, to wax and do well, Hm. 142; nú er þat bæn mín, at þér hafisk við vel, that you bear yourself well up, Fms. ix. 497; Jungfruin hafðisk vel við í ferðinni, x. 86; at fé hans mundi eigi hafask at betr at meðal-vetri, Grág. ii. 326. 4. recipr., hafask orð við, to speak to one another; ok er þat ósiðlegt, at menn hafisk eigi orð viò, Fs. 14; par til er þeir hafask réttar tölur viò, N. G. L. i. 182. II. part. hafandi is used in the sense of baving conceived, being with child; þá verit hann varr við at hón var hafandi, 656 B. 14; hón skyldi verða hafandi at Guðs syni, id.; generally, allt þat er hafanda var lét burð sinn ok zrðisk, Fms. vii. 187; svá sem hón verðr at honum hafandi, Stj. 178; (hence barns-hafandi, being with child.)

G. The word hafa is in the Icel., as in other Teut. languages, used as an auxiliary verb with a part. pass. of another verb, whereby a compound preterite and pluperfect are formed as follows: transitive verbs with acc. the participle also was put in acc., agreeing in gender, number, and case with the objective noun or pronoun; this seems to have been a fixed rule in the earliest time, and is used so in all old poems down at least to the middle of the 11th century, to the time of Sighvat (circ. A.D. 990-1040), who constantly used the old form, - att is an apostrophe for atta in the verse O. H. 1. references from poets, Gm. 5, 12, 16; pá er forðum mik fædda höfðu, Vsp. 2; hverr hefði lopt lævi blandit eðr ætt jötuns Óðs mey gefna, 29; þær's í árdaga áttar höfðu, 60: ek hafða fengna konungs reiði, Ad. 3; en Grjótbjörn um gnegðan hefir, 18; mik hefir marr miklu hthe earliest Old High German glossaries to Latin words.

ræntan, Stor. 10; bó hefir Míms-vinr mér um fengnar bölva bætr, 22: gaupur er Haraldr hafi sveltar, Hornklofi: Loka mær hefir leikinn allvald, Ýt. 7; sá hafði borinn brúna-hörg, 14; jarlar höfðu veginn hann, 15: ek hef orðinn (found) þann guðföðr (verða is here used as trans.), Hallfred; höfum kera framban, id.: hann hefir litnar, sénar, hár bárur, Isl. ii. 223, thus twice in a verse of A. D. 1002; göngu hefik of gengna, Korm. (in a verse); hann hafði farna för, Hkr. i. (Glum Geirason); ek hefi taldar niu orustur, Sighvat; þú hefir vandan þik, id.; ér hafit rekna þá braut, Ó. H. 63 (Óttar Svarti); hann hefir búnar okkr hendr skrautliga, Sighvat (O. H. 13); þeir hafa færð sín höfuð Knúti, id.; hvar hafit ér hugðan mér sess, id.; hafa sér kenndan enn nørðra heims enda, id.; Sighvatr heñr lattan gram, id.; heñr þú hamar um fólginn, þkv. 7, 8; þú hefir hvatta okkr, Gkv. 6; ek hefi yðr brennda, Am. 39, cp. 56; hefi ek þik minntan, 81; hefir þú hjörtu tuggin, Akv. 36; hefir þú mik dvalðan, Hbl. 51; ek hefi hafðar þrár, I bave bad tbroes, Fsm. 51; en ek hann görvan hef-k, svá hefi ek studdan, 12 (verse 13 is corrupt); hann hefir dvalða þik, Hkv. Hjörv. 29; lostna, 30; mik hefir sóttan meiri glæpr, 32; ek hefi brúði kerna, id.; þú hefir etnar úlfa krásir, opt sár sogin, Hkv. 1. 36; sá er opt hefir örnu sadda, 35; hefir þú kannaða koni óneisa, 23; þá er mik svikna höfðut, Skv. 3, 55; hann hafði getna sonu, Bkv. 8; þann sal hafa halir um görvan, Fm. 42; bróður minn hefir þú benjaðan, 25; er hann rádinn hefir, 37; sjaldan hefir þú gesnar vargi brádir, Eg. 2. references from prose; this old form has since been turned into an indecl. neut. sing. part. -it. The old form was first lost in the strong verbs and the weak verbs of the first conjugation: in the earliest prose both forms are used, although the indecl. is more freq. even in the prose writers, as Ib., the Hoidarv. S., the Miraclebook in Bs., Njála, Ó. H., (Thorodd seems only to use the old form,) as may be seen from the following references, Björn hafði særða þrjá menn, Nj. 262; hann mundi hana hafa gipta honum, 47; hann hafði þá leidda saman hestana, 264: ek hefi sendan mann, Ísl. (Heiðarv. S.) ii. 333; ek hefi senda menn, id.: hafa son sinn ór helju heimtan, ns. (Miracle-book) i. 337; en er þeir höfðu niðr settan sveininn, 349; hann hafði veidda fimm tegu fiska, 350: er þer hefir illa neisu görva, O. H. 107: þá hefi ek fyrri setta þá í stafrófi, Skálda (Thorodd) 161; þar hefi ek við görva þessa stafi fjóra, id.; hafa hann samsettan, 167: góða fylgd hefir þú mér veitta, Þorst Siðu H. 2: sagði, at Ólafr konungr hafði sendan hann, Bs. i. 11: Þyri, er hertogi hafði festa nauðga, Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip): hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða, v. 236: hefir sólin gengna tvá hluti, en einn úgenginn, K. p. K. β. again, neut. indecl., hana hafði átt fyrr 92 (Lund's Syntax, p. 12). poróddr, Isl. ii. 192: hón hafði heimt húskarl sinn..., Isl. (Heiðarv. S.) îi. 339; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest minn, 340; hefir þú eigi séð mik, 341; hve hann hafði lokkat hann, id.; gistingar hefi ek yðr fengit, 343: þeir höfðu haft úfrið ok orrostur, Íb. 12; hann hafði tekið lögsögu, 14: stafr er átt hafði Þorlákr, Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 340; er þær höfðu upp tekit ketilinn ok hafit ..., 342; göngu es hann hafði gingit, 344; es sleggjuna hafði niðr fellt, 346; sem maðr hefði nysett (hana) niðr, id.; jartein þá er hann þóttisk fingit hafa, 347; hafði prestrinn fært fram sveininn, 349: hjálm er Hreidmarr hafdi att, Edda 73: hafa efnt sina heitstrenging, Fms. (Jómsv. S.) xi. 141: slíkan dóm sem hann hafði mér hugat, O. H. 176, etc. passim:—at last the inflexion disappeared altogether, and so at the present time the indecl. neut. sing. is used throughout; yet it remains in peculiar instances, e.g. konu hefi eg mér festa, Luke xiv. 20, cp. Vidal. ii. 21. This use of the inflexive part. pass. may often serve as a test of the age of a poem, e.g. that Sólarljóð was composed at a later date may thus be seen from verses 27, 64, 72, 73, 75, 79; but this test is to be applied with caution, as the MSS. have in some cases changed the true forms (-inn, -ann, and -it, -an being freq. abbreviated in the MSS, so as to render the reading dubious). In many cases the old form is no doubt to be restored, e.g. in vegit to veginn, Fm. 4, 23; buit to buinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; borit to borinn, Hkv. I. 1; bedit to bedinn, Fsm. 48; ordit to ordin, Og. 23; rodit to rodinn, Em. 5; brotid to brotinn, Vkv. 24, etc.: but are we to infer from Ls. 23, 26, 33, that this poem is of a comparatively late age? II. the indecl. neut. sing. is, both in the earliest poems and down to the present day, used in the following cases: 1. with trans, verbs requiring the dat, or gen.; ek hefi fengit e-s, hann hafði fengit konu; hafa hefnt e-s, Fms. xi. 25; sú er hafði beðit fjár, þkv. 32; stillir hefir stefnt mér, Hkv. Hjörv. 33, and so in endless cases. 2. in the reflex. part. pass.; beir (hann) hafa (hefir) látisk, farisk, sagsk, etc. 3. in part. of intrans. neut. verbs, e. g. þeir þær (hann, hón), hafa (hefir) setið, staðit, gengit, legit, farit, komit, verit, orðit, lifað, dáit, heitið . . ., also almost in every line both 4. in trans. verbs with a neut. sing. in objecof prose and poetry. tive case the difference cannot be seen.

The compound preterite is common to both the Romance and Teutonic languages, and seems to be older in the former than in the latter; Grimm suggests that it originated with the French, and thence spread to the Teutons. That it was not natural to the latter is shewn by the facts, that a. no traces of it are found in Gothic, nor in

earliest Scandinavian poetry we can trace its passage from declinable to Plangvistum i minu riki, Eg. 227; hagaðu svá til, at þú vitir vist at y. remains are left in poetry of a primitive uncompounded preterite infinitive, e.g. stóðu = hafa staðit, mundu, skyldu, vildu, dropping of the verb hefir, at ek em kominn hingat til lands, ok verit áðr (baving been) langa hríð utan-lands, O. H. 31, cp. Am. 52; barn at aldri, en vegit slika hetju sem porvaldr var, Glum. 382. On this interesting matter see Grimm's remarks in his Gramm. iv. 146 sqq.

hafald, n. (qs. hafhald), the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft.

hafli, a, m. name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

HAFNA, 20, to forsake, abandon, with dat.; hafna blotum ok heiðnum goðum, Fms. i. 33; h. fornum sið, Eb. 12; h. fornum átrúnaði, Anal. 141; h. fjandanum, K. A. 74; h. líkamligum lystingum, 671. 4; h. bodum e-s, to disobey one's orders, Andr. 65; h. rádi e-s, Al. 166; kýr hafnaði átinu, the cow left off eating, Bs. i. 194; ef hann hafnaði sínum úkynnum, Fms. v. 218; opt hafnar mær manni fyrir litla sök, MS. 4. 6; áðr ek þér hafna, lest I forsake thee, Korm. 50 (in a verse); h. hungri, poët. to feast, Fms. xi. 138 (in a verse); h. fjörvi, to die, Hkr. i. (in a verse); h. nafni e-s, to disown one, Hallfred; hafnio Nefju nafna, ye forsake (disgrace) the namesake of Nefja, Hkr. i. (in a verse); fyrir-litinn reflex. of cows and ewes, to conceive, to calve, lamb. ab, to come to anchor; or hafna sig, id.

hafnan and höfnun, f. forsaking, abandonment, Hom. 2, Sks. 3, 612, Barl. 148; h. veraldar, Fms. v. 239; höfnun heims, Greg. 28; til hafn-

anar (disgrace) ok háðungar, K. A. 208.

hafnar-, vide höfn, a baven.

hafn-bit, n. pasture, grazing, N. G. L. i. 25; cp. Dan. bavne-gang.

hafn-borg, f. a sea borough, pjal. 29.

hatning, f. a beaving up, elevation, lifting, of christening (cp. the phrase, hefja or heiðnum dómi - to christen), N.G. L. i. 339, 340. hafn-leysa, u, f. (hafn-leysi, n., Hkr. iii. 266), a barbourless coast, Sks. 223, N.G.L. i. 10, Eg. 161, Fs. 150. hafn-ligr, adj. barbour-like, Eg. 99. hafn-skipti, n. division of land (pasture), N.G.L. i. 249

hafn-taka, u, f. 'baven-taking,' getting into barbour, N. G. L. ii. 280. HAFR, m., gen. hafrs, pl. hafrar; hafrir, Haustl. 15, is scarcely correct: [A. S. bæfer, cp. Engl. beifer; Lat. caper]:—a buck, be-goat, Edda, of the he-goats of Thor, Hdl. 46, pkv. 21, Lv. 47, 52, Hrafn. 3, Nj. 62, Grág. i. 427, 503, Eb. 94; hafra hár, goats' bair, Magn. (pref.), Andr. COMPDS: hafrs-belgr, m. = hafrstaks, Fb. iii. 400. hafrs-the shape of a goat, Eb. 94. hafrs-bi6, n. buck's thigh, a nickliki, n. the shape of a goat, Eb. 94. hafr-kytti, n. a kind of wbale, Sks. 128. name. Landn. staka, u, f. a goat's skin, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 96, Bs. i. 551, Gisl. 7: in local names, Hafra-fell, Hafra-gil, Hafra-nes, Hafra-tindr, Hafratunga, Hafrs-á, Landn.; Hafrs-fjörör (in Norway), Fms. xii, Fb. iii. HAFB, m., only in pl. hafrar, [Germ. baber; North. E. baver], oats; it seems not to occur in old writers.

haft and hapt, n. [hafa], properly a bandcuff; sprettr mér af fótum fjöturr, en af höndum haft, Hm. 150, 149: then generally a bond, chain, hardgör höft or börmum, Vsp. (Hb.); sitja i höftum, to be in fetters as a prisoner, Mar. 11; fætr hans váru í höptum, Mork. 205; leysa e-n ór höftum, Ls. 37; halda e-n i höftum, to keep one in bonds, Fb. i. 378; at hann er óðr ok hann má koma höftum á hann ef hann vill, Gpl. 149: the bobbles or tether fastened to a horse's leg, taka af, leggja á haft; ef haft er áfast hrossi, Grág. i. 436, freq. in mod. usage, cp. hefta: so in the phrase, veroa e-m at hafti, to be a bindrance or stumbling-block to one, Nj. (in a verse). haft-bond, n. pl. fetter-bonds, Fas. iii. 17. сомров: hafta-guö, п. metaph., pl. gods (as band II. 3), Edda 96. the god of gods, the supreme god, of Odin, Edda 14.
m. the friend of the gods, Haustl. haft-soni, n. the hafta-snytrir. haft-sceni, n. the atonement (Germ. stibne) of the gods, i. e. poetry, Korm.; cp. the tale in Edda 47.

hafta, u, f. a female prisoner, a bondwoman; hafta ok hernuma, Gkv. 1. 9, Hkv. 2. 3; oft finnr ambatt höftu, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

haftr, m. a male prisoner, a bondman; haftr ok hernuminn, Fm. 7, 8,

Vsp. 39, Akv. 28.

HAGA, ad, [Hel. bibagan; Germ. bebagen], to manage, arrange, with dat.; hversu hann skyldi haga verks-háttum sínum, Eb. 150; svá skulu vér haga inngöngu várri, at ..., Fms. i. 16; en nú var oss því hægra at haga kostum þeirra eptir várri vild, vi. 261; at haga svá formælinu, at . . . to put the words so, that ..., 655 xi. 2; haga ser til sess, to take one's seat, O. H. (in a verse); haga halft yrkjum, to take the middle course, Am. 57; en fenu var hagat til gæzlu, the money was taken into keeping, Fms. iv. 31; þeim er sólina gerði, ok heiminum hagaði ok hann gerði, β. with adv., skal erkibiskup haga svá, at hann hafi lög, N.G. L. i. 145; hvernig skulum vér þá til haga, Fms. vi. 205. y. to conduct oneself, behave; þér hagit yðr verr en annarr lýðr, Stj. 430; ef vegandi hefir sér til óhelgi hagat, Grág. ii. 106; ef hann hagar annan veg (does otberwise), ok veror hann útlagr um þrem mörkum, K. þ. K. 84. 8. with prep. til, to contrive; svarði hann eiða, at hann skyldi hagna, að, e-m hagnar, to be meet for one; hvárum ykkrum hefir betr svá til haga, at . . . , Edda 26; bað þóris svá til haga, at Egill só ekki hagnað, which of you has had the best luch? Fms. v. 193, xi. 212 (in a verse).

Hrærekr komi aldregi síðan lífs til Noregs, O. H. 75; haga svá (til) sem Jökull vildi, Fs. 10. 2. absol., haga e-m, to turn out so and so for one; en petta sama hagaði honum til mikils háska, but this turned out to bis great peril, Fms. viii. 17; pat hagar okkr til audar, it falls luckily for 215, Gisl. (in a verse); ok hagar þá siðleysi eigi vel fyrir manni, Sks. 280; oss þætti sem þér sé lítt til gamans hagat, Fas. ii. 225; ok hefir vætr meir til úyndis hagat, en þá, i. e. it was a sore calamity, Bs. i. 79; er sálinni hagar til mikils háska, wbich is fraught with much peril to the soul, Al. 163; þat hagaði Ólafi til mikils harms, Fms. x. 239; í þeim eyri sem okkr bezt hagaði, in the money which suited us best, D. N.; vil ek gesa ber skip betta med beim sarmi, sem ek veit vel hagar til Islands, with a cargo which I know is suitable for Iceland, Fms. vi. 305; en mer et eigi um at finna hann, þannig sem til hagat er, as matters stand, Orkn. II. reflex. (rare), en það hagask svá til (it so bappened) at heir gengu út fjórir, Sturl. i. 129 (where Bs. i. 434, berr svá til, III. part., at höguðu, meet, fitting; eigi skiptir þá at höguðu til, ef..., 'tis not fitting, if..., Fms. ii. 61; cp. at högum, Fs. 99, l. c., and 79 (bottom):-van-haga, impers. to lack, want.

Hagall, m. a mythical pr. name: the name of the Rune b, whence Hagals-ætt, f. the second part of the Runic alphabet, vide introd. p. 227.

hagan, högun, f. management; til-högun, arrangement.

Hag-baror, m. name of a Danish mythical hero, with the fine beard, Saxo, Grett. (in a verse): a name of Odin (cp. Harbarðr, Síð-grani, Síðskeggr), Edda.

hag-beit, f. pasturage, Jm. 26.

hag-faldin, part. booded with bedges, poet. of the earth, Fms. vi. 140.

hag-fastr, adj. of cattle, grazing constantly, Rb.

hag-fatt, n. adj. sbort of grazing, Fms. vi. 103.

hag-feldr, adj. fît, meet, suited for; ek mun bér h., því at ek em verk-maðr góðr, en þú ert iðju-maðr sjálfr, Njarð. 366; h. eyrendi, a meet errand, Ísl. ii. 458; allir hlutir hagfeldir ok farsælligir, O. H. 195.

hag-fella, u, f. a field. hagfellu-garor, m. a field fence, Gbl. 381.

hag-fræði, f. agricultural statistics, (mod.)

HAGGA, ab, to put out of order, derange, with dat.; e-t stendr ó-haggað, to remain unmoved: reflex. to be put out of joint.

hag-genginn, part. grass-fed, fattened in the pastures, of cattle, Stj.

560. I Kings iv. 23.

HAGI, a, m. [A. S. baga = a fence; Dan. bave = a garden; Swed. bage;

HAGI, a, m. [A. S. baga = a fence; Dan. bave = a garden; Swed. bage;

Ladge: cn. Old Engl. bay, Hayes as local names; the word still remains as an appellative in baw-thorn = bedge-thorn; bawbaw = a sunk fence]: - a pasture, prop. a 'bedged field,' Grag. ii. 227, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 54, Isl. ii. 330, Karl. 133; var hestum hagi fenginn, the borses were put out to grass, Fb. ii. 340; fjár-hagi, saud-hagi, sbeep pasture; fjall-hagar, fell pastures; heima-hagar, bome pastures; út-hagi, out pasture (far from the farm); Icel. distinguish between tun and engjar for haymaking, and hagar for grazing. COMPDS: haga-beit, f. grazing, Eg. 718, Grág. ii. 224. haga-ganga, u, f. grazing. haga-garör, m. a field fence, Pm. 88, Eb. 132, Fs. 47: Hagi is freq. the name of a farm, Haga-land, n. the estate of the farm Hagi, Sturl. ii. 171. haga-spakr, adj. = hagfastr.

hagi, a, m. [hagr], only in compds, þjóð-hagi, a great artist. hagindi, n.pl. comfort, advantage, B.K. 110, H.E. ii. 165; vide hægindi,

hag-jörő, f. pasture land, Stj. 168, Sd. 167.

hag-keypi, n. a good bargain, Fb. ii. 75, iii. 450. hag-kvæmr (hag-kvæmiligr), adj. meet, useful.

HAGL, n. [A. S. bagal; Engl. bail; Germ. bagel; Dan. bagel; Swed. bagel]:—bail, Fms. i. 175, Nj. 232, Ann. 1275, Glum. 342, Bs. i. 698, COMPDS: hagl-dropi, a, m. a bail-stone, Stj. 274. hrið, f. a bail-storm, Stj. 274, 275, Fms. iii. 180. hagl-korn, n. a bail-stone, Fms. i. 175, xi. 142. hagl-steinn, m. a bail-stone, Ann. bail-stone, Fms. i. 175, xi. 142. hagl-vindr, m. a bail-storm, Prov. 454. 1275. II. in plur. grapes, (mod.)

hagla, 20, to bail.

hag-laust (hag-leysa, u, f.), n. adj. barren, without grass.

hag-leikr (-leiki), m. skill in bandicraft, Bs. i. 138, 681, Sks. 443, 633, Stj. 519, Al. 93, Barl. 167, Fb. ii. 296, passim. hagleiks-görő, f. fine workmanship, Bs. i. 681. hagleiks-maör, m. a bandicraftsman, an artist, Fas. ii. 463, Barl. 167.

hag-lendi, n. [hagi], pasture land. hag-liga, adv. skilfully, bandily, Fms. vi. 217: conveniently, suitably,

meelly, v. 43, Sl. 72, pkv. 16, 19 (neatly).
hag-ligr, adj. fine, bandy, skilful, Mar.: fit, meet, proper, convenient, h. ráð, Fms. vii. (in a verse), K. p. K. 100; furðu h. geit, a very proper goat, Edda 24; ú-hagligt, troublesome, Bs. ii. 115.

hag-myrr, f. [hagi], a pasture marsh, Sd. 167.

hag-mæltr, part. well-spoken, Fms. iv. 374: a kind of metre, Edda 138: in mod. usage only of one who has skill in verse-making, hann er hagmæltr, a bappy verse-maker, but not yet a skáld, poet.

hagnaör, m. advantage, Hkr. ii. 85.

hag-nýta, tt, to make use of, Rb. 42, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

hag-oror, adj. well-spoken, Fms. iii. 152.

HAGB, adj. bandy, skilful, opp. to bagr, q.v.; hagr & tré, Bs. ii. 146; hagr & járn, Gísl. 18; hagr maðr & tré ok járn, Eg. 4, Ölk. 34; hann var hagr maðr, Ísl. ii. 325; hann húsar upp bæinn, því at hann var hagr maðn, Ísl. ii. 325; hann húsar upp bæinn, því at hann var lænnanna hagastr, 171; því at þú ert umsýslu-maðr mikill ok hagr vel, Fms. i. 290; Hreiðarr bað Eyvind fá sér silfr nokkut og gull, Eyvindr spurði ef hann væri hagr, vi. 214; þann mann er hagastr var á öllu Íslandi á tré, Bs. i. 132; hann valdi þann mann til kirkju-görðar, er þá þótti einn hverr hagastr vera, sá hét þóroddr Gamlason, 163, 235; Völundr var hagastr maðr svá at menn viti í fornum sögum, Sæm. 89: of a lady, hón var svá hög (so bandy at needlework) at fár konur vóru jafnhagar henni, Nj. 147; hón var væn kona ok hög á hendr, Ísl. ii. 4; Margrét hin haga, Bs. i. 143: of dwarfs, hagir dvergar, Hdl. 7; whence dverg-hagr, skilful as a dwarf.

2. = hagligr, of work; sem ek hagast kunna, as bandily as I could, Vkv. 17: skurð-hagr, skilled in carving; orð-hagr = hagorðr; þjóð-hagr, a great artist.

HAĞR, m., gen. hags, pl. hagir, [as to the root vide haga, cp. also the preceding word]:—state, condition; honum botti ba komit hag manna i únýtt efui, Jb. 12; hefi ek sagt þér allt er yfir minn hag hefir gengit, Mar., Hom. 126, 155; at njósna hvat um hag Astrídar mundi vera, Fms. 1, 68; annan vetr eptir var Halldóra með barni, og lauksk seint um hag hennar, and she got on slowly, of a woman in labour, Sturl. i. 199; hann sagði með undrum hans hag fram flytjask, be said that his affairs went on in a strange way, Fb. i. 380; en nú tekr hagr minn at úhægjask, porf. Karl. 370. β. in plur. affairs; hversu komtu hér, eðr hvat er nú um hagi þína? Fms. i. 79; hversu hann skyldi nú með fara eðr breyta högum sínum, Nj. 215; var þat brátt auðséð á hennar högum (doings), at hón mundi vera vitr, Ld. 22; ef þér segit nokkrum frá um hagi vára Rúts, Nj. 7; lands-hagir, public affairs. II. metaph. means; ef hann hefir eigi hag til at færa þau fram, Grág. i. 232; hann skal færa þeim manni er nánastr er, þeirra manna er hag á til viðtökunnar, 248; en ef erfingi hefir eigi hag til framfærslu, 250; ef maðr tynir svá sé sínu, at hann á eigi hag at gjalda alla landaura, ii. 410; ráða-hagr, a match; fjár-hagr, money affairs. 2. advantage, favour, gain; svo eru hyggindi sem i hag koma, a saying; bera kvið i hag e-m, to pronounce for one, Grag. i. 176; hallat hefi ek vist, segir konungr, ok þó í hag ber, Fms. ii. 272; greiddisk eigi byrrinn mjök í hag þeim, Fb. iii. 446; hrolldi hvatvetna þat er til hags skyldi, Am. 95; ó-hagr, disad-3. adverbial phrase, at högum, suitably; eigi skiptir þat högum til, 'tis not meet, 'tis a sbame, unfair, Fs. 79; eigi hefir her at högum verit til skipt, 99; Kormakr kvað eigi at högum til skipta, ef hann sparir eigi við þik sverðit, en hann sparir við oss, Korm. 80; the mod. phrase, fara sinum högum ok munum, to do at one's leisure, as one is hags-munir, m. pl. profit; at hann gerði hinum hagsmuni, fimm aura eðt meira fjár, í kaupinu, Grág. ii. 241 (freq. in mod. usage). hag-ráo, n. an opportunity, O. H. L. 33.

hag-raor, adj. giving wise counsel, Nj. 2.

hag-ræös, dd, to put right, put in order, with dat., Fas. iii. 10.

hag-resői, n. comfort, Hom. 19: service, Band. 4; en föður sínum görði hann aldri hagræði, 6; leggja til hagræðis með e-m, to do service to que, Bs. ii. 179.

hag-reor, adj. = hagráðr, N. G. L. ii.

hag-skeytr, adj. a good sbot, Edda (Ub.) 270.

hag-skipti, n. fairness, a fair bargain, póro. 21.

hag-smiðliga, adv. bandily, Jb. 218.

hag-smior, m. an artist, adept, Edda 96 (in a verse).

hag-spakligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), practically wise, Sks. 627.

hag-spakr, adj. sensible, practical, Ver. 17.

hag-speki, f. foretbought, good sense, Fas. iii. 7, Sks. 50.

hag-steor, adj. fair, favourable, of wind and weather; h. byrr, a fair wind, Eb. 332; veor hagstætt, Eg. 390; stór veor ok hagstæð, Fms. ii. 64, þorf. Karl. 372.

hag-virki, n. master-work, Isl. ij. 252 (in a verse), Od. xix. 227 (δαίδαλον).

hag-virk-liga, adv. in a workmanlike manner, to the purpose, Grag.

hag-virkr, adj. workmanlike.

hag-born, m. [hagi], the bawthorn, 'bedge-thorn,' Edda (Gl.), Stj. 395. hai, interj. alas! Stj. 649, the rendering of beu beu! in the Vulgate, cp. ai. Szm. 118.

hak, n. a little book, such as the barb of a hook.

(rare): a mythical pr. name, Edda, Fas.

HAKA, u, f. [Swed. baka; Dan. bage], the chin, Eg. 305; skeggit við hökuna, 564; höku ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, xi. 139, N.G.L. i. 339, Edda; undir-haka, a double chin. compos: höku-bein, n. the chin bone, Sd. 169. höku-langr, adj. baving a long chin, Bárð. 165. höku-mikill, adj. baving a large chin, Sd. 147. höku-skarð, n. a cleft in the chin. höku-skegg, n. the beard on the chin, Fas. ii. 434. Hkr. ii. 176. haki, a, m. [Dan. bage; Swed. bake; Germ. baken; Engl. book], a book,

hakka, að, to devour, eat ravenously, as a beast, (cant word.) hak-langr, adj. = hökulangr, a nickname, Hkr. i.

HALD, n. (vide halda), bold: 1. a bold, fastening; nýtr bóndi afis ok kippir vaðnum, þvíat hann hugði haldit annan veg eigi bila, Fms. xi. 442.

2. a law phrase, withbolding; gagna-hald, Grág. ii. 273; þá á hann kost hvárt er hann vill at hætta til haldsins eðr eigi, ... en ef hón er login, þá verðr eigi rétt haldit, i. 312; stefna um tíundar hald, ok telja hinn sekjan um, K. p. K. 46. II. upbolding, 1. reparation; fyrir hald á kirkju, Vm. 12; segja til maintenance: halds kirkjunni (to defray the repairs of the kirk) pann jaroar-teig, Dipl. iii. 2. a law term, possession; sögðum vér með fullum laga-órskurði Guðmundi til halds sagða jörð, Dipl. iii. 5; hafa vald eðr hald e-s hlutar, Bs. i. 720; hón á tveggja króka hald í vatnið, sbe (the church) bas the bold (right) of two books in the lake, Pm. 41. β. þessum fénaði beit ok hald (bite and occupation) fyrir sunnan a, Dipl. v. 10. backing; við tókum okkr hald þar er Guð var, Hom. 154; hann hefir nú hald mikit af konungi, be has much support from the king, Eg. 336: so in the phrase, hald ok traust, belp and support in need; hon hafdi penna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46: and in the phrases, koma e-m at haldi or i hald, to prove true to one, be of use, belp to one; ok ma hann enn vel koma þér at haldi, Ísl. ii. 329; illa koma honum góðir frændr í hald, Fms. x. 413, Greg. 22; eigi veit ek mér verr í hald koma úknáleik minn en þér afl þitt, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 182; kemr oss þat lið ekki at haldi, Fms. viii. 214, xi. 31; þvíat vér höfum ærit mart (lið) ef oss kæmi þat vel at haldi, Nj. 192; hér kemr ílla í hald, tbis comes ill to belp, is a great shame, Lv. 95.
4. custody; Olafr konungt tók þá
við haldi Hræreks konungs, O. H. 73; hafa e-n í haldi, to keep one in 4. custody; Olasir konungt tók þá. custody, freq.: hence varo-hald, custody. 5. entertainment; for hann til hirðar jarls ok var með honum í góðu haldi, Bjarn. 5; hann var þar um vetrinn ok í því hærra haldi af húsfreyju sem hann var lengr, Fms. vii. 8. a course, a naut. term; ef stýrimenn vilja báðir fara, ok skilr þá um hald, Grág. ii. 398: hence áfram-hald, going on; aptr-hald, return. 7. bolding, meaning, suggestion; pad er hald manna, freq. in mod. usage, but no reference to old writers has been found. 8. keeping, tending, of cattle; góð höld á skepnum, góð skepnu-höld, freq.

III. a bolding, keeping, observance, of a feast, holiday; allra heilagra manna hald, Ver. 53; pott et meira hald sé á dægrinu, although it be a boliday of first degree, Grág. ii. 360; var þá þegar tekinn í mikit hald hans lísláts-dagr, Fms. xi. 309; í borg þessi var Þórs-hof í miklu haldi, in bigb worship, Al. 19: hence hatioa-hald, keeping bigb bolidays; Jola-hald, Fms. i. 32; Drottins-daga-hald, Nj. 165; af-hald, upp-a-hald, esteem, upbold; artioa hald, B. K. 25; niu lestra-höld, reading the nine legends, Vm. 51, 64. IV. in plur., höld, bandles; klukka litil af höldin, Vm. 42; handar-hald, a bandle; cp. also haf-ald: á-höld, utensils.

halds-maor, m. a keeper, guardian, Gpl. 258, 501, Js. 121.

HALDA, pret. hélt (= Goth. baibald), 2nd pers. hélt, mod. hélzt, pl. héldum; pres. held, pl. höldum; pret. subj. héldi; part. haldinn; imperat. hald and haltú: [Ulf. baldan = βόσκειν, ποιμαίνειν, whereas he renders to keep, bold by other words; Hel. baldan = alere, fovere, colere, which thus seems to be the primitive sense of the word, and to be akin to Lat. cölo; again, A.S. bealdan, Engl. bold, O.H.G. baltan, Germ. balten, Swed. bálla, balda, Dan. bolde, are all of them used in a more general sense]:—to bold.

A. WITH DAT. to bold to: I. to bold fast by; with the notion of restraint or force, tók Gizurr förunaut Ögmundar ok hélt honum, Sturl. i. 150; Gunnarr var kyrr svá at honum hélt einn maðr, Nj. 92; ef maðr heldr manni . . ., varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 110; h. e-m undir drep, 17; h. skipum (to grapple the ships) med stafnljam, Fms. ii. 315: to keep back, Hrafn fékk eigi haldit henni heima þar, Ísl. ii. 249; ok halda þeim veor i enni somu hofn, Grag. i. 92; h. (ser) i e-t, to bold oneself fast by, grasp, bu skalt h. i hurðar-hringinn, Dropl. 29; helde ser í faxit, Sd. B. so in the phrases, halda barni (manni) undir skirn, vatn, primsignan, biskups hönd, eccl. to bold a bairn (man) at baptism, prima signatio, confirmation, Grag. i. 29; h. vatni (tarum), to bold one's tears, 623. 56, Fms. viii. 232, vi. (in a verse); halda munni, to bold one's tongue, be silent, vii. 227; halda tungu sinni, Þórð. 2. to withbold; bá megu þeir h. tiundum hans i moti, K. b. K. 62; h. vætti, Grág. i. 42; h. gögnum, 56; ef goði heldr tylftar-kvið, er hann heldr kviðnum, 58; halda matinum fyrir honum, 47; h. sköttum fyrir e-m, Nj. 8; h. skógar-manni fyrir e-m. Finnb. 334; um þat er hann hefir konunni haldit, Grág. i. 313; héldu bændr gjaldinu, Fms. vii. 302; hélt ek því (i. e. the money) fyrir honum, i. e. paid it not, Isl. ii. 244. II. to bold, of a rope or the like; sa maðr hugði h. mundu er festi, . . . ok h. mundu í slíku veðri, Grág. ii. 361; reip þau tíu er tveggja manna afli haldi hvert, id.; skal hann svá göra at haldi fyrir fyrnsku, 268. B. to bold, bold out, last; optast halda þar illviðri litla hrið, Sks. 212; sunnudags-helgi ríss upp á laugardegi, ok heldr (lasts) til mánadags, N. G. L. i. 138. III. to keep, retain, Germ. bebalten ; fá-ein skip héldu seglum sínum, Fms. x. 143; þú skalt jafnan þessu sæti h., Nj. 6; h. bústað sínum, Ld. 26; h. ríki sínu, Al. 58, Fms. i. 13; h. öllum Noregi, viii. 155; h. frelsi ok eignum, vi. 40; h. hlut sínum, to upbold one's right, Eg. passim; halt somum vinum sem ek hefi haft,

Fas. i. 375; h. hreinleik sinum, Al. 58. B. to bold, keep safe, preserve; h. hlut sinum, Ld. 54; h. heilsu, Grag. i. 145; h. virðingu sinni, Ld. 16; þá heldr hann kosti sínum, Grág. ii. 209; h. tíma (bonour) sínum, Al. 50; h. lifi ok limum, Eg. 80; h. lifinu, Nj. 111; h. trúnaði sínum, 100; vináttu sinni, Ld. 200; einorð sinni, Fb. ii. 265; h. sér réttum, to keep oneself right, Ld. 158; h. e-m heilum, Odd. 30; h. riki fyrir e-m, Fms. v. 279; h. manna-forræði fyrir e-m, Hrafn. 19; h. réttu máli fyrir e-m, Fms. vii. 64. 2. to continue to keep, keep all along; h. teknum hætti, Fms. iv. 254; h. vöku, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; but h. vöku fyrir e-m, to keep another awake; halda sy'slu sinni, Fs. 36; h. högum, to keep grazing, Eb. 104, Ld. 148. 3. to bold, keep one's stock; ellipt., vetr var illr ok héldu menn illa, the winter was cold and it was ill to keep live stock, Sturl. ii. 143, (cp. fjár-höld); hann hélt vel svá at nær lifði hvat-vetna, Hrafn. 22: metaph., illa hefir þinn faðir på haldit, Fms. xi. 144; öld hefir illa haldit, the people bave bad a sad loss, vi. (in a verse); h. fangi, and also ellipt. halda, of sheep and cattle, opp. to 'to go back.'
4. phrases, halda njósnum, to keep watch, to spy, Fms. viii. 146, Nj. 113; hann hélt njósnum til Önundar, Landn. 287; hélt konungr njósnum til, ef . . ., Fms. vii. 128; hann skyldi h. njósnum til ok gera orð konungi, i. 54; h. njósnum til um e-t, iv. 119, Nj. 93; halda njósn (sing.) um skip þat, Eg. 74; þér haldit njósnum nær færi gefr á Arnkatli, Eb. 186; hann lét h. njósnum uppi á landi, Fms. vii. 316; hann hélt fréttum til, ef..., iv. 349. B. halda (hendi) fyrir auga, to bold (the band) before the eyes, shade the eyes, Nj. 132, Fms. v. 196; h. fyrir munn e-m, to bold (the band) over one's mouth; h. hendi yfir e-m, to bold the band over one, protect one, Nj. 266, Fbr. 22, Korm.; h. hendi um hais e-m, to clasp the bands around one's neck, Fms. i. 9; h. skildi fyrir e-n, to bold the shield for one as a second in a duel, Isl. ii. 257, passim; h. e-m til náms, to bold one to the book, make one study, K. b. K. IV. ellipt. (liði, skipi, för, 56; h. e-m til virðingar, Ld. 98. stefnu, etc. understood), to bold, stand in a certain direction, esp. as a naut. term; beir heldu aptr (stood back again) um haustid, Eg. 60; treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6; héldu þeir vestr um haf, id.; stigu þeir á skip sín, ok héldu út (stood out) eptir firði, Fms. i. 63; þeir héldu þat sama sumar til Íslands, Ld. 6; hann hélt upp eptir hinni eystri kvísl, Fms. vii. 55; h. heim, to bold one's course, stand bomewards, Odd. 30; h. á braut, Grág. i. 92; Hrútr hélt suðr til Eyrar-sunds, Nj. 8; h. eptir e-m, to pursue one, 7; h. undan, to fly, Fms. x. 396, Nj. 98 (on land); kom móti þeim sunnan-veðr með myrkri, ok urðu þeir fyrir at h., to lay one's course for the wind, A. A. 271; h. útleid, to stand on the outer tack, Eg. 78; h. til, to turn against, attack (on sea), Fms. xi. 72; hélt hann liði sínu suðr á Mæri, i. 62; þeir héldu liði sínu norðr til þrándheims, id.; Haraldr konungr hélt norðan liði sínu, Eg. 32; héldu þeir skipi því suðr með landi, 69; skipi því lét hann halda vestr til Englands, id.; Unnr helt skipinu i Orkneyjar, eptir þat helt Unnr skipi sínu til Færeyja, Ld. 8. 

β. to graze, put in the field, of sheep, cattle; þykkir mér þat miklu skipta at þeim sé vel til haga haldit, Eg. 714; hvert Steinarr hafði látið nautum sínum halda, 715; ok bað hann h. nautunum annan veg, 716. Y. phrases, halda kyrru fyrir, to bold still, remain quiet, Ld. 216, þórð. 30 new Ed., Nj. 223, 258; Hallr heldr nú til fangs (went fisbing) sem áðr, Ld. 38. V. with prep.; halda á e-u, to bold, wield in the band, freq. in mod. usage, h. á bók, penna, fjöðr, hníf, skærum, nál, etc.; hafði hverr þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; h. á sverði, Fb. i. 33; hann tók við öxinni ok hélt (viz. á), ok sá á, Ég. 180: to bold fast, heldr nú maðr á manni, Fas. i. 12; eigi máttu helvítis byrgi h. á honum, 656 C. 6; ef hann heldr á fénu (withbolds it), Grág. i. 427. 

B. [Germ. anhalten], to bold to a thing, go on with, be busy about; h. á sýslu, to be busy, Rm. 14; h. á keri, qs. halda á drykkju, to go on drinking, carousing, Hm. 18; h. h. hinni sömu hær. Sti. 117. h. 6 forestermen i h. á hinni sömu bæn, Stj. 417; h. á fyrirsátrum við e-n, þórð. 51 new Ed.; h. á búnaði sínum, Ld. 164; hélt hann þá á búnaði sínum sem skjótligast, Fms. ix. 215, x. 119, Sturl. ii. 245; þegar á bak Jólum hélt Ólafr konung á búningi, Fms. v. 41; hann heldr nú á málinu, Nj. 259; nú heldr þórðr á málinu ok verðr Oddný honum gipt, Bjarn. 11, Konr. (Fr.); h. á tilkalli, Fms. i. 84; h. á þessum sið, xi. 41; h. á för, to go on with one's journey, Sighvat; gengu síðan brott ok héldu á ferð sinni, and went on their journey, Sturl.; -- whence the mod. phrase, halda afram, to go on, which 2. halda e-u fram, to bold up, seems not to occur in old writers. make mueb of; brobir minn mun mer mjök hafa fram haldit fyrir ástar β. to bold on doing, (hence fram-hald, continuation); sakir, Nj. 3. halda fram upp-teknu efni, Fms. i. 263; slíku hélt hann fram meðan hann lifði, iv. 254; hélt hann (fram) teknum hætti um veizlurnar, id., Grett. 3. halda saman, to bold together, Eluc. 6, Fms. vii. 140, Rb. 340. 4. halda e-u upp, to bold aloft, Yngvarr helt upp visu þeirri, Eg. 152; steinninn heldr upp annarr öðrum, Kb. 390; h. upp árum, to bold up the oars, cease pulling, Fas. ii. 517, N. G. L. i. 65. β. to upbold, maintain, support; halda upp hofi, Landn. 64, Eb. 24; h. upp hofum ok efla blot, Fms. i. 91; h. upp kirkju, K. p. K. 52; h. upp Kristninni, Fms. i. 32: to keep going, h. upp bardaga, orrostu, xi. 66, 188, 340. charge; h. upp féráns-dómi, Grág. i. 120; h. upp lögskilum, 145; h. upp svörum, O. H. 174; h. upp kostnaði, Eg. 77; h. upp gjaldi, Grág. i. 384; to bold forth, put forward; at þeim myndi þungbýlt vera í nánd honum, gjöldum, Fms. i. 81; h. upp bót, Grág. ii. 182; bótum, Eb. 100, 162, ef þeir héldi nokkurn annan fyrir betra mann en hann, Ld. 26; síðan

N. G. L. i. 311; ef hann heldr upp yfirbót (penance) beirri, Hom. 70; h. upp bænum fyrir e-m, to pray for one, Fms. xi. 271; helt hann því vel upp sem vera atti, discharged it well, x. 93. 8. halda sér vel upp, to bold oneself well up, Sturl. e. metaph., skal-at hann lögvillr verða, svá at honum haldi þat uppi (i. e. went unpunished), Grag. i. 316; ok heldr honum pat uppi (that will save bim), ef hann er rétt-hafi at ordinn, ii. 242. halda e-u viò, to maintain a thing, Hkr. i. 195. VI. impers. to continue, last; hélt því nokkura stund dags, Fms. x. 125; hélt því lengi um vetrinn, Ld. 288; regni hélt haustnótt gegnum, Fms. vi. 83. 2. with prep. við, to be on the brink of; helt på við atgöngu, they were within a hair's breadth of coming to fight, Hkr. i. 143; helt ba vio vandræði, Fms. ix. 434; heldr við bardaga, vi. 8; heldr nú við hót, it is little sbort of a tbreat, i. 305; hélt við blót, x. 106; ok hélt við flótta, i. 174; hélt við meiðingar, Nj. 21, Sd. 143; henni hélt við, at hón mundi drepa hana, Nj. 118; þeim hélt við váða sjálfan, O. H. 168; konungi hélt við, hvárt hann mundi standask eðr eigi, Mag. 100; honum hélt við kafnan, Bs. i. 18; hélt þó við at þeir mundi berjask, Fs. 53.

B. WITH ACC. to bold: I. to bold in possession, a fief, land, estate, office, or the like; peir héldu alla hina beztu stadi med sjónum, Fms. xi. 131; þeir er áðr höfðu haldit land af Dana-konungi, 232; Eirekr skyldi h. land af Aðalsteini konungi, 23; Vemundr hélt Firða-fylki, Eg. 12; hélt hann þat ríki undir Knút konungi, Ísl. ii. 242; í þeirri borg héldu þeir langfeðgar fimmtán konungdóma, Ver. 37; h. land sem leigu-land, Grág, ii. 278; konungrinn heldr af Guði nafnit, Sks. 599 B; prestar er kirkjur halda, H. E. i. 486; sá prestr er heldr Pétrs-kirkju, N. G. L. i. 312; presta þeirra er kirkju halda, 346; skal sá maðr ráða er kirkju heldr, K. p. K. 60; Ólafs kirkju þá er Væringjar halda (the parish church of W.), Hkr. iii. 408. 2. halda ábyrgju, ábyrgð à e-n, to bave the responsibility of a thing, Grág. ii. 399, K. b. K. 66; h. grip, to be in the possession of, Grág. i. 438, ii. 199; h. skóla, to keep a school, Mar.; h. fylgð, to perform, Fms. ix. 279; eiga vandræði at h., to be in a strait, difficulty, Eb. 108. bold, keep, observe, a feast, holiday, or the like; halda kirkju-dag, K. p. K. 42; í hvers minning heldr þú þenna dag? Nj. 157; h. helgan þvátt-dag hvern, Pr. 437; h. helga daga, Sl.; h. Jóla-dag, Páska, Hvíta-sunnu, Rb. 134; minnstú að h. helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þíns (the Fourth Commandment in the Icel. version); h. heilagt, to keep boliday, Dipl. ii. 14; í dag þá hátíð höldum vér til himna sté vor Herra, Hólabók 54; er Júdar héldu hátíðligt, Stj. 110; (hence forn-haldinn, time-bonoured): of the day-marks (vide dagr, p. 95), er þaðan haldinn miðr-morgin, Hrafn. 9. 2. to keep; halda orð sín, to keep one's word, Fms. x. 95; höldum öll einka-mál vár, vii. 305; h. sættir, Nj. 57; gerðú svá vel, félagi, at þú halt vel sætt þessa, 111, Sturl. iii. 153, Fs. 65, Gullþ. 20; hann kvaðsk vilja hafa svardaga af þeim ok festu, at halda, Nj. 164; h. eið, Sturl. iii. 153; h. frið, to keep peace, Greg. 7; ef þú vilt nokkura hluti eigi h. þá er ek hefi á lagt við þik, Eg. 738: to observe faith, law, rite, etc., halda átrúnað, Fms. i. 34, x. 277; h. Guðs lög ok landsins, vii. 305; h. lands lög, viii. 155; h. ein lög, 625. 52; hafa ok halda þau lög, Fms. i. 34; h. Kristilega trú, K. Á. 74; h. mál (orð) e-s, Greg. 17; h. alla hluti með athugasamlegu minni, Sks. 439.

8. to keep, tend; halda geitr, Hkv. 2. 20 (exactly as in Gothic). III. to upbold, maintain, support; bykkir mér þér sé nú ísjár-vert, hvárt þú munt fá haldit þik eðr eigi, Nj. 155; munu vér þó ekki einhlítir at h. oss eptir þessi verk, Háv. 50; at hón mætti með valdi h. sik ok menn sína, Fas. i. 375; þat væri nokkurr várkunn, at þú heidir frænda þinn eðr fóstbróður, en þetta er alls engi (at) halda útlaga konungs, O. H. 145; enda ætla ek lítinn viljann til at h. vini þína, Fms. vii. 244; því at Eysteinn konungr kenndi Inga konungi, at hann héldi þá menn, 248; ef þú heldr hann (upboldest bim) til þess at ganga á vini mína, Eg. 339; viljum vér allir fylgja þér ok þik til konungs halda, Fms. i. 34; Stephanus skyldi h. hann til laga ok réttinda, Sks. 653; h. e-n til rikis, Fb. i. 236; vinsæld föður hans hélt hann mest til alþýðu vináttu, Fins. vii. 175; þeir sem upp h. (sustain) þenna líkama, Anecd. β. phrases, halda e-m kost, borð, to keep at board, entertain, Fms. ix. 220, x. 105, 146, Nj. 6; or, halda e-n at klæðum ok drykk, Ó. H. 69; h. stríð, bellum gerere (not class.), Fms. x. 51; h. úfrið, Fas. ii. 539.

2. halda sik, to comfort oneself, Sks. 281, Hom. 29; kunna sik með hófi at h., Sturl. iii. 108; h. sik ríkmannliga, to fare sumptuously, Ld. 234; hann hélt betr húskarla sína en aðrir, Fms. vii. 242; h. mjök til skarts, to dress fine, Ld. 196; þar var Hrefna ok hélt allmjök til skarts, id.; hann var hægr hvers-dagliga, ok hélt mjök til gleði, Sturl. iii. 123; hélt hann hér mjök til vinsælda ok virðinga, be enjoyed much popularity and fame, Ld. 298. β. ellipt. (sik understood), at h. til jafns vio c-n, to bear up against one, to be a match for one, Ld. 40; ef þér hefir eigi til þess hug eðr afl at h. til jafns við e-n húskarl Þorsteins, Eg. 714; h. til fullnadar, to stand on one's full rights; ef pær taka eigi fullrétti, eðr h. eigi til fullnaðar, Grág. ii. 109; h. fullara, to bold one above other men, O. H. (in a verse); let konungt ha h. mjök til (make great preparations) at syngja messu hátíðliga, Hkr. i. 287.

hélt konungr Erling fyrir tryggvan mann, Fms. ix. 399. deem, be of opinion; the old writers seem not to use the word exactly in this sense, but near to it come such phrases as, hón hélt engan hans jafningja innan hirðar hvárki í orðum nó öðrum hlutum, i. e. sbe beld bim to be above all men, Ld. 60; halda menn hann fyrir konung, Fb. i. 216; still closer, halda menn at Oddný sé nú betr gipt, Bjarn. 12 (but only preserved in a paper MS.): this sense is very freq. in mod. usage, to bold, mean, eg held það; eg held ekki, I think not; (hence hald, y. phrases, halda mikit upp á e-n, to bold one in much esteem, love, Stj. 33; halda af e-m, id., Fas. i. 458, ii. 63, 200, iii. 520, esp. freq. in mod. usage, (upp-á-hald, af-hald, esteem.) 4. to bold on, keep up; halda varnir, to keep up a defence, Sks. 583; halda vord, to keep watch, Eg. 120, Grág. i. 32, 264; halda njósn, Eg. 72, 74, Fms. xi. 46; halda tal af e-m, to speak, communicate with one, ii. 88. 5. to bold, be valid, be in force, a law term; á sú sekt öll at halda, Grág. i. 89; á þat at h. allt er þeir urðu á sáttir, 86; enda á þat at h. með þeim síðan, ii. IV. to bold, compel, bind (with the notion of obligation or duty); heldr mik þá ekki til utan-ferðar, Nj. 112; þó heldr þik várkunn til at leita å, i. e. thou art excused, thou hast some excuse in trying, 21; var auðsætt hvat til hélt um sættir, Bjarn. 70; þik heldr eigi hér svá mart, at þú megir eigi vel bægja héraðs-vist þinni, Eb. 252; þar mælir bú þar, er þik heldr várkunn til at mæla, Nj. 227; ek mun vera vinr hans, ok alla þá, er at mínum orðum láta, halda til vináttu við hann, i.e. I will be bis friend, and all those who lend ear to my words I will hold to friendship with him, Eg. 18. 2. halda sik frá e-u, to keep oneself from, to refrain from a thing, Sks. 276 B; h. sik frá munadlífi, Post. 656 A. ii. 16, Hom. 53, 135; h. sik aptr af e-u, to abstain from, Hkr. i. V. absol. to be the cause of, be conducive to a thing; heldr par margt til pess, there are many reasons for this, Nj. 192; vildim vér vita hvat til heldr, Fms. vii. 106; en hann vissi eigi hvat til hafði haldit, er hann kom eigi, xi. 11; margir hlutir héldu til þess, Eg. 38; þat hélt til þess, at..., Al. 94; hélt til þess (conduced to it) góðgirnd hans, stórmennska ok vitsmunir, Fs. 29; hefir þat mjök til haldit, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalizt, at ek ætlaða, Ld. 32; hann lét bæði til h. vingan ok mágsemd, Fs. 24; heldr þat mest til at þá var komit útfall sjávar, Ld. 56; hélt þat mest til þess, at hann gafsk bezt í öllum mannraunum, 60; þat eitt helt til, at beir foru eigi malum a hendr bordi, at beir höfdu eigi VI. to bold, comprise; sólar-öld heldr tuttugu ok styrk til, 138. átta ár, Rb. 510; h. skor (of weight), Grág. i. 500.

In some instances the use of dat. and acc. wavers, e.g. halda husum, to keep up the bouses, Grag. ii. 278, 335; h. hlidi, to keep the gate in repair, 265; but halda hlið (acc.), 332: to keep, observe, h. lögum, griðum, boðorðum, Glúm. 333, Grág. i. 357, ii. 166, 623. 28; hélt hann bessu sumu, Fms. x. 416 (Ágrip); halda ílla orðum, vii. (in a verse); peir er því þingi áttu at h., Glúm. 386; h. sáttum, St. 17; h. eiðum, Bkv. 18; Gizuri þótti biskup h. ríkt (*protect strongly*) brennu-mönnum, Sturl. i. 201 C; Gud er sínum skepnum heldr (keeps, protects) ok geymir, Mar.; þá hélt engi kirkju mönnum, ... kept no man safe, Fms. ix. 508; h. njósn (acc.) um e-t, Eg. 74; h. til njósn, 72; njósnir, Fms. xi. 46. In most of these instances the acc. is the correct case, and the dat. is due either to careless transcribers or incorrect speaking: in some instances an enclitic um has been taken for a dative inflexion, thus e.g. sáttum haldi in Stor. l. c. is to be restored to satt um haldi; eiðum haldit in Bkv. l. c. to eio (for eioa) um haldit; in others the prep. um has caused the confusion, as 'halda njósn um at' has been changed into halda njósnum at. But in the main the distinction between the use of dat, and acc. is fixed even at the present time: the acc. seems to represent the more primitive usage of this verb, the dat. the secondary.

I. to bold oneself, to stay; héldusk þeir þá O. REFLEX.: ekki fyrir norðan Stað, Fms. i. 63; mátti hann eigi þar haldask, Landn. 246; h. á baki, to keep oneself on borseback, keep one's seat, Grág. ii. 95; munu beir skamma stund her við haldask, Nj. 247: to be kept, remain, þá skal hann h. með Helju, Edda 39: to resist, megu vér ekki við h. fyrir ofreflis-mönnum þessum, Nj. 254; hélzk þá ekki við honum, Eg. 289; mann er svá hefir haldisk við höfuð-syndum, Hom. 157. B. to bold out. last, continue; ok hélzk ferillinn, Eg. 579; hélzk undr þetta allt til dags, Nj. 272 (twice); hélzk konungdómr í kyni hans, Rb. 394; lengi síðan hélzk bruna-öld með Svíum, Yngl. S.; lengi hélzk þat í ætt þeirri, at . . . , Eg. 770; hélzk vinátta með þeim, Nj. 66; þat hefir enn haldizk í ætt hans, Fms. iv. 8; ok hefir þat haldizk (it bas continued to be so) síðan er ek hefi hann séð, Ld. 174; honum haldisk (imperat.) sigr ok langt líf, Vcr. 57; betr þætti mér, at hún héldisk þér, that it (the luck) would bold out for thee, Fb. ii. 74; ef hann helzk i útrú sinni, if be perseveres in bis untrulb, 623, 26. Y. to be kept safe and sound; menn allir héldusk (all bands were saved) ok svá fé, Ld. 8, Fs. 143; þar héldusk menn allir ok mestr hluti fjår, Eg. 405; hafði fé vel haldizk, bas been well kept, done well, Ld. 34. 8. to be valid, stand; eigu þau handsöl well kept, done well, Ld. 34. hennar at haldask, Grág. i. 334; engi má haldask dómr hans, Edda 15; skyldu þau (the truce) haldask um þingit, Nj. 248. 2. impers., mer helzk, e-m helzk vel, illa, & e-u, to bave a good bold, bave luck with a thing; mér helzk lítt á sauða-mönnum, Grett. 110 A.

B. to bold, θ haldask å, to bold or pull one against another, wrestle, (hence 6-höld); var sagt Magnúsi, at þeir héldisk å úti, that they were fighting outside, helt engan m, i. e. she in such and such a state; vel haldinn, in good condition, faring well, well to do, Eg. 20, 234; hugðusk þar ok haldnir (safe) mundu vera, Ver. 34; þungliga h., very sick, Eg. 565, Hkr. ii. 199; vel haldinn doing well; tak heldr annat fé, svá mikit, at þú þykisk vel haldinn af, i. e. fully satisfied, having got full redress, Boll. 350; Sveinn sagði, at hann vill hafa tvá hluti íjárins, Hrani sagðisk ekki af því haldinn (satisfied) vera, Fms. iv. 31: in the phrase, heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound, Bs. i. 191, Fms. xi. 376, Hkr. i. 319; með höldnu hljóði, preserving the sound, kep watch, 46; halda to bold, be sagt and sound; sá dómr er eigi haldandi, is not valid, K. Å. 304; af öllu afli er friðr haldandi, Hom. 5. 2. part. act., með upp haldandi höndum, with uplifted bands, Bs. i. 684.

halda, u, f. = hadda, q.v. hald-goor, adj. of good bold, durable, of clothes, etc., Sks. 403. haldin-, part. pass. in the compds, haldin-oror, adj. discreet, close, Fms. ii. 18, x. 326, Eg. 51; haldin-yroi, n. keeping close, Sks. 361, Sd. 169: in mod. usage these words mean the keeping one's word.

hald-kvæmask (hall-), d, dep. to avail, suit; nægjask eðr h., Stj. 149. hald-kvæmd, f. convenience, comfort, Sturl. i. 212.

hald-kvæmligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), convenient, comfortable, Sks. 377. hald-kvæmr, and assimilated hall-kvæmr, Nj. 265, Fas. ii. 240, Sks. 505; or hall-kvæmr, 380, 505 B, [cp. koma at haldi], adj. fit, meet, convenient, Hom. 141, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. ii. 261, Grett. 106 A.

hal-dreki, a, m. a' tail-dragon, scorpion, Stj. 578, Hb. 732. 18, Ant. 7. hald-samr, adj. bolding close, Stj. 635; vera h. á e-u, to keep it close, Fms. vi. 440, x. 170; e-m verðr ekki haldsamt á e-u, it slips out of one's bands.

hald-semi, f. closeness, Greg. 24.

HALI, a, m. [Dan. bale, cp. Lat. cauda], a tail; kýr-hali, a cow's tail; nauts-h., ljóns-h., etc.; skauf-hali, reynard, a fox, whence Skaufhala-bálkr, the name of an old poem, an Icel. Reineke Fuchs. Icel. use hali properly of cattle, and lions, wolves, bears; tagl of horses (of the hair, but stertr of a caudal vertebra); rófa of cats, dogs; skott of a fox; sporor of a fish; stel or veli of birds; dyndill of seals. The old writers do not make these nice distinctions, and use hali of a horse and tagl of a cow, which a mod. Icel. would not do; hylr öll kykvendi hár eðr hali, Sks. 504: in Gpl. 398 of cattle, cp. N. G. L. i. 24; ef man höggr hala af hrossi svá at af rófu fylgir, Gpl. 399; ef man höggr hala af hrossi fyrir neðan rófu, id.; nú skerr maðr tagl af nautum, id.; eru þeir í málum mestir sem refr í halanum, Fms. viii. 350; ef maðr skerr af hrossi manns tögl, þá gjaldi aura þrjá; en ef hala höggr af, þá skal meta hross, N.G.L. i. 228; ok svá ef hann höggr hala af hrossi svá at rófa fylgir, id.: of a lion's tail, Stj. 71. 2. phrases, nú er úlfs hali einn a króki, a wolf's tail is all that is left, Band. (in a verse),a proverb from the notion that wild beasts devour one another so that only the tail is left, cp. etask af ulfs-munni, vide eta: leika lausum hala, to play with a free tail, to be unrestrained, Ls. 50; veifask um lausum hala, id., Sturl. iii. 30; bretta halann, or bera brattan halann, to lift the tail, cock up the tail, to be vain or baughty, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; en ef eigi er unnit, þá muntú reyna hvárr halann sinn berr brattara þaðan í frå, Isl. ii. 330; sé ek at þú heldr nokkru rakkara halanum en fyrir stundu áðan, Ölk. 36; draga halann, to drag the tail, sneak away, play the coward; dregr melrakkinn eptir sér halann sinn nú-Svá er segir hann, at ek dreg eptir mér halann minn, ok berr ek litt upp eðr ekki, en þess varir mik at þú dragir þinn hala mjök lengi áðr þú hefnir Halls bróður pins, Isl. ii. 329; sveigja halann, id., Hkv. Hjörv. 21; (cp. Ital. codardo, whence Engl. coward): spjots-hali, the butt-end of a spear, Eg. 289, Ld. 132, Hkr. iii. 159; snældu-hali, a staff's end. II. metaph. a train, the rear of a bost; skammer er ordinn hali okkart, we have a short train, few followers, Sturl. (in a verse). COMPDS: hala-fero, f. the rear, Sturl. hala-rofa, u, f. 'tail-row,' i. e. a string one after another, like iii. 23. geese; ganga i halarofu, to walk in h.; cp. Dan. gaasegang, Fr. en queue. hala-stjarna, u, f. a 'tail-star, comet, (mod.) hala-taff, n. a kind of game, used synonymous to hnef-tafl, q. v., prob. similar to the Engl. 'fox and goose;' hann tefldi hnet-tafl, þat var stórt hala-tafl (having a fox with a big tail), hann greip þá upp töfluna ok setti halann á kinnbein porbirni (prob. of the brick representing the fox), Grett. 144 A; vide Skyrsla um Forngripa-safn Islands by Sigurd Gudmundsson, Reykjavík 1868, pp. 38, 39; cp. also hali á hnefa-töflu in Vilmundar S. Viðutan, ch. 8. III. a nickname, Fb. iii.

hall, f. a ball; vide höll.

An handsöl Edda 15; with dat, esp. of a vessel, ship, or the like; halla keri, fötu, staupi, skipi; but also of anything else, h. borði, stóli; Icel. distinguish between halla and the derivative hella, to pour out; hann hallar skipinu á ymsa 3. recipr., vega, Fbr. 100 new Ed.

II. metaph. to sway to the wrong side,

in words or acts; halla domi, to give an unfair judgment, Gpl. 174, Fs. Hall-frior, Hall-geror, Hall-grima, Hall-katla, Hall-veig, 121, Sks. 662; h. sögu, to give an unfair report, Fms. vi. 261; ok um allar sagnir hallaði hann mjök til, id., Nj. 270; h. orðum til, to impute, Fins. ix. 332; h. eptir e-m, to be swayed, biased in one's favour, 59; mér þykir þér hafa hallat til—hallat hefi ek víst (no doubt bave I swerved) segir konungr, ok þó í hag þér, ii. 272; halla sæmd e-s, to let one's bonour swerve, do it injury, Orkn. 240; h. undan e-u, to avoid, sbun one, Al. 83; h. sér, to lean with one's body, seig at honum svefn, ok hallaði hann sér í kné henni, Fb. i. 280: with acc., h. sik (less correct), III. impers. to swerve, with dat.; taka stór tré ok Karl. 202. fella á Órminn, svá at honum halli til, so that she (the ship) swerved on one side, Fms. ii. 326; skip sveif upp á grunn ok hallaði (viz. því) mjök, vii. 264; hallaði honum svá at sjór féll inn á annat borð, Eg. 386.

2. to decline, of the day; þegar er út hallaði á kveldum, Lv. 43; hence Icel. say of the day-marks, hallandi dagmál, hádegi, nón, ... náttmál, past dagmal, i.e. when the sun has just passed the day-mark in the horizon; solu hallar, the sun sinks, pjal. Jon 28; or degi hallar, the day is sinking, Luke ix. 12; or hallar út degi, as Til hafs sól hraðar sér | hallar út degi, Hymn-book, No. 294; vetri, sumri hallar, the winter, summer is declining, Fas. ii. 552. 8. of a river-basin, to slope; hann skildi eigi fyrr við þá en hallaði af norðr, Boll. 348; stigum þeim er hölluðu frá þjóðgötum, Sks. 1: the phrase, það hallar undan fæti, it slopes down bill. 4. tafli hallar á e-n, the game turns against one, IV. reflex. to lean with the body; Bolli hallaðisk upp Karl. 205. at sels-vegginum, Ld. 244; hann hallaðisk ok lagði höfuð (*be nodded and laid bis bead*) í kné Finni Árnasyni, Ó. H. 210; lengi ek hölluðumk, *long* bave I been nodding (from sleep), Sl. 36; hann hallaðisk undan högginu, Fms. vi. 66. 2. to swerve; þá tók mjök at hallask Ormrinn, the ship lay over-much on one side, Fms. ii. 229: to be turned, tók þá at hallask taflit, svá at öðrum var komit at máti, Bs. ii. 186; á þá hallaðisk bardaginn, the battle turned against them, O. H. L. 20; hallask eptir e-u, to swerve towards a thing, Fms. ii. 32; h. til vináttu við e-n, Fs. 116: metaph., at min virbing mundi halla (that my bonour would be tarnished) af þínu tilstilli, Lv. 34. hallan, f. a swerving, Stj. 65.

hallandi, a, m. = hall-lendi.

hallarr, m. [cp. Fr. ballier; Swed. and Norse byll; Dan. byld], a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.)

Hallin-skíði, a, m., poët. a ram, Edda (Gl.): name of the god Heimdal, Edda, vide Lex. Poët.

hall-kvæmr, etc., vide hald-.

hall-lendi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

hall-lendr, adj. sloping, Sturl. i. 85.

hall-mæla, t, to speak ill of one, with dat., Nj. 53, Fms. iv. 81, xi. 260, Magn. 442, passim.

hall-mæli, n. pl. blame, reproof, Fas. i. 106, Str. 71, Fs. 15, Edda 8. hall-oki (-oka), adj. indecl. [aka höllu], suffering defeat, worsted, overcome: in the phrase, vera, fara, h. fyrir e-m, Ld. 146, Fær. 229, Baro.

174, Karl. 91 (v. l.), Hsm. 18. 3.

HALLR, adj., fem. höll, leaning to one side, swerving, sloping; jakarnir vóru hallir út af skerinu, Eb. 238; jakarnir vóru bæði hálir ok hallir, 240; hann (the ship) ferr jafnan hallr, it beeled over, Fb. i. 520, Fms. x. 368; h. i göngu, limping, Vápn. 6; bera hallt höfuðit, to bear the bead on one side, Fms. ii. 70; hallt ker, a balf-filled cup, Hm. 51; standa höllum fæti, to stand slanting, Nj. 97; bar hallan skjöldinn, the shield came aslant, Eg. 378; láta verða hallt á e-n, to overmatch one, metaph. from rowing or from the balance, Fbr. 122:—hann lætr ekki á sik hallt, ok höggt i móti, be allowed no inequality, but cut in return, i. e. be paid blow for blow, O. H. L. 92; nú leikr mér þat eigi í hug, at á yðr verði hallt um var skipti, þorf. Karl. 404: so in the phrases, aka höllu fyrir e-m (halloki) or aka höllum fæti (MS.), to be upset, to stoop or crouch before one, metaph. from driving, Ld. 206; fara höllum fæti, to be worsted, Bs. i. 907; aka undan höllum (öllum MS.) fæti, Lv. 76. swerving, biased; alþýðan er höll til ílsku ok synda, Ver. 7; hann var mest hallr at allri vináttu til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 233: biased, attached to one, vera hallr undir e-n, id.; hann var hallr undir Einar i mála-ferlum þeirra Sturlu, Sturl. i. 75; þvíat hann var meir hallr undir þá feðga, 94; með mikla sveit þá er undir Rómverja vóru hallir, Clem. 29; þvíat hann var mest undir hann hallr at allri vináttu, and hann var mest h. undir Rögnvald jarl, 442, Fms. vii. 229, Bs. i. 714, Stj. 476; cp. vinhallr, partial, as a friend.

HALLR, m. [Ulf. ballus = πέτρα], a slope, bill; þá gékk hann frá bardaganum upp i hallinn ok settisk þar niðr, Sturl. i. 85; ok var mjök bratt at ganga upp i hallinn til steinveggsins, Fms. vii. 81, a paraphrase from the verse in p. 82; this sense is rare and obsolete. II. a big stone, boulder, Gs. 10, 12, 16, 22 (of a millstone); Gísli fær sér hall einn ok kastaði út í skerit, Gísl. 123: of a precious stone, a gem, Fms. iii. 180; gler-h., a crystal (mod.): freq. in pr. names, of men, Hallr, Hall-björn, Hall-dorr (qs. Hall-borr), Hall-freor, Hall-gils, Hall-geirr, Hall-grimr, Hall-kell, Hall-mundr, Hall-ormr, Hall-steinn,

Hall-vor: suffixed in por-hallr and por-halla: in local names, Hall-land, a county in Sweden; Hall-lendingar, Hallanders, Fms. III. metaph. a stain, colour, meton. from steinn, Orkn. (in a verse).

hall-sperra, u, f. stiffness in the limbs, = hardsperra.

hall-seri, n. [ar], a bad season, a famine, dearth, Nj. 73, Fms. ix. 48, Bs. i. 200, Isl. ii. 58, O. H. 102, Hkr. i. 21, 56.

halmr, m., vide hálmr.

HALR, m., pl. halir, [no doubt an apocopated form, akin to A.S. bæled, Germ. beld = bero, as also to hölor or höldr, q. v.]:—a man, only used in poetry; halr er heima hverr, a saying, Hm. 36; gráðigr halr, 19; hnígra sá hair fyrir hjörum, 159; hair hugfullr, Hồm. 19; hair enn hugblauði, Hbl. 49; úkristinn hair, Sighvat: in plur. men, troða haiir helveg, Vsp. 52, 56: used of the dead inmates of Hel, Alm. 29, cp. Vpm. 43, which seems to be a pun, as the word itself is not akin to Hel.

hals, m. neck; vide hals.

HALTR or halltr, adj. [A.S. bealt; Engl. balt; O. H. G. balz; Dan.-Swed. balt; cp. Lat. claudus; prob. akin to hallr]:-balt, lame, limping, Hm. 70, 89, Fms. vi. 322, Nj. 209, Landn. 100, Isl. ii. 219, Edda 28; haltir ganga, Matth. xi. 5, xv. 31, xxi. 14, Luke vii. 22, xiv. 13, Acts iii. 2, viii. 7: haltr at máli, balting in speech, stammering, Barl. 15, (whence mál-haltr): as a nickname, Eyjólfr Halti, Lv.; Hrómundr H., Vd., Fs. 39, 48: metaph., h. i trunni, balting, unsound in faith, Karl. 279; hand-haltr, q. v.

haltra, ab, to balt, limp, Grett. 151, Fbr. 179, Bs. i. 321, Stj. 592, Hebr.

halzi, qs. haldsi, adj. indecl. bolding, Fms. x. 396: with dat., haldzi e-u, þiðr. 172.

HAMA, ab, [cp. hom = sbanks in animals, whence Engl. bam], of cattle or horses in a storm, to stand and turn tail to wind, leaving off

hamal-kyrni, n. a kind of seed, N.G.L. i. 385, 401.

hamall, m. a pr. name, Landn., Hkv.; see the following word.

HAMALT, n. adj., only in the old phrase, fylkja hamalt, synonymous with svinfylkja, to draw up a wedge-shaped column in the form of a hog's snout; thus defined, hann hefir svinfylkt her sinum-Hverr man Hringi hafa kennt hamalt at fylkja? (who has taught king Ring to draw up the pbalanz of hamalt?) ... Hringr hafði svínfylkt öllu liði sínu, þá þótti þó svá þykk fylkingin yfir at sjá, at rani var í brjósti, Ring bad drawn all his troops up in a bog-shaped column, so that the ranks looked all the deeper for the snout-formed shape of the front, Fas. i. 380; hildingr fylkti hamalt, a paraphrase from hann fylkti liði sínu svá, at rani var framan á fylkingar-brjóstinu, Fms. xi. 304: used of a column of ships in a sea-fight, vi. 314 (in a verse), cp. also Skv. 2. 23, Fas. ii. 40 (in a verse); a description of the cuneiform column is given in Sks. 384; in Skjöld. S. its invention is attributed to Odin himself, and it was a favourite battle array with the men of old.

HAMARR, m., dat. hamri, pl. hamrar, [A. S. bamor; Engl. bammer; O.H.G. bamar; Germ. and Dan. bammer; Swed. bammare]: - a bammer; h. töng, steði, Edda 9, Vkv. 18, Landn. 212 (in a verse); the thunderbolt was in the northern mythology represented as a hammer,—the hammer Mjölnir, Edda (Sksm.) 15, 26, 28-30, 58, 70, passim, pkv. passim, Hbl. 47; hann (the idol) var merkör eptir þór ok hefir hamar í hendi, Ó. H. 108, O. T. 44; prud-hamarr, the mighty bammer, Ls. 57, 59, 61, 63: the hammer was the holy sign with the heathens, answering to the cross of the Christians, hann görði hamar yfir, be made the sign of the bammer over it, Fms. i. 35; þórr tók hamarinn Mjölni ok brá upp ok vígði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28, cp. also pkv. 30, where the bride and bride-groom were to be marked with the holy sign; hence pors-hamarr = the character 55, which occurs on a few of the earliest heathen Runic stones dently an imitation of the thunderbolt. B. the back of an axe, Eg. 769.

compps: hamar-gangr, m. bammer-clash, Stj. 45. hamars-högg, n. a bammer stroke, Stj. 563. hamars-muðr (-munnr, -munni), m. the 'mouth' or thin end of a bammer, Edda 30. hamar-skalli, a, m. the thick end of a bammer, Fms. viil. 138. hamar-skapt, n. the shaft or bandle of a bammer, Edda 28. hamar-spor, n. a bammer's print, II. metaph. a bammer-shaped crag, a crag standing out like an anvil; bar stendr hamarr mikill fyrir beim, Bs. i. 601; beir leggja skip sin millum hamra tveggja, Grett. 83, Fas. iii. 257; þritugr, fertugr ... hamarr, a crag thirty, forty ... fathoms bigh, i. 159: so in the saying, kljúfa þrítugan hamarinn til e-s, to split a thirty fathoms' rock, to make great efforts, to make Herculean efforts in a thing, metaph. from cutting roads through rocks: in pl. hamrar, crags; fluga-hamrar, sjávarhamrar, sea-crags; ogres were believed to live in crags, hence the phrase, sem genginn út úr hömrum, i.e. looking as wild as a crag-ogre, svá illiligr sem genginn sé út ór sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182. COMPDS: (hamar- and hamra-), hamar-tröll, n. a crag-ogre, Grett. (in a verse). hamar-dalr, m. a ravine, Karl. 292. hamar-gnipa, u, f. the peak Hall-varor, Hall-aor; of women, Halla, Hall-dora, Hall-dis, of a crag, Stj. 134, Fms. v. 323, porf. Karl. 414.

hamar-klif, n. a m. a erag (isolated), Fms. ii. 92, Nj. 264, v.l. hamar-rifa, u, f. a rift in a crag, Fb. iii. craggy cliff, Gisl. 137. hamar-skard and hamra-skard, n. a scaur, cleft or ravine, Grett. 132, Gísl. 51, Grág. i. 17. hamar-skúti, a, m. a jutting crag, Nj. 264; gjá-h., q.v.: esp. freq. in local names in Icel. and Norway, Hamarr, Hamrar, Hamra-endar, Hamars-á: in compds, Smáhamrar, Ein-hamarr, a single crag, Gisl., etc., vide Landn., Fms. xii, Fb. 2. 2 kind of mark on sheeps' ears, prob. of heathen origin, denoting the holy mark of the hammer of Thor: cutting the top of the ear thus is called hamar, whence hamar-skora, u, f. a cleft hamar is; cp. the ditty of Stef. Ol., Hamarinn mer i greipar gekk | það gæfu-markið fina, and hamar-skoru og gloppu-gat | görðu í hægra eyra. of fish, Edda (Gl.): prop. a false reading for humarr (q.v.), a lobster.

hamask, 20, dep. to rage, to be taken by a fit of fury in a fight, syno-

nymous to ganga berserks-gang (see p. 61): the word is derived from hamr, prob. owing to a belief that such persons were possessed by a strange spirit or demon; cp. hamr, hamstoli, hamramr, all of them words referring to a change of shape:—svá er sagt, at þá hamaðisk hann, ok fleiri vóru þeir föru-nautar hans er þá hömuðusk, Eg. 122; hamask þú nú, Skallagrímr, at syni þínum, 192; þórir hljóp þá af baki, ok er svá sagt, at hann hamaðisk þá it fyrsta sinn, Gullþ. 30, Fas. iii. 343, Landn. 119; Fránmarr jarl hafði hamask í arnar líki, Sæm. 95: the word is still used, to work as bard as a giant.

ham-farir, f. pl. a mythical word, the 'faring' or travelling in the assumed shape of an animal, fowl or deer, fish or serpent, with magical speed over land and sea, the wizard's own body meantime lying lifeless and motionless; graphically depicted in Yngl. S. ch. 7, Vd. ch. 12, Hkr. (O. T.) ch. 37; hann sendi Finna tvá í hamförum til Islands, Landn. 174; Haraldr konungr bauð kunngum manni at fara í hamförum til Íslands, sá fór í hvals-líki, etc., Hkr. i. 228.

ham-frær, f. pl., from hamfrú (?), witches, an an. hey.; leirblót gört i manns-liki af leiri eðr deigi, eðr hamfrær, N. G. L. i. 383, v. l.

ham-fong, n. pl. frenzy, fury, Sturl. ii. 137.

ham-hleypa, u, f. a 'bam-leaper,' a witch that travels in hamfarir, Eg. 421, Fas. ii. 80, 390, Gullb. 64: in mod. usage Icel. say, hann er mesta hamhleypa, be is a great h., works like a giant, of one who does great work in little time; hann er hamhleypa að skrifa, hamhleypa að

hamingja, u, f. luck, fortune; prop. in a personal sense, a guardian spirit, answering to the guardian angel of Christians; derived from hamr, for the guardian spirits of men-and every man had his hamingja-were believed to take the shape sometimes of animals, sometimes and more commonly of human beings, esp. that of women; but they were themselves supernatural beings; that the hamingjur were giant-females proceeding from the great Norns-who were the hamingjur of the worldis borne out by the passage in Vpm. 48, 49. Hamingja and fylgja or fylgju-kona (Hallfred S. ch. 11) seem to be nearly synonymous, as also gæfa, gipta, auona, heill; but hamingja is the most personal word, and was almost symbolical of family relationship. At the hour of death the hamingja left the dying person and passed into a dear son, daughter, or beloved kinsman; cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 11, and esp. the charming tale in Glum. ch. q. One might also impart one's own good luck to another, hence the phrase leggja sina hamingju með e-m, almost answering to the Christian, 'to give one's blessing to another.' Examples: sögðusk mundu leggja til með honum hamingju sína, Ld. 74; h. ok gæfa, Fms. vi. 165; þú en ústöðuga h., Al. 23; h. konungsins, 22; ok mun kona sjá hans h. vera er fjöllum hærra gékk, Glúm. 345; etja hamingju við e-n, Fb. ii. 65; ok reyna hvat hamingjan vill unna þér, Fs. 4; vilnask (bope) at h. mun fylgja, 23; vera má at þat sé til h. várrar ættar, II; langæligar nytjar munu menn hafa hans hamingju, Bs. i. 229; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill, Ulf. 3. 69; meiri í hreysti en hamingju, Gullþ. 21; sigri eðr hamingju manns þessa, Fs. 10. It is still used in Icel. almost as Heaven, Providence; það má Hamingjan vita, God knows; eg vildi Hamingjan gæfi, would to Heaven! Guð og Hamingjan, God and Good Luck; treysta Guði og Hamingjunni; eiga undir Hamingjunni, to run the risk; and in similar phrases. COMPDS: hamingju-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fs. 34. hamingju-hjól, n. the wheel of fortune, Fas. iii. 470. hamingju-hlutr, m. a lucky chance, hamingju-lauss, adj. luckless, bapless, Stj. 464, Fms. Fms. x. 180. hamingju-leysi, n. want of luck, Fms. i. 286. ingju-maor, m. a lucky man, Fms. xi. 205, Fs. 21. hamingiumikill, adj. mighty lucky, Fms. ii. 31, Ld. 170, Eg. 46: compar. hamingju-meiri, Fb. i. 301. hamingju-mót, n. lucky appearance; h. er á þér, Fs. 11. hamingju-raun, f. a trial of fortune, Fms. xi. 244, O. H. 195. hamingju-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), lucky-looking, hamingju-skipti, n. a sbift or turn of fortune, Sturl. iii. Fms. i. 96. 73. hamingju-akortr, m. lack of luck, Fms. xi. 260. hamingjutión, n. bad luck, Al. 56.

HAMLA, u, f. an oar-loop made of a strap or withe fastened to the thole-pin (hár), into which the oar was put, the oarsman pulling the oar láta síga á hömlu, to pull slowly towards the hamla, i. e. stern foremost, Fms. i. 172, vii. 213; láta skip síga á hömlum, Hkr. iii. 336; á hömlo, Mork. l. c.; lét hann leggja fimm skipum fram í sundit svá at mátti þegar síga á hömlu, Grett. 83 A; hömlur slitnudu, háir brotnudu, the h. were torn, the tholes broken, Am. 35; leggja árar í hömlur, they put the oars in the loops, Fms. iii. 57. In Norway the levy or conscription was counted by the hömlur, cp. O. H. 227, where one hamla (i. e. man) was to be levied from every seven males over five years old, and so 'til hömlu' means naut. = per man, per oar, Gpl. 99, N. G. L. i. 98; thus, gera mat i hömlu, to contribute provisions by the head, 201, cp. D. N. passim and Fritzner's remarks s. v.: the metaph. phrase, ganga e-m i hömlu um e-t, to go into one's hamla, take one's place, to be one's match; sem Sigvalda myni fæst til skorta, at ganga mér í hömlu um ráða-gerðir ok dæma hér um mál manna, bæði fyrir vizku sakir ok ráðspeki, Fms. xi. 98. comps: hōmlu-band, n. an oar strap (=hamla), Eg. 390, Fbr. 181. hōmlu-barði, a, m. a dub. απ. λεγ.; má þat ríki kalla hömlu-barða eða auðnar óðal, Sks. 333: the word is prob. taken from a ship defeated in a fight and pulling or drifting stern foremost. homlu-fall, n. an illegal breaking up of a sbip, a Norse law term, no king's ship might be demolished unless the keel had been laid for a new ship; hömlufall was liable to a fine of three marks for every hamla, N.G.L. i. 101. homlu-maor, m. a Norse term answering to Icel. há-seti, an oarsman, sailor, N. G. L. i. 99. II. mod. a sbort oar with which the boatman paddles, leaning the body forwards and with his face towards the stem, using the oar partly instead of a rudder; hence stýris-hamla, a 'rudder-oar.

hamla, að, to pull backwards, stern foremost (=láta síga á hömlu); Hákon jarl lét ok h. at landi, Fms. i. 93; höfðu menn hans þá undan hamlat, 174; gátu þeir eigi svá skjótt vikit þó at þeir hamlaði á annat borð en reri á annat, viii. 386; hömluðu þeir skipunum at Norðnesi, Fagrsk. 254; vér skulum syna þeim sem mestan undanróðr, en vér skulum þó raunar hamla, O. H. L. 69, cp. þiðr. 61: in mod. usage to paddle with a short oar, turning the face towards the stem. metaph. to stop, binder one, with dat.; nú búask þeir bræðr í burt ok stodar ekki at h. beim, Fas. i. 42; hamlaði þat mjök afla þorgríms, at II. [A. S. bamelan, cp. Engl. frændr hans kómu eigi, Eb. 48. to bamstring, O. H. G. bamal-stat = locus supplicii, and Germ. bammel = vervex], to maim, mutilate: with dat. and acc., sumir voru hamladir at höndum eða fótum, Eg. 14; sá er manni hamlaði á hendi eðr á fæti eðr veitti önnur meiðsl, Fms. xi. 226, 298; hann drap suma, suma lét hann hamla, Hkr. i. 258; lét hann suma drepa, suma hamla, en suma rak hann ór landi, Ó. H. 105.

ham-leor, n. the shank leather of a bide; cp. hom.

hamn-, vide hafn, from höfn, a baven.

hampa, ao, to toss one in the arms, with dat.

HAMPB, m. [this word, like all words in mp (np), is of for. origin; cp. Gr. κάνναβιε, whence Lat. cannabis; Germ. banf; Engl. bemp; Dan. bamp: it scarcely occurs before the middle of the 13th century; horr, q.v., is the genuine northern word]:-bemp, Sks. 287, H.E. i. 395, N. G. L. ii. 355.

HAMR, m., pl. hamir, dat. hami, Vsp. 36, but ham, Höfuðl. (where bam, gram, and fram form a rhyme), as also Haustl. 2, Hkr. i. 228, all of them poems of the 10th century; [A. S. bama, boma; Hel. bamo; O. H. G. bemedi, whence mod. Germ. bemd; Dan. bam; akin to hamr is Ital. camisa, Fr. chemise, with a final s answering to hams below]:-a skin, esp. the skin of birds flayed off with feathers and wings; alptar-hamr, a swan's skin; fugls-hamr, a bird's skin; arnar-hamr, an eagle's skin; gasar-hamr, a goose's skin, etc.; hams, q. v., of snakes: ham bera svanir hvítfjaðraðan (of a swan's skin), Fas. i. 471 (in a verse); hleypa hömum (of snakes), to cast the slough, Konr. 34; hlatra hamr, poet. laughter's cover, the breast, Höfuðl. 19.

II. shape, esp. in a mythol. sense, connected with the phrase, skipta hömum, to change the shape, described in Yngl. S. ch. 7, Völs. S. ch. 7, 8, and passim; cp. also the deriv. ein-hamr, hamfarir, ham-ramr, ham-stola, hamingja, hamask, etc.,—an old and widespread superstition found in the popular lore and fairy tales of almost every country; -- Odinn skipti hömum, lá þá búkrinn sem sofinn eðr dauðr, en hann var þá fugl eða dýr, fiskr eða ormr, ok fór á einni svipstund á fjarlæg lönd, Yngl. S. l. c., Fas. i. 128 (Völs. S. l. c.); it is described in Völs. S. ch. 8,—peir hafa orðit fyrir úsköpum, því at úlfa-hamir (wolfcoats) héngu yfir þeim; it tíunda hvert dægr máttu þeir komask ór hömunum, etc.; þeir fundu konur þrjár ok spunnu lín, þar vóru hjá þeim álptar-hamir þeirra, Sæm. 88 (prose to Vkv.); fjölkyngis-kona var par komin í álptar-ham, Fas. i. 373, cp. Helr. 6; víxla hömum, eo change skins, assume one another's shape, Skv. 1. 42; Úlf-hamr, Wolf-skin, the nickname of a mythol. king, Hervar. S., prob. from being hamramr; manns-hamr, the buman skin, Str. 31; hugos ek at væri hamr Atla, methought it was the form or ghost of Alli, Am. 19; jötunn í arnar-ham, a giant in an eagle's skin, Vpm. 37, Edda; í gemlis-ham, id., Haustl.; fjaðr-hamr, þkv.; í faxa-ham, in a borse's skin, Hkr. i. (in a verse); í trölls-hami, in an ogre's skin, Vsp. 36; vals-hamr, a falcon's skin, Edda (of the goddess Freyja): it remains in mod. usage in metaph. phrases, against the thole, as is still done in the fjords of Norway; hence is called 1 ad vera i godum, illum, vondum, ham, to be in a good, bad, dismal

frame of mind or mood; vera i sinum retta ham, to be in one's own good' frame of mind; færast i annan ham, to enter into another frame of mind: in western Icel. an angry, ill-tempered woman is called hamr, hún er mesti hamr (=vargr): hams-lauss, adj. distempered, furious, esp. used in Icel. of a person out of bis mind from restlessness or passion, the metaphor from one who cannot recover his own skin, and roves restlessly in search of it, vide Isl. þjóðs. passim. COMPDS: ham-dökkr. adi. dark-skinned, of dark bue, Edda (Ht.), of the raven. ham-fagr, adj. fair of bue, bright, Ad. 7. ham-ljótr, adj. scraggy, ugly, Haustl. hamvatr, adj. skin-wet, i. e. drowned, Landn. (in a verse): freq. in foreign, Saxon, and Germ. pr. names and local names; Hamoir, m. a pr. name, qs. Ham-bér, cp. A.S. Hama-beow.

ham-ramaor, part. = hamramr, Fas. iii. 424, (bad.)
ham-ramr, adj. a mythical term, able to change one's shape; in the Sagas it is esp. used of berserkers,-men gifted with supernatural strength or seized with fits of warlike fury (berserks-gangr), vide hamask; but also, though less frequently, referring to hamfarir; hann var h. mjök, be was a great wizard who changed his shape, Landn. 87, 289; hann var h. mjök svá at hann gékk heiman ór Hraunhöfn um kveldit en kom um morgininn eptir í þjórsár-dal, Landn. 236, 285, 306, Gullb. 30; þat var mál manna at hann væri mjök h., Eg. 3; allir hinir sterkustu menn ok margir hamramir, 109; þeim mönnum er hamramir voru eðr þeim er berserks-gangr er á, 125; eigi var þat ein-mælt at hann væri eigi h., 514:—as a nickname, Vékell hinn hamrami, Landn. 101; Vígi hinn h., Korm. 58; Tanni er kallaðr var hinn hamrami, Isl. ii. 360,—the MS. has handrami, which is no doubt wrong, as also in the name of the mythical king Havaror handrami, Fb. i. 26; cp. hinn Rammi and ramaukinn, Landn. 107, 249, 277, Hdl. 34.

ham-remi, f. the state of being hamramr, Eg. 125.

hams, m. (=hamr), a snake's slough; ormar skríða ór hamsi á vár, Mkv.; kalla sverðit orm, en fetlana ok umgörð hams hans, Edda (Ht.) 123: metaph., góðr (illr) hams er á e-m, one is in a good (bad) frame of mind; hams er goor is fijodum, Hallfred: Icel. say, vera i gooum, vondum hamsi, id.: allit. phrases as, hafa hold og hams, 'to keep up flesb and skin,' i.e. to be bale and bearty, to be in a good II. in plur, hamsar means particles of suet. In Norway hams means the busks of beans and grains: in Dan, a kind of beetle is called gjedebams. The s in hams is curious; it is kept throughout all cases; it is either a remnant of the old masc. mark s for r as in Gothic, or perhaps the s answers to the inflex. d as in O. H. G. bamedi, Germ. bemd; but still more closely to the inflex. final s in Ital. camisa, Fr. chemise.

ham-skarpr, adj. [höm], thin in the flank, of a horse: the name of a horse, Edda (Gl.)

ham-skiptask, t, dep. = skipta hömum, Str. 30.

ham-stoli, mod. ham-stola, adj. 'bam-stolen,' prop. a wizard wbose skin bas been stolen, and hence metaph. frantic, furious, Eg. 565, Fms. vi. 198, Barl. 56, Karl. passim, cp. Völs. S. Fas. i. 130.

ham-stollinn, part. = hamstoli, Karl. 243, 352, El. hana and hana-nú, interj. see bere! vide Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2. HAND, f. a band; vide hönd.

handa, adv. with dat. for one, to one, prop. a gen. pl. from hönd, q. v. handa- and handar- in compds, vide s. v. hönd.

hand-afl, n. band-strength; lesa sik upp med handafli, to baul oneself up by strength of band, Fas. ili. 283.

hand-afli, a, m. the produce of one's bands; lifa a handafla sinum, to live by one's bands.

1. denoting from the place, from beyond, beyond; handan, adv., handan um, and in mod. usage handan yfir, á, fjörð, sund, fjall, from beyond a river, firth, sound, fell, or the like; hann sa mann rida handan um Vaðla, Ld. 148; skip reri handan um fjörðinn, Eb. 292; handan or, af, frá, from the side beyond, the land being in dat.; kom þar Ingimundr ór Dölum handan, Sturl. i. 88; er þeir koma handan ór Tungunni, ii. 216; þeir sá at þrír menn hleyptu handan frá Akri, i. 83; handan af Nesinu, i. e. from Caithness to the Orkneys, Orkn. 2. absol., vindar gnýja héðan ok handan, benceforth and thenceforth, Edda 8; þórðr andar nú handan, from the opposite bench, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); vestan Vatnsskarð ok handan, from the west of the fell W. and beyond, Sturl.; Islands Hunalands sem Danmarkar handan, i.e. Iceland as well as Hunaland and Denmark beyond the sea, Korm. II. fyrir handan, denoting in the place, with acc.; par vorum ver allir fyrir handan a upp fra Akri, Sturl. ii. 210; her fyrir handan ana, Isl. ii. 260; fyrir handan ver, beyond the sea, Gkv. 2. 7; fyrir handan sundit, Hbl. 1:—adverb., vera má nú at Barði sé fyrir handan, Ísl. ii. 387; Sódóma fyrir handan en Gomorra fyrir héðan, Symb. 30.

hand-bani, a, m. a law term, an actual slayer, bomicide; opp. to táð-bani, hald-bani, Hdl. 28, (αὐτόχειρ.)

hand-bjalla, u, f. a band-bell, Pm. 90.

hand-björg, f. 'band-supply;' esp. in phrases, lifa vio h. sina, to live

290; færa e-n fram með h. sinni, to support a person by one's labour, Jb. 267; whence handbjargar-umagi, 2, m. (-maor, m.), a person supported by another's labour, id.

hand-bogi, 2, m. a band-bow, Landn. 288, Sks. 390, 626, Orkn. 148, Fms. vii. 45, Fb. i. 486; opp. to lásbogi, a cross-bow.

hand-bók, f. a bandbook, Vm. 52, Hom. 29.

hand-brago, n. bandicraft, manner of work, gott, illt h.: of needlework, það er handbragðið hennar á því, and the like.

hand-byndi, mod. hand-bendi, n., prop. a bandcuff: metaph. a bindrance, bother, e-m er (veror) h. at e-u, to be bothered with a thing, Karl. 234; það er h. að honum; hann ekki nema til handbendis.

hand-bærr, adj. ready at band, Greg. 7, Hornklofi.

hand-fagr, adj. baving fair bands, Korm.

hand-fang, n. 'band-grip,' a span, Gisl. 23. hand-fara, for, to touch with the bands, Bs. i. 460.

hand-fatt, n. adj. lack of bands, baving too few bands, Fb. i. 521. hand-festa, t, a law term, to strike a bargain by shaking bands, to pledge; h. heit sitt, Fms. vi. 145; Asgrimr handfesti at greiða þriggja vetra skatta, Bs. i. 740; handfestir eiðar, Dipl. ii. 19; biskup handfesti (betrotbed) jungfrú Ingilborg, Fms. x. 103, H. E. i. 248; handfest mér upp á trú þína, at . . ., Stj. 629. 2 Kings x. 15.

hand-festa, u, f. (hand-festning, f., H. E. i. 251), = handfestr, Dipl.

iv. 11, Fb. i. 366, Bs. ii. 61.

hand-festr, f. striking a bargain, the joining bands; ba ferr handfestr um allt skipit þeirra í millum at þessu heiti, Bs. i. 421; áttu þeir at handsesti ok vápna-tak at þessu heiti, Fms. viii. 55; tóku þeir heit sitt með h., v. 138; sira Oddr tók þá ok þetta skilorð með h., Bs. i. 746; við vitni ok h., Fb. i. 366: it answers to the signing one's name in mod. law. P In the early Dan, and Swed, laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called baand-fæstning. In Scotland marriage used often to be preceded by a preliminary union called band-fasting, see Jamieson s.v. II. a rope by which to baul oneself up, Jm. 1.

hand-fjatla, 20, = handvætta. hand-fyllr, f. a bandful, O. H. 211. hand-færi, n. an angling line.

hand-ganga, u, f. surrender (cp. ganga á hönd e-m), also submission to one as liege-lord; veita e-m handgöngu, O. H. 97; bá varð ekki af handgöngu við konunga, 163, Róm. 124, 134.

hand-genginn, part. [Dan. baandgangen], a king's officer, belonging to the king's bousehold; görask h. e-m, Eg. 29, 197, Sks. 249, Eb. 110, Fs. 70; synonymous to hiromaor, Fms. iv. 122, Al. 27, N. G. L., Jb. passini.

hand-góör, adj. bandy, adroit, Valla L. 223.

hand-grannr, adj. baving a thin band.

hand-grip, n. = handrán, Bs. ii. 45.

hand-hafa, d, to bave in band, possess, Gpl. 313. hand-haft, a, m. baving in band, Fb. 329; vera h. at e-u, to get into one's bands, clutch a thing (as a law term less than to own); vera h. at jörðu at úleyfi konungs, Ghl. 452; ef sá kallask keypt hafa er h. er at, N. G. L. i. 249, Sturl. i. 56 (of unlawful seizure).

hand-haltr, adj. baving a lame, bad band, Sturl. i. 189.

hand-heitr, adj. baving a warm band.

hand-heeft, n. and hand-höfn, f. a band instrument, pjal. 8.

hand-hogg, n. a backing off one's band, Sturl. iii. 116.
hand-hoggva, hjó, to back one's band off, Eb. 58, Fms. viii. 167.

hand-iðjan, f. = hannyrð, Bs. i. 619.

hand-kaldr, adj. baving (usually) a cold band. hand-kists, u, f. a band-box, D. N.

hand-klukka, u, f. a band-bell, Vm. 114, 117, B. K. 83. hand-klusot, n. a band-towel, N. G. L. ii. 443, Nj. 176, Fms. iii. 194: for use in church, Vm. 15, 104, 117, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 83.

hand-knakkar, m. pl. a kind of crutches, Mar. 69, 70.

hand-kriki, a, m. an arm-pit.

hand-krókr, m. 2 game, 'band-crook,' pulling with crooked bands. hand-krækjask, t, recipr. to try the strength by pulling with crooked bands, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 78 (where it is used of hooking hands together and standing in a circle as in a dance).

hand-kvern, f. a quern, band-mill, B. K. 81.

hand-lag or hand-log, n. [cp. mid. Lat. andilago, andilangus, per festucam et per andilangum tradere, Du Cange]:-joining bands, a pledging, = handfestr, Eb. 128, Sturl. iii. 233, D.N. i. 134: in sing., Dipl.

hand-laginn, part. adroit; hand-lagni, f. adroitness.

hand-lami, adj. indecl. with a lame, bad band, Bs. ii. 29, Karl. 547.

handlan, f. working, MS. 4. 10. hand-latr, adj. lazy, Sturl. iii. 200.

hand-laugar, f. pl. washing the bands, a custom with the men of old after as well as before meals; gefa e-m h., Fms. vi. 321, Stj. 153; taka hand-björg, f. 'band-supply;' esp. in phrases, lifa við h. sína, to live h., Fms. vii. 85; ganga til handlauga, v. 317; bera inn h., Nj. 220 from band to mouth, Fas. iii. 538; eiga allt undir h. sinni, id., Róm. (after dinner); Berghóra gékk at borðinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52, cp. Nj. ch. 117, Lv. ch. 13, Har. S. Haror. ch. 79: in sing. of the basin = T mundlaug, Fms. vi. 199, Fb. iii. 467.

hand-lauss, adj. without bands, Gisl. (in a verse).

hand-leggia, lagdi, = handfesta; h. e-m e-t, to pledge, confirm by handlög, Dipl. ii. 5; h. e-m land, til eignar, to sell an estate by handlög, Dipl. ii. 8, Thom. 298; handlagði Sophia kirkjunni til eignar þrjá tigi

hundrada, Pm. 9: to seize, Post. (Fr.) hand-leggr, m. the 'band-leg,' the arm, Landn. 119 (v. l.), Bjarn. 65, Grett. 140, Nj. 19, 116, Ld. 220, Sturl. i. 85, ii. 104, Bs. i. 640, ii. 29, Fms. i. 16, ii. 264, vii. 226, Bard. 169; cp. fotleggr: Icel. distinguish between upp-h., the upper-arm, and fram-h., the fore-arm; in mod. speech this compd word has almost superseded the old armr, q.v.

hand-leiðsla, u, f. guidance.

hand-leika, lek, to wield in one's band, bave in the band.

hand-leikinn, part. nimble-banded.

hand-lektari, a, m. a band lectern or reading-desk, Vm. 110.

, hand-léttir, m. lending a band, Fbr. 93.

handligr, adj. manual, K. A. 120.

hand-lin, n., eccl. sleeves, 625. 184, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 308, Vm. 30, Dipl. v. 18, B. K. 83, D. I. i. passim.

hand-ljótr, adj. baving a loutish, clownish band.

hand-megin and hand-megn, n. strength of band, clasp, = handafi, Rb. 378; af handmagni, with the clasp of the band, 625. 26: strength to work, working power, Grag. i. 237, 240: work = handbjörg, færa e-n fram á fé sínu eðr handmagni, 202. handmegins-úmagi, a, m.= handbjargar-úmagi, Grág. i. 289. hand-meiddr, part. with maimed bands, Sturl. i. 189 C.

hand-mjúkr, adj. baving a soft band.

hand-numinn, part. seized, caught, Grag. ii. 136, 195, N. G. L. i. 61. hand-6or, adj. fumbling about and touching everything with the hands, esp. of children.

hand-pundari, a, m. a band steel-yard, Ghl. 523, Jb. 373.

hand-raði, a, m. a drawer in a chest, 677.9; freq. in mod. usage, kistu-handraði, kistils-handraði, etc.

hand-ramr, adj., vide hamramr.

hand-ran, n. a law term, 'band-robbery,' wresting a thing out of another's band, a kind of frumhlaup (personal assault), defined in Grág. Vsl. ch. 3, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 191, N.G.L. i. 58, Ghl. 408, Jb. 426.

hand-reip, n. a rope for bauling, Sks. 414.

hand-rio, n. a band-rail, of a staircase or the like, Fms. viii. 375 (of a bridge), Sks. 414.

hand-rif, n. [cp. bandsyfte, Ivar Aasen], 'band-reefing,' a naut. term, in the phrase, svipta h., to reef a sail; siga skyldi láta seglin, ok heldr seint, en svipta af handrifi, O. H. 182, (svipta af neðan handrifi, Fms. iii. 44.) hand-rit, n. 'band-writ,' manuscript, (mod.) handrita-safn, n. a

collection of manuscripts.

, hand-sal, n. [Scot. bansel; Dan. bandsel], a law term, usually in pl. handsöl, 'band-selling' or banselling, i. e. the transference of a right, bargain, duty to another by joining hands; -hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a transaction, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to shake hands is the same as to conclude a bargain, cp. Lat. mandare = manu-dare, mancipium from manu capere; jafnt bykkja mér bin heit sem handsöl annarra manna, thy word is as good as the h. of other men, Lv. 65: a trust, charge, Grág. i. 190; þetta handsal líkaði ílla Porbrands sonum, Eb. 156; er hjá vóru gjöfinni ok handsalinu, Anal. 293; biskups handsöl, Vm. 66; taka við handsölum á e-u, to undertake the trust, charge of a thing, Nj. 257; ek vil gjarna at þú takir handsölum á öllu fénu, Ld. 50; taka við fé með handsölum, Fs. 125; eiga handsöl viò e-n, to make a bargain with one, Hrafn. 21, Rd. 243, Fb. i. 109; gefa e-m handsöl yfir e-u, Bs. ii. 64; bjóða h. fyrir e-n, to offer bail for one, Fs. 87; ganga til handsala fyrir e-n, Eb. 128, 148, Grag. and Sagas COMPDS: handsals-band, n. a bond of handsal, N. G. L. i. handsals-maör or handsals-maör, m. a bail, surety, Grág. 223. i. 295, 363, 655 iii. 1, Sturl. iii. 43. handsals-rof, n. a breach of h., N. G. L. i. 365. handsals-slit, n. a breach of h., Grág. i. 384, handsals-rof, n. a breach of h., N. G. L. i. 365.

385, Gpl. 517.
handsala, 28, to make over by bansel, cp. Lat. mancipare; tak nú i hönd mér ok handsala, Nj. 21; rétt fram höndina ok h. mér nú landit, Eb. 38; h. sekő, sátt, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 118, 119; h. niðrfall at sökum, Nj. 21; h. e-m fé sitt, Glúm. 364, Eb. 156; h. sjálídæmi, Bs. i. 286; h. löggrið, Grág. i. 19; fé handsalat, 399; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, N. G. L. i. 24; þá skal hann krefja hann verka slíkra, sem hann handsalaði honum, as be stipulated with him, 35: recipr., handsalask e-t, to stipulate with one another, Grág. i. 116; takask þeir í hendr ok handsalask við sættina, Sturl. ii. 252: part., handseld sök, etc., a suit conducted by proxy, Nj. passim.

hand-sama, ad, to gather together, keep, catch.

hand-sax, n. a short sword, dirk, Fms. ii. 169, 268, 274, viii. 224. handsaxa-leikr, m. playing with dirks, by throwing them in the air and catching them by the hilt, Fb. i. 463.

hand-seinn, adj. slow with the hand, Isl. ii. 84.

handseldar-vitni, n. « hand-sold, f. making over by handsal. witness to a handsal, Grag. ii. 203.

hand-selja, d, = handsala, Nj. 33; h. e-m e-t, Gbl. 513: to stipulate, make a bargain, h. sér konu, 229; h. e-m vitni, verk, D. N. i. 100, N. G. L. ii. 163.

hand-sior, adj. long-armed, Fb. iii. 416.

hand-skjálfti, a, m., medic. a trembling of the band.

hand-skot, n. a throwing by hand, opp. to bogaskot (shooting from a bow), Eb. 308, Fas. ii. 513, Fms. vi. 84, Bs. i. 621, Fb. i. 485.

hand-sleggja, u, f. a band-sledge, Sks. 415.

hand-slongva, u, f. a band-sling, Sks. 380.

hand-smar, adj. small-banded.

hand-sterkr, adj. strong-banded, Eb. 166.

hand-stinnr, adj. with brawny band; roa handstinnan, to pull briskly, Finnb. 250.

hand-stiror, adj. stiff-banded, awkward.

hand-stor, adj. big-banded.

hand-stuttr, adj. sbort-banded.

hand-styrkja, t, in the phrase, h, sik upp, to baul oneself up, Grett.

hand-styrkr, adj. = handsterkr, Fms. i. 305, x. 172.

hand-styrkr, m. strength of band, Ber.

hand-sök, f. = handseld sök, Nj. 230 (MS.)

hand-tak, n. = handlag, Nj. 113, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 771, Vm. 76. hand-taka, tók, to seize, capture, Nj. 136, Sæm. 33, Fb. i. 395, Fs. 102, Fbr. 54 new Ed. 2. hand-tekinn, part. stipulated, Fs. 15. 102, Fbr. 54 new Ed. 2. hand-tekinn hand-tygill, m. a lace-tag, Fms. vi. 140.

hand-unftr, adj. quite worthless.
hand-valka (-volka), 20, to squeeze or crumple up with the bands.

hand-vega, vá, to weigh in the hand, Fb. i. 370.

hand-vegr, m. a shoulder-seam, Fms. ii. 70, Thom. 41, Flov. 31, hand-verk, n. a bandiwork, trade, profession, (mod.) handverksmaðr, m. a bandicraftsman.

hand-verkr, m., medic. chiragra, gout in the band.

hand-viss, adj. in band, quite certain, Karl. 175, 212, Thom. 5, 40, 63, 118.

hand-vætta, tt,=handvega, Fms. ii. 129.

hand-vomm, f. 'band-slip,' maladroitness, clownishness, blundering, Grág. i. 383, N. G. L. i. 22, 25, Gpl. 501, Js. 121.

hand-moi, n. fidgetting with the band, being handoor.

hand-ox, f. a band-axe, Nj. 27, Glum. 329, Eg. 769: used as a missile, Ó. H. 217.

hang, n. the coil of a serpent; beygja hangit, of a cat, Edda 33. HANGA, pret. hékk, 2nd pers. hékkt, mod. hékst, pl. héngu; pret. subj. héngja, mod. héngi; part. hanginn; pres. indic. irreg. hangi; a provincial weak pret. hangoi also occurs a few times in old writers, e. g. Edda 76, which form is still heard in southern Icel. (in and about Reykjavík): [Ulf. baban; A.S. bæn; Engl. bang; O.H.G. baban; Germ. bangen; Dan. bænge; Swed. bange]:-to bang, Lat. pendere: a. to bang, be suspended; hvers manns alvæpni hékk yfir rúmi hans, Eg. 88; vápn sín, er þar héngu hjá þeim, 377; þetta it stóra sverð er uppi hangir, Fas. iii. 120; hann hefir nú tvá daga á krossi hangit, 625. 79. **B.** to cleave to; svá hanga þykt á þeim skotin, Al. 138; ok hangði hón á lifrinni þar til er hann dó, Edda 76; en ef við hangir, if it bangs fast to, N. G. L. i. y. to bang up, for smoking; eda tvau lær héngi, Hm. 66; whence hanginn, bung, smoked; hangið kjöt (proncd. hangi-kjöt), bung, smoked meat.

2. to be banged, executed; annarr skyldi hanga, en öðrum steypa i forsinn Sarp, Fms. vii. 181; at eigi væri hverr yðvarr maklegri at hanga, 13; gengir þú at hanga, Am. 22, cp. Hm. 139, Fms. v. 212.

hangi, a, m. a law term, a body banging on a gallows, Fms. v. 212: the mythol. phrase, sitja, setjask undir hanga, to sit under a gallows, of Odin, in order to acquire wisdom or knowledge of the future; -for this superstition see Yngl. S. ch. 7; -whence Odin is called hanga-guo, hangadrottinn, hanga-týr, the god or lord of the banged, Edda 14, 49, Lex. Poët.; varðat ek fróðr und forsum | fór ek aldregi at göldrum | .. nam ek eigi Yggjar feng und hanga, I became not wise under waterfalls, I never dealt in witchcraft, I did not get the share of Odin (i. e. the poetical gift) under the gallows, i.e. I am no adept in poetry, Jd. 3 (MS., left out in the printed edition). According to another and, as it seems, a truer and older myth, Odin himself was represented as hangi, hanging on the tree Ygg-drasil, and from the depths beneath taking up the hidden mystery of wisdom, Hm. 139; so it is possible that his nicknames refer to that; cp. also the curious tale of the blind tailor in Grimm's Märchen, No. 107, which recalls to mind the heathen tale of the one-eyed Odin sitting under the gallows.

hangi-kjöt, n. bung, smoked meat.

hangin-lukla, u, f. epithet of a housewife whose keys hang at her

hangr, m. a bank, coil; það er hangr á því, there is a coil (difficulty) in the matter,



HANI, 2, m. [Ulf. bana; A.S. bana; Engl. ben; Hel. bano; Germ. babn; Dan. and Swed. bane; cp. Lat. cano]: -a cock, Fms. v. 193, 194, Vsp. 34, 35, passim; veðr-hani or vind-hani, a weathercock; Öðins-hani, a kind of sandpiper, tringa minima; Þórs-hani; Öðinshani and Pórshani are distinguished, Pjóbólfr, May 15, 1869, p. 124. 2. as a nickname, Fms. xii, Fb. iii, Landn.; whence in local names, Hanatún, Hana-fótr, etc., Landn. compos: hana-gal, n. or hanagalan, f. cock-crow, gallicinium, Fms. viii. 56. hana-ótta, u, f. cockcrow, N. G. L. i. 9.

hankask, að, dep. to be coiled up, Fms. vi. 312; vide áhankast, p. 41. HANKI, a, m. [Dan. banke; Engl. bank], the basp or clasp of a chest, Fs. 132; naut. pullies or blocks for brailing up a sail, N.G.L. i. 101;

whence hanka-gjald, n., 199.

HANN, pers. pron. masc. be; fem. HON or HUN, sbe; for the pronunciation of this word see introduction to letter H; as to the inflexion see Gramm. p. xxi; in the MSS. the word is usually abbreviated h = hann; h° or hō = hón; hm = hánum; har = hennar; hì or he = henni; the old dat. masc. was hanum, as shewn by rhymes, mana vegr und hanum, Haustl.; but in Icel, it was no doubt sounded honum, by way of umlaut; it was then sounded honum with a long vowel, and lastly honum with a short vowel, which also is the mod. form; the old MSS. often spell hanum in full; the spelling hönum in old printed books recalls the old form honum; from Pass. 9. 7 it may be seen that in the middle of the 17th century the dative was sounded precisely as at present. 2. sing. fem. hón (bo in mod. Norse, boo in Lancashire) seems to be the older form; the MSS. use both forms hón and hún, but the former is the usual one; it was prob. sounded hon, which again points to a long root vowel, hann, hana? [Cp. Ulf. is; Germ. er; A.S., Engl., and Hel. be; old Fris. bi; in the Scandin. idioms with a suffixed demonstrative particle, vide Gramm. p. xxviii; Dan. and Swed. ban, bun, etc.]

B. As this word appears almost in every line only special usages need be mentioned, as, ef maor færir omaga fram ok beri fé undir hann (acc., sc. ómagi), eðr eigi hann (nom., the same) fé, þá skal hann (nom., sc. maðr) beiða hann (acc., sc. ómagi) með vátta, at hann (nom., the same) seli hánum (dat., sc. maðr) fjár-heimting á hönd þeim mönnum er hann (nom., sc. ómagi) á fé undir, Grág. i. 279; here the context is very perplexing, chiefly owing to the identity of acc. and nom. sing. masc., but also because the pron. is sometimes demonstr., sometimes reflexive; in the latter case an Icel. would now say ser instead of hanum: so also, þá skal hann beiða samþingis-goða, at hann sái honum (i. e. sibi) mann, 10: again, skal hann selja sókn ok vörn ef hann vill, ok svá varðveizlu fjár síns þess er hann á hér eptir, 146; þá skal hón ráða við ráð frænda síns (ber) nokkurs, 307; Gunnarr kenndi féit at þat var hit sama sem hann (i.e. Njal) hafði honum (i.e. to Gunnar) greitt, II. the pers. pron. is often prefixed to a pr. name, as a sign of familiarity; farit upp til hestsins ok gætið hans Kols, Nj. 56; edr hverr madr er hann Gunnarr, what sort of a man is Gunnar? 51; ok hleypr á hann Þorkel upp, 114; ok leitið ér at honum Höskuldi, go and look after Hoskuld, 171; sæmd er ek veitta honum Þórólfi bróður Þínum, Eg. 112; segir hann Pálnir, Fms. xi. 47; hón lngibjörg, 49; hann Gísli, Grett. (in a verse); ok berjask við hann Ólaf, Fagrsk. 86; hans Vígólfs, Sól.; svá er, segir hann Þórðr, Ísl. ii. 329:—this has become very freq. in mod. conversational usage, so that a person (nay, even an animal or a ship that has a name) is scarcely ever named without the pron., bidd' 'ann Jón að koma, segð' 'onum Jóni, vekt' 'ana Sigríði; hún Sigga litla, hann Jón litli, etc.; or of ponies, sækt' 'ann Brún, lego' á 'ana Skjónu; cp. the dialogue in Isl. Þjóðs. i. 612,—ég skal fylla mína hít, segir 'ún Hvít, ég ét sem ég þoli, segir 'ann boli, etc.; or Kvöldv. ii. 197,—taktú parna frá 'enni Reyðr og gefð' 'enni Hyrnu, hún Húfa hefir flækt sig í niðrbandinu. III. er hann=wbo, tbat; sá maðr er hann vill, Grág. i. 19, 27, 36, vide p. 132. 2. answering to Fr. on, Germ. man, Engl. one; væri sverðit til tækt er hann vildi, when one wished, Eg. 505; but this use is very rare.

hannar-mæli, f. 'skilful speech,' eloquence, Róm. 301. Hannarr, m. the Skilful, the Artist, name of a dwarf, Vsp.

HANNE, adj. skilled; sú var mar hanarst (i. e. hönnust) á Habalandi, she was the most skilled maid in Hadaland, on a Norse Runic stone, cited by Bugge in Tidskr. for Philol. vol. vi. p. 90; hence sjón-hannr or sjon-hannarr, 'skill-sighted,' one whose eyes are cultivated, having the eyes of an artist, O. H. 16.

hannörð or hannyrð, f., esp. used in pl. and sounded hannyrðir; [this word is formed from hannr or hannar in the same way as einöro or einurd from einardi]:—bandiness, skill, fine work, esp. used of ladies' needlework, embroidery, or the like, and freq. in mod. usage; enda er hannord (skill, beauty) á hvívetna því er þú tekr þínum höndum til at göra, Clem, 24; hannörðir (pl.), 25; svá skyldi hans kona bera af öllum konum hannyrðir sem hón var hverri þeirra fríðari, Vígl. 48 new Ed.; kyrtill gullofinn ok gerr hannyrðum, hannyrð vefnaðar, Konr. (MS.); hón saumaði ok tefldi eða vann aðrar hannyrðir, Bs. i. 241; kenna konu

hón hafði heima verit ok numit hannorðe (í.e. hannörð), Völs. S. 135 new Ed.; hón vandisk við borða ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 523. hannyrðakona, u, f. a woman skilled in needlework. This word is to be distinguished from hönd as it is spelt and sounded nn not nd, cp. Bugge's interesting remarks in Hist. Tidskrift.

hanski, a, m. [O. H. G. bant-scuob = band-sboe, Germ. band-scbub;

Dan. bandske]:- a glove, Ls. 60, Hbl. 26, Edda 29.

HAPP, n. [cp. Engl. bap, bappy], good luck, but with the notion of bap, chance, as is well said in the ditty, hamingjan byr i hjarta manns | höpp eru ytri gæði, Núm. 2. 87; þá varð minna happit en ek vilda, Fms. i. 182; happa fullting, 'bap-belp,' Deus ex machina, vi. 165; happ sótti þik nú en brátt mun annat, gættu at þér verði þat eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; til happs ok heilla såtta (allit.), for good bap and bealth, Grág. ii. 21: in the saying, sá skal hafa happ er hlotið hefir, Eb. 24; COMPDS: happa-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fas. iii. 619. úhapp, misbap. happa-mikill, adj. baving great luck, Hkr. iii. 422. happa-ráð, n. bappy counsel, Isl. ii. 159, Hkr. ii. 88. happa-verk, n. a bappy deed, happ-audigradj. wealthy, bappy, porf. Karl. 378. Fms. vii. 293. happ-froor, adj. wise in season, borf. Karl. 378. happ-lauss, adj. happ-samr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fas. iii. 427. bapless, Eg. (in a verse). happ-skeytr, adj. a bappy sbot, Edda 17. In poetry, happ-mildr, -kunnigr, -reynir, -vinnandi, -viss, adj. bappy, fortunate: happsnauðr, adj. bapless. Lex. Poët.

hapr-task (hafr-task), n. a baversack, Snót 163.

hapt, n. a bond; vide haft.

HARA, δ(?), [cp. Germ. barren], to wait upon (?), an aπ. λεγ., Skm. 28; or perhaps the same word as the mod. hjara (q. v.), vitam degere. Haraldr, m. a pr. name (from herr, q.v.), Fms. compos: Haraldsalatta, u, f. the coinage of king Harold Hardradi, Fms. vi. stikki, a, m. name of a poem, Fms.

haroa, adv. = harola, chiefly used in poetry, Al. 84, Fms. x. 101, Stj.

8, 452, Pr. 97, Lex. Poët.

harðindi, n. pl. bardness; harðindi hafða ek þar í hendi því at bein er hart, Bs. i. 874. II. metaph. bardship, severity, K. A. 54, Sks. 351, Fms. i. 220, vi. 110: esp. in mod. usage, a bard season, bad weather, harðinda-ár, -vetr, -sumar, vetrar-harðindi: harðindismaör, m. a stern man, Sks. 803.

hardla, and assimil. harla, adv. very, greatly, Fms. v. 257, vi. 217, Bs. i. 189, ii. 45, Stj. 58, Al. 156, Sturl. i. 159, Finnb. 232, passim. haroliga, adv. forcibly, sternly, Fms. i. 71, vi. 44, Nj. 123, Ghl. 54: swiftly, fast, rida hardliga, Karl. 58, Bær. 16; stiga h., Sks. 629.

haroligr, adj. bard, metaph. bard, severe, Nj. 181, Fms. ix. 291, v.l. harona, ad, to barden. II. metaph. to be bardened, Stj. 261. Exod. vi. sqq., K. Á. 54, Fms. vi. 37, 153, vii. 30: to become severe, ii. 30, Sturl. ii. 255: of weather, Grett. 152, Fms. ix. 502, v.l.: of scarcity, hardnadi matlifi beirra, they ran short of provisions, viii. 435: to be bard tried, tok þá at harðna í skapi sveins, the lad began to feel unbappy, Bs. i. 350: part. hardnadr, bardened, i. e. grown up, Sturl. iii. II; opp. to blautr; Grettir var litt settr at klædum, en madr litt hardnaor, tok hann nú at kala, Grett. 91; ú-haronaor, unbardened, still a tender boy.

HARDR, adj., fem. hörð, neut. hart, [Ulf. bardus = σκληρός, αὐστηρόε; A. S. beard; Engl. bard; Germ. bart; Dan. baard; Swed. bard]: I. bard to the touch; eptir hörðum velli, Ísl. ii. 333; hardr skafl, Fb. ii. 103; hardar götur, bard, stony paths, Fms. x. 85; stokka eðr steina eðr hvargi þess er hart er fyrir, Grág. ii. 132; sjóða egg hart (hard-sodinn), Lækn. 472; af hardasta járni, Stj. 461: tempered, of steel, Gbl. II. metaph., 1. bard, stern, severe; hörð í skapi, Nj. 17 (skap-harðr); hörð orð, bard words, Fms. v. 106; harðr í hjarta, bard of beart, Flov. 38: with dat., hardr e-m, bard on one, Fb. B. bardy; folk hart ok illt at sækja, bardy and ill to fight i. 71. against, Fms. i. 85; eiga hardan son, vi. 105; hinn vaskasti drengr ok hinn harðasti karlmaðr, Ísl. ii. 264; þeir eru harðir ok hinir mestu bardaga-menn, Karl. 282; harðr í horn at taka (metaph. from a bull), bard to take by the borns, Fms. xi. 221: bard, gloomy, i hörðu skapi, Bs. i. 351, Fas. iii. 522; með harðri hendi, wilb bigb band. Y. bard, sad; hörð tíðindi, Nj. 64; hér hafa orðit harðir atburðir, bard things bave bappened, 248.

8. bard, dire; harðr (kostr), Fms. v. 235; gera harðan rétt e-s, to deal bardly with one, i. 66; hardr daudi, ii. 173; hörd sætt, Nj. 254; hafa hart, to bave a bard lot, Sturl. iii. 292; hardr bardagi, hörð orrosta, Fms. ii. 323, passim. e. of weather; hörð norðanveðr, Nj. 124, Rb. 572. 2. neut. hart, adv. bardly, barsbly; leika e-n hart, Fms. xi. 94. 

β. bard, fast; rida hart, to ride vara, signivat, O.H. (in a verse), Nj. 82; en nú renn engi hardara en hann, 248; ganga β. bard, fast; ríða hart, to ride bard, Sighvat, hart ok djupt, Edda I; flýja sem hardast, to fly one's bardest, 261; þeir fóru harðara en þeir vildu, Fms. x. 139. y. hart illt (qs. harða illt) COMPDS: Harő-angr, m. namé erindi, Fb. ii. 393; hart nær, bard by. of a firth in Norway; whence Harbengir, m. pl. the inhabitants of H., Hkr., Fms. xii. haros-fang, n. a law term, an execution for payment, Grag. við hannyrðir, Edda ii. 513; merkit var gert af miklum hannyrðum ok ágætum hægleik, Orka, 28; hafa á skriptum ok hannyrðum, Gkv. 2. 15; brjóstaðr (harð-brystr, adj., Greg. 41, Stj. 484), part. bard-bearted,

Flov. 36. harð-býll, adj. a bard bousebolder. harð-dreginn, part. bard to draw, difficult, Nj. 100, v.l. harð-drægi, n. being h., Hkr. iii. 185. / hard-drægr, adj. bard to draw, bard to manage, Nj. 90, haro-oggjaor, adj. sbarp-edged, Grett. (in a verse). harðeygr, adj. bard-eyed, Njaro. 364. hard-fang, n. ' bard wrestling, haro-fari, a, m. one who travels bard, a quick force, Sks. 782, v. l. traveller, Sturl. iii. 122: as a nickname, Eg. 72. harð-farliga, adv. barsbly, Eb. 93 new Ed. harð-fengi, f. bardibood, valour, Nj. 98, haro-fenginn, adj. = harofengr, Fas. Fms. ii. 28, Fs. 13, Anal. 169. i. 260, Ann. 1362 (in a verse). harö-fengliga (-fengiliga, Fms. iii. 143), adv. bardily, valiantly, Bær. 8, Fms. xi. 131, x. 355. fengr, adj. bardy, valiant, Eg. 710, Nj. 192, Fas. ii. 525. heră. haro-fotr, m. 'bard-leg,' a tempered fenni, n. bard snow, Fbr. 39. bar, poët. of a sword, Hkm. haro-færi, n. stubbornness, Ld. 176. harð-færr, adj. bard to overcome, Edda 27. harð-geðr (-geðjaðr), adj. bard-minded. harð-gengr, adj. bard-going, rougb, of a horse, opp. to góðgengr. haro-greipr, adj. bard-clutched, Lex. Poët. hard-gorr, adj. bardy, stout, Nj. 30; of things strong-built, Fms. x. 355 (a ship), Fas. i. 273 (a tower). hard-hendliga, adv. with bard band, Eg. 720. hard-hendr, adj. bard-banded, strong-banded, Stj. 553, hard-hugadr, adj. bard-bearted, Hom. 101, 108, Gh. 1. Sks. 753. harð-jaxl, m. a grinder (tooth), a nickname, Rd. harð-kljáðr, part. bard-stretched, of a west, Darr. hard-leikinn, part. playing a bard, rough game, Sturl. i. 23; verda e-m h., to play roughly with one, Fms. ii. 182, Stj. 463; fá harðleikit, to be roughly treated, Fms. vi. 210, ix. 449; göra e-m harðleikit, Grett. 127. harð-leikni, f. a rough game, Fms. vi. 37, Karl. 456. harð-leikr, m. bardness; hjartans h., Stj. 87: barsbness, Fms. ii. 161, ix. 449. harð-leitr, adj. bardlooking, Eg. 305, Fms. x. 173. haro-lift, n. a bard life, chastisement, Bs. i. passim, Barl. 210: medic. bardness of bowels, constipation, Fél. haro-lundaor, adj. bard-tempered, 655 B. xiii. harð-lyndi, n. a haro-lyndr, adj. bard-tempered, Nj. 16, bard temper, Fms. vi. 45. Sturl. ii. 185. haro-magi, a, m. 'bard-maw,' a nickname, Fms. vii. 217. harð-mannligr, adj. bardy, manly, Fb. i. 168, Krók. 68. harð-menni, n. a bardy man, Edda (Gl.) harð-móðigr, adj. bard of mood, Lex. Poët. haro-mynntr (Grett. in a verse) and haro-mulaor, part. bard-moulbed, Germ. bartmäulig, Sturl. (in 2 verse). harð-mæli, n. bard language, Sturl. iii. 201, Bs. i. 766. harð-mæltr, part. bardspoken, Sturl. ii. 143, v.l.: gramm. pronouncing bard, opp. to linmæltr. harð-orðr, adj. bard-spoken, Fms. iii. 152. harð-ráðr, adj. bard in counsel, tyrannical, Nj. 2, Fms. vii. 280, xi. 18; rikt maor ok h., Ver. 42: nickname of king Harold given him in Fagrsk. 106. harð-rétti, n. bardsbip, Rd. 249, Al. 82, Andr. 74: bard fare, sultr ok h., Stj. 257. harő-ræői, n. bardiness, Fms. viii. 448, Nj. 258, 263: bard plight, Fms. i. 251: bardness, barshness, x. 401. harő-skeyti, n. bard shooting, Fms. iii. 18. harð-skeytr, adj. sbooting bard, of an archer, Fms. ii. 320, Karl. 244: metaph. bard, severe. harð-skipaðr, part. manned harö-sleginn, part. bardwith bardy men, Bs. ii. 30, Fms. ii. 183. bammered, of iron, Hým. 13. harð-slægr, adj. bard to mow, Glúm. 383, Fms. v. 203. haro-snuinn, part. bard-twisted, metaph. staunch, stalwart, Nj. 178. hard-sottr, part. bard to get, difficult, Fms. v. 169. haro-sperra or hall-sperra, u, f. stiffness in the limbs. harð-spori, hard-steinn, m. a bard stone, a kind of a. m. bard-trodden snow. whet-stone, Isl. ii. 348, Glum. 375, Fms. xi. 223. harosteina-grjot, harð-svíraðr, adj. bard-necked, stiffn. a quarry of h., Fms. viii. 224. haro-tenntr, part. baving bard teetb, Sks. 753. harð. tækr, adj. bard, exacting, Háv. 40. harð-úð, f. bardness of beart. harð-úðigr, adj. bard-minded, Fms. iii. 95, Fs. 23, Fas. i. 217, Lex. Poët. harð-væxinn, part. bardy of limb, brawny, Fms. vii. 321, viii. 238. harð-vælli, n. a bard, dry field. harð-værkr, m. the name harð-vítugr, adj. bardy, (cant word.) harðyrði, n. bard words, Sturl. iii. 238, Hom. 144. harð-yrl bard worker, Fms. ix. 435. harð-yrkr, adj. bard working. harð-yrki, a, m. a harðyogi, f. bardness of beart, severity, Fms. viii. 232, x. 217. hark, n. a tumult, Fs. 6, Fms. vii. 168, 321, ix. 288, 516 (barsbness),

Fb. ii. 191, Finnb. 144; hark ok háreysti, Ísl. ii. 344.

harka (qs. haroka), u, f. bardness, and metaph. bardiness, Fb. i. 521; freq. in mod. usage: also of a bard frost, mesta harka: the phrase, með hörku-munum, with utmost difficulty. hörku-veör, n. bard frosty weather; vetrar-hörkur, winter frost.

harka, ao, to scrape together, with dat., Fms. viii. 73; munu heir hafa harkat saman liði sínu, Mork. 90: impers., e-m harkar, things go ill with one, Finnb. 338, Fas. ii. 239; það harkar um e-t, id., Bjarn. 62. II. reflex. id., Fas. ii. 307: to make a tumult, Finnb. 224; Ljótr vaknaði ok spurði hverr harkaðist, Háv. 31 new Ed.

HARKI, a, m. rubbish, trash, (=mod. skran); kistur ok annar h., Karl. 554, Bs. i. 830, Fs. 44. COMPDS: In children, prymlur 1. 3, (not háska-börn.) сомров: harka-born, n. pl. rabble of harka-geta, u, f. coarse food, Sturl. i. 166. harka-lio, n. rabble, Isl. ii. 91. harka-maðr, m. a tramp, scamp, Sturl. i. 175. harka-samliga, adv. coarsely, Sturl. ii, 163.

harla, adv., vide harola.

harma, 20, to bewail, with acc., Nj. 20, Fms. i. 47, ii. 229, Hom. 20. Bs. i. 105, passim; h. sik, to wail, Fms. iii. 8: impers., e-m harmar, it vexes one, one is vexed, Blas. 41, Hav. 44. harm-brögð, n. pl. mischief, Akv. 15.

harm-dauði, adj. indecl. (and harm-dauðr, adj., Fms. ix. 300). lamented, of one departed; vera harmdaubi, Fms. vi. 232, ix. 421, x. 406, Orkn. 88, Fb. i. 28.

harm-dögg, f., poët. sorrow-dew, i. e. tears, Hkv. 2. 43.

harm-fenginn, adj. bowed by grief, O. H. L. 46. harm-flaug, f. a baneful shaft, of the mistletoe, Vsp. 37.

harm-fullr, adj. sorrowful, Fms. v. 214.

harm-kvæli, n. pl. torments, 623. 35, Fms. iii. 217, Magn. 530, Bs.

harm-kvæling, f. = harmkvæli, Matth. xxiv. 8.

HARMR, m. [A. S. bearm; Engl. barm; Dan. barme], grief, sorrow; hann mátti ekki mæla fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 228: in plur., með hörmum, x. 368; mikill harmr er at oss kveðinn, Nj. 201, passim. compos: harmabylgja, u, f. a billow of sorrow, Pass. 41. 4. harma-grátr, m. the Lamentations, of Jeremiah. harma-raust (-rodd), f. lamentation, Pass. 41. 7. harma-tölur, f. pl. = harmtölur. harms-auki, a, m. addition to one's grief, Fms. vi. 237. Fms. vi. 261, Edda 22, F2s. i. 456. harms-fullr, adj. sorrowful, harms-léttir, m. relief, Fms. II. in old poetry harmr often conveys the notion of barm, burt, Skv. 2. 10, 11, Sdm. 12, 36, Yt. 19. III. a kind of bawk. Edda (Gl.) IV. name of a fjord in Norway, Fms.

harm-saga, u, f. tidings of grief, Stj. 522, Eb. 98, Lv. 64, Fms. xi. 17.

harm-sol, f. sun of grief, name of an old poem.

harm-sök, f. a sad case, Nj. 221, Eb. 34 new Ed., v. l. to harmsaga. harm-söngr, m. a song of sorrow, dirge, Stj. 349, Bret. 68. harm-tiðindi, n. pl. = harmsaga, Gísl. 109.

harm-tolur, f. pl. lamentations, Hkr. ii. 107, Bret. 70.

harm-vesall, adj. wretched, Lex. Poët.

harm-vitogr, adj. = armvitegr, compassionate, Mart. 123, Bs. i. 332. harm-prunginn, part. 'grief-swoln,' filled with sorrow, Stj. 520, Ld. 50, Fms. iii. 11, iv. 32, Pass. 2. 11.

harm-prútinn, part. = harmbrunginn, Fms. ii. 95.

harneskja, u, f. barness, armour, Bret. 60, Fms. x, 140; metaph. harshness

HARPA, u, f. [A. S. bearpe; Engl. barp; O. H. G. barpba; Germ. barfe; Dan. barpe]:—a barp, it occurs as early as Vsp. 34, Akv. 31, Am. 62, Og. 27, Bs. i. 155, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 97, Sks. 704. COMPDS: hörpu-leikr, m. playing on a barp, Hkr. iii. 246. hörpu-maör, m. a barp-man, barper, Sams. S. 9. hörpu-slagi and hörpu-slagari, a, m. a barper, Bs. i. 866, 909. striking the barp, Bs. i. 202, Str. 83. hörpu-slagr, hörpu-sláttr, m. hörpu-stokkr, m. a barp-ease, Fas. i. 342. hörpu-strengr, m. a barp-string, Eluc. 45, Skálda: that the harp was in olden times used in churches in Icel. is seen from Laur. S. II. metaph. a shell; erat hlums vant kvað refr, dró hörpu at isi, a saying, Fms. vii. 19: whence hörpu-diskr, m. a 'barp-disk,' a kind of sbell: hörpu-skel, f. a barp-sbell, Eg. 769, Eggert III. the first month of the summer, from the middle of April to the middle of May, is called Harpa.

harpari, a, m. a barper, Str. 57.

harpeis, m. resin, (mod.)

harp-slagi, a, m. = hörpuslagi, Stj. 460, Bret. 10.

harp-slattr, m. = hörpuslattr, Eluc. 53, Bær. 4, Orkn. (in a verse). HARRI, 2, m. [akin to the mod. herra, q.v.], a lord, king, only used in poetry, Edda 104, Gloss.; hann heimti þangat Valerianum harra sinn, Greg. 75: as a pr. name, Landn.; as also the name of an ox, Ld., whence local names such as Harra-staoir, m. pl., freq. in western Icel.

HASA, ao, in ofhasa, e-n hasar á e-u, to be surfeited with a thing.

HASL, m. [A. S. bæsel; Engl. basel; Germ. bessel], the basel, Str. 66. hasla, in pl. höslur, f. pegs or poles of basel-wood, a technical term for the four square poles that marked out the ground for a pitched battle or a duel, described in Korm. 86, Eg. 277; undir jardar höslu, poët. within the pale, on the face of the earth, Edda (in a verse by a poet of king Canute).

hasla, 20, in the old phrase, hasla (e-m) völl, to 'enbasel' a battlefield, to challenge one's enemy to a pilched battle (or duel) on a field marked out by basel-poles, Korm. 46, Hkr. i. 150, Eg. 273, 275, 276 (of

the battle of Brunanburgh).

HASTA, ab, the mod. form of the old hersta (q.v.) in the phrase, hasta & c-n, to rebuke one to silence, command one to bold his peace, e.g. of children: used of Christ in the Gospel, pá reis hann upp og hastaði á vindinn og sjóinn, þá varð logn mikit, Matth. viii. 26.

hastar-liga, adv. bastily, suddenly. hastar-ligr, adj. basty, sudden.

hast-oror, adj. = herstr, barsb-spoken, Isl. ii. 158.

hastr, adj. = herstr, barsb, esp. of speech: of a horse = hard-gengr.



